"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain today and Friday; cooler Friday; south and east winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,279. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919, TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

FIXED RAILROAD POLICY IS ASKED BY KRUTTSCHNITT

Urges Senators to Establish "One That Does Not Change Every Four Years."

TELLS EXECUTIVES' IDEAS

Their Suggestion Calls for a Cabinet Post and Avoiding Conflicts on Rates.

DENIES LINES BROKE DOWN

Southern Pacific Official Questions Superior Efficiency Claimed for Federal Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A national railroad policy "that cannot change every four years" was urged by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific, when he appeared today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is considering legislation affecting the future of the railroads.

"We are asking you," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, "to do what has never been done before, that is, to adopt a national railroad policy. If you do that the policy cannot change every four years. Recent occurrences have shown that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no hesitation in overruling the acts of an official who has much greater power than the proposed Secretary of Transportation. We are chiefly concerned with the establishment of a definite policy by Congress. Whether it is given effect through a Cabinet officer or through an enlarged and fortified commission is still a matter of discussion. Add to that a board for the adjustment of wages, which should be closely tied to the body which controls rates and revenues. We are not, however, held to a hard and fast plan."

Mr. Kruttschnitt declared that the economies which the Railroad Administration has said it has put into effect amounted in all to less than 1 per cent., the car-mile saving by direct freight routing being but 2-10 of 1 per cent. He said that at the time the roads were taken over the actual volume of freight traffic was larger, although the average tonnage per car in 1918 showed a 6.2 per cent. increase over 1917.

Objections to Standardization.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota asked Mr. Kruttschnitt what he thought about standardization of cars. Alluding to a desire of the Railroad Administration to have the Southern Pacific use box cars of smaller capacity, yet 4,000 pounds more weight than the system used, the witness replied:

"Acceptance of those cars would have meant hauling about 4,800 pounds of useless weight for the entire life of the cars. That would have been the same as loading each car with 4,500 pounds of sand before the rest of the load was put in.

"At one time the late Mr. Harriman became obsessed with the idea of standardizing all locomotives on his system and he charged me with the duty of devising a plan whereby this could be done. I opposed it for the same reason that I am opposing it now, namely, that in order to get the most efficient service you must have different types of locomotives to meet the varying conditions of grade, trackage, fuel, water and character of traffic.

"In this connection, I might say that last year when I was using every effort to get the Railroad Administration to release ten of our locomotives which they wanted to use in the East, I was not able to make any headway until I brought it to their attention that these locomotives were all oil burners, for the fueling of which the eastern roads have no facilities."

Mr. Kruttschnitt told the committee that reductions by the Railroad Administration in train mileage in making economies of $79,665,000 in operating expenses and $6,000,000 in salaries had been effected by reducing service to the public.

The witness asserted that the owners of the rail properties would be able to serve for more efficiently than they have ever been able in the past, if they got the reasonable assistance "that Congress alone can give us."

"Profiting by experience acquired under both private and Government operation," he said, "the carriers earnestly desire to provide a better system of operation by combining the initiative and beneficial features of competition inherent in private ownership with the benefits developed during operation by the Government unhampered by legal restrictions."

Denies Service Failed.

In denying that private operation had failed or broken down, Mr. Kruttschnitt declared that the plant provided by private owners "gave service that has never been equaled in the history of transportation, and with legislation permitting practices heretofore prohibited it can and will, by combining the good and eliminating the bad features of both Federal and private operation, give a service better than any that has ever been given in the past.

"A press dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan 2, 1919, credits to the railroad administration an estimate of the operating expenses of 1918 of $5,800,000,-

Continued on Page Four.

The Ill-Fated Children of the Czar.
The story of their tragic fate as told by one of the Imperial Guard—illustrated from photographs taken by the children themselves. In the February SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—Advt.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
Manufacture and recommend
CALOX TOOTH POWDER. It contains Oxygen. For sale everywhere.—Advt.

Hungarian Peasants Loot Castle of Count Andrassy

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 20, (via Geneva, Jan. 21.)—Depredations are reported on aristocratic country seats in Hungary. Count Julius Andrassy's castle, Tissea Club, has been pillaged by infuriated Bolshevist peasants, who caused enormous loss, spoiling valuable Gobelin tapestries, a Van Dyke picture, and other inestimable art works. Count Andrassy declared that he would never inhabit the castle again.

Yesterday strong monarchist manifestations occurred in Budapest, arranged by Clericals, officers of the former army, and students. Thousands paraded the streets, shouting for the monarchy, cheering for King Charles, and demonstrating against Karolyi. They invaded numerous coffee houses on the boulevards and attacked the Jewish guests, beating and robbing them, and disturbed the audiences in theatres. The crowds finally dispersed.

BIG STRIKE MENACE BEFORE BRITAIN

Engineers, Shipbuilders, and Miners Threaten to Halt Traffic and Industry.

LARGELY AN ISSUE OF HOURS

Great Yorkshire Tieup Possible Over a Matter of Time for Workers to Eat.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Three great British industries, coal mining, engineering, and shipbuilding, are now concerned in the dispute over the interpretation of the new forty-seven-hour week.

Over minor adjustments of working hours London is threatened with a strike in the engineering trades which would paralyze the tramways, electric railways and the electric light supply, causing chaos in many other directions; 200,000 members of twenty-five trade unions, including the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, are directly affected. A union official says the provincial workers would join in.

The issues in themselves are so comparatively small that it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be reached.

The Yorkshire coal fields, where 150,000 men propose to strike tomorrow, seek to enforce a demand for twenty minutes' interval for food during worktime.

Altogether 600,000 work people would be indirectly affected by the strike and be out of work by the end of the week. The situation is causing great alarm in commercial circles in West Riding where there are no reserve stocks of coal and many works would soon be forced to close if no supplies were forthcoming.

There are hopes of an adjustment of the dispute on the northeast coast shipbuilding yards over the interpretation of a forty-seven hour week but the situation is critical. A large number of ships are held up in the repair yards.

The Clyde workers threaten to strike next Monday to enforce a forty-hour week.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Industrial unrest throughout the United Kingdom is on the increase. In addition to the threat of a railway strike, the whole Yorkshire coalfield probably will be idle tomorrow, throwing 150,000 men out of employment, while preparations are being made in Scotland for a general strike for a forty-hour week.

Severe criticism of the "apathy" shown by Premier Lloyd George and the Government toward railway employes was heard at a conference of delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen last night. These delegates represent nearly 200,000 workers and are here for a discussion of the question of working hours, as well as other grievances. It was declared by union officials that unless the Government faced the issues before it with promptness drastic action would be taken by the organization.

BRIBE CHARGE BY BENNET.

Ex-Congressman Accuses Milton J. Trainor of War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Ex-Congressman William S. Bennet of New York charged, before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, today, that Milton J. Trainor of Chicago, official of the Real Estate Division of the War Department, attempted to extort $100,000 from George H. Shank of Chicago, who had the contract for building a military hospital on the Speedway in Chicago. Mr. Bennet appeared as attorney for Edward S. Hines, a Chicagoan interested in the contract.

Mr. Bennet said that Trainor approached Shank, stating that he "wanted a commission of $100,000" on the project and that if it was not forthcoming the contract would not be awarded the Shank firm.

Later, Mr. Bennet said, Mr. Hines called upon Secretary Baker, laying before him the alleged attempt to extort the $100,000, but no action, so far as Mr. Bennet knew, was taken against Trainor. The contract for the project was never signed, Mr. Bennet said, the construction firm going ahead with the work under an informal agreement.

BERLIN DEPLORES CHOICE OF WEIMAR FOR CONVENTION

Danger of Outbreaks Asserted if Cabinet Is Absent Long at Assembly.

FEAR SHIFT OF CAPITAL

Intention to Change Denied—Aim to Escape the Prussian Spirit.

EBERT WINS 132 SEATS

Coalition with Democrats Would Control—Provisional Government to be Elected.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via Copenhagen.)—The Government's decision that the National Convention shall be convoked at Weimar, where it will open on Feb. 6 at the former Court Theatre, will meet with the fiercest opposition from the whole Berlin press, except the Socialist wing, while probably all the provincial newspapers, except the Pan German and other reactionary organs, will support it.

In deciding on Weimar, the Government has given way to the pressure of the South German States and Western Prussian provinces, which wish the convention to be removed as far as possible from the influence of the old Prussian spirit. Much the same motive actuated the revolutionaries of 1848 in calling their National Convention to Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Government has made a public statement, emphasizing that it has no intention of displacing Berlin as the seat of the Central Government, and explaining that the National Convention is not a permanent parliamentary institution, but is merely required to outline the fundamental basis on which the new Germany is to be erected, and to adopt a Constitution, the condensed text of a draft of which was made public today.

Fears New Anarchy in Berlin.

The Tageblatt expresses the fear that if the National Convention is convoked at any other place members of the Government will be absent from Berlin during the whole session, and anarchy may once more lift its head in the capital. The paper ascribes the decision to fear of the Government not being able to protect the convention if held in Berlin.

The first part of this argument is met by the Government's statement that only the first few days of the convention will require the presence of a majority of the People's Commissioners. After that the convention's business, it is set forth, will be largely transacted by committee, which only one People's Commissioner will attend.

As to the Government's fear of Spartacide interference the official statement remains silent. Doubtless there is still much apprehension lest the Spartacides break out again.

Last night they made another attack on the Anhalt Railway station in Königgrazerstrasse, and when chased by troops fled across roofs and disappeared. There was a great deal of shooting again in various districts.

In view of this situation it is difficult to understand Governor Noske's order withdrawing most of the troops from Berlin, leaving only the Reinhardt Regiment and a somewhat doubtful group of marines for the protection of the city.

The National Convention will certainly be much more secure at Weimar, and the smallness of that city will be no impediment, as there are large hotels and other buildings easily made habitable for about 8,000 persons. The Government has appointed a commission, which left for Weimar this morning to provide for all necessary accommodations, including press facilities, telegraph, and railway service.

Measures to Guard East Front.

At a Cabinet meeting this afternoon with General Groener and Foreign Secretary Rantzau participating the removal of Grand Headquarters from Kassel to Kolberg or Konigsberg was considered.

Hindenburg and Groener will direct any military operations found necessary for the protection of the eastern front. Replying to a letter addressed to him by the Magistrate of Danzig praying his aid for the preservation of that old German city and West Prussia as integral parts of Germany, Hindenburg replied:

"Danzig's fate concerns me deeply. Be assured that I will do everything possible to prevent her separation from Germany. I have no knowledge that our enemies have decided against Germany so far as Danzig is con-

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—don't forget.—Advt.

[illegible] your dealer is out of [illegible] Advt.

Krupp Plant Put at Work on Parts of Guns for Us

COBLENZ, Jan. 22, (Associated Press.)—The Krupp plant at Essen began working for the United States Government Tuesday. The task undertaken by the Krupps consists of making parts for seventy-two incomplete cannon rejected by the American authorities as part of the war material offered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice.

The German commission which has been in Berlin considering the question of the heavy guns rejected by the American authorities has arrived at Coblenz and reported that eighty cannon have been shipped to the headquarters of the American Army of occupation to replace big guns which failed to meet requirements. With the delivery of the parts for the seventy-two cannon and the arrival of these eighty cannon, the delivery of heavy artillery to the Americans will have been completed, the American allotment calling for 152 heavy guns.

BAKER RELEASES SOME OBJECTORS

Directs That Two Groups, Totaling 113, Be Freed from Fort Leavenworth.

THESE ARE CALLED SINCERE

All in Prison Known as Insincere Objectors to Army Service Must Serve Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Baker today announced that he had ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the remission of the unexecuted portions of the sentences of the offenders, their "honorable restoration to duty" and their immediate discharge from the army.

In announcing this action Secretary Baker gave out the text of a memorandum, which he sent to General March, Chief of Staff, under date of Jan. 16, in part as follows:

"Pursuant to the request made in my memorandum to you of Dec. 5, Judge Mack and Dean Stone have personally examined and reported to me regarding certain of the conscientious objectors now serving court-martial sentences. Group 1 of these men have heretofore been recommended by the Board of Inquiry for furlough, but because of the pressure of other work and the resulting delay in making the plan for farm furlough, thoroughly effective throughout the country the men in this group missed the opportunity to apply for and to receive the furlough. Group 2 are men whom the Board of Inquiry now find to be sincere and who in their judgment would have been recommended for furloughs if they had had the opportunity of being examined by the Board of Inquiry before the court-martial proceedings.

"It will be recalled that this device of granting farm or other furloughs to such men as might be adjudged sincere was adopted in order that the country might have the benefit of such labor as they could conscientiously perform, instead of having to pay for their care and subsistence with no corresponding benefit; on the whole its adoption has been justified by experience, and if we were still actively engaged in warfare I should give my attention to the problem of ascertaining whether some plan could not be adopted for insuring the same treatment to these prisoners.

"The signing of the armistice, however, which took place while these cases were under consideration by my military associates, has changed the entire situation, and the War Department has since adopted and announced the policy of returning to civil life at the earliest practicable moment such conscientious objectors as are not serving court-martial sentences. (War Department Circular No. 97.)

"In view of this fact, and believing that essential justice will be rendered by so doing, for reasons stated in the above mentioned memorandum to you, I have decided to exercise the power of clemency intrusted to me by the President.

"I desire that the conscientious objectors, general prisoners, U. S. D. F., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., below enumerated be extended clemency in the form of remission of the unexecuted portions of the sentences of the offenders, honorable restoration to duty, and their immediate discharge from the United States Army.

GROUP 1.

Lillig, C. F.; Hofer, A. A.; Loewen, H.; Heckman, A. E.; Duncan, M. S.; Wingert, A. J.; Hauser, P. I.; Stine, B. W.; Hiebert, D. O.; Hofer, A. A.; Hiesser, E. R.; Craber, C. P.; Pankratz, P. W.; Maier, C. J.; Peters, P. P.; Waldner, P. M.; Metzler, R.; Read, H. M.; Fox, R. E.; Schmidt, D. J.; Hershberger, C.; Barnes, R. L.; Morrow, R. J.; Baltzer, B.; Johnson, H.; Leatherman, N.; Plenert, J. J.; Baergan, U. M.; Hess, M. A.; Schmidt, C. A.

GROUP 2.

Brenaman, J. I.; Cook, J.; Goppart, W.; Richer, M.; Fisher, E. N.; Blough, H. D.; Hochstettler, I.; Neuenschwander, A.; Nusebaum, W.; Myers, J. E.; Houley, E. N.; Miller, O. J.; Miller, P.; Leichty, J. P.; Hostetler, P.; Neuenschunder, O.; Walker, C. H.; Williams, M. T.; Woodworth, M. C.; Miller, H. H.; Hewett, A. L.; Dunbrouski, J.; Maurer,

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Mus. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

"YOUR DREAM for next spring will never come true—" See top of page 5.—Advt.

ALLIES ASK ALL RUSSIAN FACTIONS TO CONFERENCE WITH POWERS FEB. 15; REDS MEET DEFEAT IN NORTH RUSSIA

REDS YIELDING GROUND

Trotzky Said to Have Given Orders Not to Defend Sinovien.

WHOLE REGION IN REVOLT

Army Reported to Have Gone Over to Allies—Evacuation of Petrograd Suggested.

OUR TROOPS REPEL ATTACK

With Russians, Retain Main Positions on Waga River After Fierce Battle.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22.—The Svenska Dagbladet of Stockholm affirms that Leon Trotzky has telegraphed to Sinovien [this should probably read "has received a telegram from Sinovien,"] that the Bolsheviki have been heavily defeated in the north, where the General and his whole army have gone over to the enemy, and that Petrograd probably will have to be evacuated.

A special edition of the Berlingske Tidende says Trotzky has sent the following dispatch to the War Minister at Petrograd:

"Deliver city without fighting." [This probably refers to Sinovien.]

Other advices to these papers say that the peasantry in the region around Petrograd have revolted against the Bolsheviki and blown up the railroad bridges. In the capital itself 60,000 workmen are reported to have gone on strike.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Bolshevist forces in Northern Russia have suffered a severe defeat, according to advices received by the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The dispatch adds that great peasant revolts have been reported from many parts of the country, and that the Bolshevist Commander ordered his troops to surrender the town of Sinoveff without a fight.

REDS SHELLING OUR LINES.

Mobilize Peasants and May Start Big Drive on American Front.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 21, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist troops are heavily shelling the farthest south positions of the American and Russian armies at Ust Padenga, on the Waga River, thirty miles south of Shenkursk. They also are showing considerable activity west of Shenkursk on the Tania River. It has been impossible to determine whether the attack will develop on a greater scale. The enemy has mobilized the peasants in the vicinity of Vlisk and apparently is prepared for a general offensive in the Shenkursk sector.

Sunday the enemy, under cover of heavy bombardment, attacked with infantry the American and Russian positions at Ust Padenga. The allied outposts withdrew, but the Bolshevist attack on the main positions was repulsed with heavy losses.

There has been no infantry action since, though there has been a constant rain of shells on the village. The American artillery is vigorously replying. Flying in a temperature of 16 degrees below zero, one American airplane bombed the enemy and secured direct hits on important Bolshevist positions.

The fighting is going on in cold, clear weather, but the temperature is so low that it is difficult for the infantrymen to remain in the open for any length of time.

The Bolsheviki also are shelling the American positions on the Vologda Railway. With the exception of a few days early in January, when the allied forces attempted to improve their positions southward on the Kadish Railroad and on the Onega sector, the offensive on the Archangel front for several months has been in the hands of the Bolsheviki. They are boasting that in the vicinity of Kadish they will "drive the Allies into the White Sea in March."

Along the Murmansk Railway front the Russian and allied troops yesterday raided the village of Rugozerka, fifty miles southeast of Soroka, where they either killed or captured all the Bolshevist garrison. They took 110 rifles and other equipment and numerous documents. The allied forces did not suffer a single casualty.

Want Pope at Peace Conference.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 22.—The French Canadian Catholic organ, L'Actione Catholique, urges that the Pope attend the Peace Conference as the only monarch fair to Allies and Teutons alike.

USE SONORA NEEDLES!
Sonora Semi-Permanent. Silvered. Needles replace steel needles. They play 20 to 100 times. Loud. Medium or soft grade. 30c. per card of 5.—Advt.

Text of the Supreme Council's Announcement Of Decision As to Allies' Attitude Toward Russia

PARIS, Jan. 22, (Associated Press.)—This official communication was issued by the Supreme Council this afternoon:

The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers, and the Foreign Ministers of the allied and associated Powers and the Japanese representatives met at the Quai D'Orsay between 3 and 5:30 this afternoon and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which reads as follows:

The single object the representatives of the associated powers have had in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way.

They regard the Russian people as their friends, not their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped. It is clear to them that the troubles and distrust of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread, and more and more impossible to relieve unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade, and transportation once more created, and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order.

They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind from outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way.

They recognize the revolution without reservation and will in no way and in no circumstances aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter-revolution.

It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia as against the others. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles.

The associated powers are now engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as a duty to serve Russia as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully, as ungrudgingly as they would serve any other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people.

In this spirit and with this purpose they have taken the following action: They invite every organized group that is now exercising or attempting to exercise political authority or military control anywhere in Siberia, or within the boundaries or European Russia as they stood before the war just concluded, except in Finland, to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group, to Princes' Islands, Sea of Marmora, where they will be met by representatives of the associated powers, provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms amongst the parties invited and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory inside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war, or against Finland, or against any people or territory whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the fourteen articles upon which the present negotiations are based, shall be meanwhile withdrawn and aggressive military actions cease.

These representatives are invited to confer with the representatives of the associated powers in the freest and frankest way, with a view to ascertaining the wishes of all sections of the Russian people and bringing about, if possible, some understanding and agreement by which Russia may work out her own purposes, and happy, co-operative relations be established between her people and the other peoples of the world.

A prompt reply to this invitation is requested. Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transportation across the Black Sea, will be given by the Allies, and all the parties concerned are expected to give the same facilities. The representatives will be expected at the place appointed by Feb. 15, 1919.

The proposal will be sent tonight by wireless to the interested parties.

The meeting then decided to call a plenary session of the Conference for 3 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 25, to discuss the subject of the League of Nations on the basis of the proposals made by Mr. Lloyd George, as well as other subjects which were examined this afternoon.

Washington Opinion Divided Over Allied Council's Decision

Senator Hitchcock Calls It a "Most Fortunate Agreement"—Senator Borah Applauds Letting Russia Settle Her Own Affairs—Senator King Deplores Any Dealings with the Bolsheviki.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight on being informed of the decision of the Supreme Peace Council at Versailles:

"It looks like a most fortunate agreement between the powers. It indicates a final agreement over the Russian policy which gives an appreciable hope of a start to solving the Russian problem. Certainly it shows that the powers are faithful to the policy of self-determination for Russia, and it will encourage the better elements in that country in reaching some form of agreement.

"I may say that this agreement upon the Russian policy has been expected for some days. The President was known here to have been working upon it. The result of today's conference comes as an agreeable outcome of his efforts.

"The powers, in taking the attitude they have today, make it clear that they will expect, as representatives at the proposed conference at Princes' Island, those of all political parties in Russia. They will expect representatives of the Soviet as well as the other elements that are striving for the upper hand in Russian affairs.

"The whole thing, as I view it, is an encouraging augury for the ultimate determination of the Russian problem by the Russian people themselves."

Senator Borah of Idaho, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"I am thoroughly in favor of the fundamental principles involved in this action today by the Peace Conference, that is to let Russia settle her own affairs. The powers have put themselves on record as against any counter-revolution in Russia, and in doing it have recognized the existing Government. They go further than this, though, in saying they will expect representatives of all organized groups to send representatives to the conference.

"It is a very hopeful, a very encouraging thing. No one can, of course, foretell with any accuracy what the outcome of such a conference will be, but it is the right step. I have maintained in the Senate that Russia ought to have the right of self-determination of her own affairs, and this action of the pacifist of today leads in that direction. For myself, I must say I am pleased over the news."

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, said:

"I heartily oppose the decision of the Paris Conference. I approved the attitude taken a few days ago by Foreign Minister Pichon of France. Upon it being reported that England had suggested a similar plan to that adopted by the Paris Conference today—that is, that all factions in Russia, including the Bolsheviki, sent to Paris to submit their claims of recognition—he opposed any such move.

"With the record we have of the perfidy of Lenine and Trotzky, the conclusive proof that they acted as the agents of Germany, and in view of the bloody class warfare that they have carried out, and further in view of their denunciation of our own nation and of the democratic principles upon which it is founded, and their avowed purposes to destroy it, as well as all other nations, I don't see how the Peace Conference, with honor to itself, or a proper regard to the nations it represents, could have any dealings with the Bolsheviki.

"If President Wilson or others of the American delegates have consented to treat with the Bolsheviki or receive them or accord them recognition, as this Paris dispatch indicated, either as a revolutionary party or as a de facto Government, it does not meet with my approval. If the dispatch means that any opposition in Russia to Bolshevism is counterrevolution, then I cannot approve of the statement.

"If the idea to be conveyed by the cabled announcement is that Lenine and Trotzky represent a revolution and a revolutionary government with which we can treat, then it meets with my entire disapprobation. Lenine and Trotzky don't represent any revolution, or any Government. They are outlaws. In my opinion the Peace Conference should recognize the Omsk Government as de facto, and should have no commerce with the Bolsheviki either directly or indirectly."

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids. No children under ten.—Advt.

ALL FIGHTING MUST STOP

Supreme Council Disclaims Wish to Dictate to Russian People.

ADOPT WILSON'S PROGRAM

Invitation to the Conference Is Wirelessed to Soviets and Other Factions.

PLAN MISSION TO POLAND

Will Send to Warsaw Eight Delegates—League Plan Up on Saturday.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference this afternoon adopted a proposal submitted by President Wilson for bringing order out of the Russian chaos. The essentials of the plan are that representatives of all the Russian and Siberian factions shall meet representatives of the Allies at Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmora on Feb. 15 and discuss the situation, in the hope of reaching a settlement of Russia's difficulties. As evidence of good faith the Russian factions must cease hostilities prior to the date of the meeting.

This proposal, is the outcome of [illegible] week's discussion among the chief delegates of the five great powers. It is a reflection of the plan of Premier Lloyd George that an interallied commission be sent to investigate the Russian situation, but the plan itself appears to be President Wilson's, for to him was given authority to prepare the formula adopted today.

The President's proposal, which was furnished to the press and wirelessed to all the Russian factional governments, gives the most careful assurances that the Allies have no selfish purpose in seeking an ending of the disturbances in Russian territory. The Russian Governments are told that the Allies recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs "without dictation or direction of any kind from the outside."

It is evident that, while some doubters are not convinced, a considerable opinion exists in the Peace Conference that this is the best solution offered with any hope of success. It is pointed out that the Allies' proposal applies to the Bolsheviki as well as to the factions that oppose them. The assurances contained in the proposal paraphrase sentiments uttered by President Wilson from time to time.

Little Opposition to Plan.

PARIS, Jan. 22. (Associated Press.)—Led by President Wilson, the Supreme Council of the great powers today moved to unite the factions of distracted Russia and bring them into the Peace Congress. The council unanimously adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson, asking all the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviki, to meet the allied and associated Governments at Princes' Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, on Feb. 15, the contending factions meanwhile declaring a truce and suspending all military operations.

The Joint Commission of the associated Governments will be announced as soon as the Russian factions accept the proposal which was communicated to them by wireless tonight. The Russian commission will proceed to the meeting place, probably on a warship, by way of the Black Sea and the Bosporus.

General John J. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, has been called to Paris, and it is expected that he will be the military member of the American representation of the joint commission.

Aside from the importance of the conclusions reached, it was especially notable as being the first time that the voice of the United States has taken the direction in the concert of European powers on the most serious European question now presented. There was added significance in the fact that an American President in person had taken leadership in the council, made up chiefly of European statesmen, and had pointed a way they had unanimously adopted.

The final result came after three days of continuous discussion of Russia, which did not crystallize until the final hours, when President Wilson presented it writing the plan he had elaborated. There was little opposition, and this was based mainly on

doubts as to whether the proposition would be accepted. In reply it was pointed out that the contending factions were well-nigh at the end of their resources and that their needs likely would lead them at last to a combined appeal to the associated powers.

Besides the definite proposal as given in the official communiqué, the joint commission of the associated powers will lay down four conditions, indispensable in bringing about an adjustment; first, peace at all points; second, removal of all economic barriers, which restrain the free circulation or exchange of food and other commodities between the factional zones and the outside world; third, general elections on a representative basis, and, fourth, some adequate arrangement for the payment of debts.

Even if eventually the proposal is not accepted, members of the Council expressed the view that their proposition was before the world and that it would pave the way for such other measures as their own action had brought about.

The Princes' Islands were chosen for the eventful meeting because they are outside the zone of any of the contending factions. They are also allied headquarters, and are not obnoxious to any of the factions, as would be other points, having better material facilities for the meeting.

Feb. 15 was designated as the time of the meeting, so as to give time for representations to come from the remotest sections of Siberia and other distant localities.

To Send a Mission to Poland.

The Supreme Council took up the Polish question when it assembled. Marshal Foch, the allied Commander in Chief, was present, and was consulted on this subject. The discussion resulted in a decision by the Council to send at once to Poland a mission comprising eight delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, one military and one civil delegate from each of those countries.

The Council then took up again the Russian situation, President Wilson reading his proposal on the subject to the Council.

The official statement on the morning proceedings of the Council read:

"The Supreme Inter-allied War Council met this morning at 11 o'clock at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the allied and associated powers, as well as Baron Makino and Baron Matsui, the Japanese delegates, considered the Polish question, on which they consulted Marshal Foch. They decided to send at once to Poland a mission composed of two delegates, one civil and the other military, of the United States, the British Empire, France, and Italy.

"The Ministers then resumed the examination of the Russian question, and President Wilson read a proposal which will be discussed this afternoon. The meeting will take place at 3 o'clock."

After the morning session President Wilson went to the headquarters of the American Peace Mission for a conference with the delegates.

When the Supreme Council met for the morning session there were present, in addition to all the members of the council and Marshal Foch, General Weygand, the Marshal's Chief of Staff, and Rear Admiral Hope, Deputy First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty Board. It was assumed from the presence of these military and naval officers that the Russian situation on both the Baltic and the land front was discussed. W. F. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, was present with the council for a short time.

France favors immediate armed intervention by the Allies in Poland, according to authoritative unofficial information. The French view is said to be that only military assistance can save Poland from being crushed by the Bolsheviki, and that such assistance must be given within the next few weeks. It is contended that the sending of food or munitions to Poland would only strengthen the Bolsheviki, since they would ultimately capture the supplies.

It will be difficult, Le Temps thinks, for the Entente mission to Poland to make its investigation and report to the conference before three weeks.

Russian Suggestions Discarded.

Le Temps says that, with regard to Russia, it is understood that two suggestions were discarded by the conference, the first proposing to hear in Paris representatives of all the Governments in Russia, including that of the Bolsheviki, and the second the sending to Russia of a mission analogous to that to Poland.

According to Le Temps, the Peace Conference has under contemplation the creation of two interallied commissions, one on a league of nations and the other on the compensation Germany must pay for damages done. The newspaper adds that the American plan contemplates the forming of three other commissions, one on territorial questions, the second on overseas territories, and the third on responsibilities.

The Supreme War Council will hold two sessions tomorrow. The full Peace Conference will probably meet Saturday.

Princes' Islands, where the conference with the Russian representatives is to be held, consist of a group of nine small islands in the Sea of Marmora, from ten to fifteen miles southeast of Constantinople. The largest are Prinkipo and Khalki. On the latter are a naval academy and a Greek school of theology. The population of the islands numbers about 10,000, for the most part Greeks, Turks, and Armenians.

RUSSIAN PROBLEM WAS GIVE AND TAKE

Peace Conference Approached the Preliminaries in a Spirit of Compromise.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The question of Russia still engrosses the attention of the Peace Conference. Premier Lloyd George is reported to have said that the information about Russia comes from fifty different sources and that there had not yet been found a common denominator which would make it possible to appraise the respective values of all these reports.

Incidentally it may be stated on authority that the differences between the British and French viewpoints of Russia are not so extreme as might be inferred from the published statements. M. Pichon's letter, as printed in L'Humanité, was a partial statement severed from the essential context. It is an interesting sidelight on the publicity regulations which are governing the Peace Congress that L'Humanité obtained the document in question from a French civil servant who sought to eke out an inadequate income by hawking about to the press such documentary information as he came across.

As stated a few days ago, the American attitude in regard to the Russian problem was found on examination to approximate fairly closely to the British view, and on their side the French fully realize that it is of dominant importance to arrive at unity of decision. Compromise may be said to be the watchword of the hour so far as the greater powers are concerned, and whatever decisions the representatives of the great associated powers come to will necessarily determine the general policy of the conference.

You have already had an outline of the three policies toward Russia which were advocated in the allied camp, and I need not repeat them in another form. The chief difficulty confronting the allies has been to construct any program of intervention which would be at once limited and effective.

The Russian Committee in Paris, which was at first of a very conservative character, has now been enlarged and liberalized, while at the same time the Polish Committee in Paris has undergone a similar modification parallel with the construction of the Paderewski-Pilsudski Ministry. It will be remembered that a deadlock was foreseen from the circumstance that the Polish Committee in Paris, which claimed to have the fullest support of the Polish elements in the United States, did not see eye to eye with Pilsudski's Government. It is of good augury for other similar differences that some measure of understanding has been reached by the two Polish parties, thanks to Paderewski, whose wholehearted and unselfish patriotism has been the bond of union.

Similarly, in regard to Russia, there has been a considerable modification of the idea that the Russians who were in Paris prepared to represent their country were all reactionaries. The French Socialist papers declaimed against what they called "the policy of émigrés", but it is pointed out that Sazonoff, now a delegate of the Omsk and Koudan Governments, got on extremely well with the last Duma; that Prince Lvoff, who was at the head of the first two Cabinets of the Russian revolution, is liberal in policy, and that Boris Savinkoff, Kerensky's representative, is a Socialist, like Tchaikovsky, the head of the Archangel Government, now on his way here.

The Russian claim that the Russian people should have some representation at the conference was voiced today by one of those above mentioned, as follows:

"Russia must be heard through her only possible representatives—the sooner the better. There are the gravest dangers of misunderstanding. Events have carried us from the extremity where men said Russia had betrayed her allies to the opposite extremity, where men are saying the Allies are betraying Russia.

"We ask, first, for moral recognition and representation; secondly, we ask for economic assistance; thirdly, the constituents of the democratic Governments of Russia ask for help in arms and ammunition. It is only fourthly that we ask for the aid of a small military force, totaling 150,000 volunteers, which could be raised in equal proportions by the Americans, French, and British."

In both British and American quarters there is a good deal of sympathy with this point of view, and further information which the chief delegates of the great powers are obtaining about the Russian situation is likely to bring about a concerted policy.

LITVINOFF TELLS AIMS OF RED PROPAGANDA

Admits Activity in Germany, but Not in Neutral or Entente Countries.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 21.—Maxim Litvinoff, former Bolshevist Ambassador in London, admitted to The Associated Press today that Bolshevist propaganda had been carried on in Germany, but denied any such activity in neutral or Entente countries.

"This talk of propaganda is rather fantastic and does not conform to facts," he said. "While I represented the Russian Government in England, neither I nor any of my staff engaged in any illegal propaganda. The same applies to Bolshevist diplomats in Scandinavia. Now, when the Entente nations are waging war on Russia and in Russian territory, we feel justified in engaging in propaganda work among the allied troops. Any Government in our place would do the same.

"With the end of hostilities and the withdrawal of these troops, there will be neither opportunity nor desire on our part to make foreign troops or citizens the objects of our propaganda.

"In regard to Germany, we do not deny propaganda work, but prior to the revolution Germany, despite the formal peace, continued to be the greatest danger to the Russian revolution, and our propaganda was an act of self-defense. Even now, the Allies are attempting to make Germany a jumping off ground for attacking Russia, and are using for this purpose even German troops with the connivance of Scheidemann's Government. This is instanced in the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, and Ukraine.

"With the ceasing of the allied war against the Soviet and the resumption of diplomatic intercourse and relations, Germany and Russia will be put on a more formal footing, and then the German Government will have as little cause for complaint about propaganda as any other Government at peace with Russia. Of course we shall continue to express our views through our press and literature, but this will not take the form of a direct appeal to the citizens of other countries, and will be conducted by political parties, not the Government."

M. Litvinoff assured the correspondent that the Bolsheviki were great friends of the freedom of the press and political liberty, and that the present suppression of all opposition in Russia was due only to the fact that other parties, in a treacherous way, invited foreign troops to invade the country to fight the Bolsheviki. In concluding, he said he was sorry that Paris had been chosen for the Peace Congress, because it was the least suitable place for Soviet representatives to go. He was sure, he said, that if he was not invited Mr. Wilson's fault, that the Russian Government, which has now been in power fifteen months, is not represented at the Congress."

RUSSIANS HERE PROTEST.

Object to Admitting Bolshevist Delegates to Peace Conference.

In a statement issued yesterday in the form of an advertisement in the newspapers by the Russian Economic League, founded by Russian business men at present living in New York, regret is expressed over the reported proposal to admit to the Peace Conference as representatives of Russia the agents of the so-called Bolshevist Government. Alexander W. Behr is the acting President of the league, and the Vice Presidents include W. Washkiroff, A. A. Boublikoff, E. Ljubovitch, S. Novosieloff, and B. Samoilenko.

The statement declares that only through a monstrous misunderstanding could the thought of admitting to the Paris Conference the Bolshevist representatives be entertained. The Bolsheviki were charged with "speculating on the lowest instincts of the population," and of being "the scum of human society."

"The theorists bluff the world with the highness of their ideals, and the practitioners, in the meantime, organize the All-Russian gang of thieves and robbers," the statement said. "The Russian Economic League steadfastly keeps in remembrance the promise of President Wilson to stand by Russia.

"Awaiting how and when this help will take form, the Russian Economic League cannot but loudly give expression to this sentiment—that it could not even imagine that help to Russia could take the form of admitting the theorists of Bolshevism to the world's tribune, from which to preach their corrupting lies, and of allowing the practitioners of Bolshevism "a breathing space" for the further strengthening of their 'organization.'

"The Russian Economic League considers it its civic duty to the Allies once more to remind them of the handwriting on the wall. Russian Bolshevism is a danger to the civilization of the world."

OPPOSES U. S. IN ARABIA.

Sir Francis Younghusband Attacks Suggestion of American Control.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sir Francis Younghusband, in a letter to The Morning Post, condemns the proposal, as reported in a Reuter Paris telegram, to form a "great federation of all Arabian States from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, free from any Turkish domination and under the protection of the United States." Younghusband says:

"It was we who freed the Arabs. It was by our sacrifice that Turkish domination was broken. By the tenacity of our people, the skill of our Generals, and the valor and endurance of our troops—British, Australian, and Indian—we have won our present position in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Arabia. Why should the Americans enjoy what we have won? * * *

"The Americans at this very moment are taking steps to construct what in the words of their Secretary of the Navy will be 'incomparably the greatest navy in the world.' If we weakly connive at their occupying such a position at the crucial point of our line of communication with India, Australia, the Malay States, and East Africa—a position which by every right is ours rather than theirs—then we may be perfectly certain that our spirit will slowly decline, and our pre-eminence in world affairs gradually pass from us to them."

New Zealand Wants Two Peace Seats.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, and Sir J. G. Ward, Minister of Finance of New Zealand, arrived in Paris today and expressed disappointment at the decision of the Supreme Council to give the country only one delegate at the peace congress. The New Zealand Ministers represent two different parties in New Zealand politics, and both wish to be present at the conference. They said they would endeavor to have the decision changed so that both could attend the peace sessions.

Map Showing Princes' Islands.

The Princes' Islands (indicated on the above map by an arrow) are nine in number. They lie in the Sea of Marmora, ten to fifteen miles southeast of Constantinople, and near the coast of Asia Minor.

The largest islands are Prinkipo, or "Red Island," and Khalki. On the latter are a naval academy and a Greek school of theology. The beauty of the scenery, similar to that of the Maine coast in Summer, attracts many visitors. The climate is most agreeable. Greeks, Turks, and Armenians, to the number of 10,000, form the population.

FRANCIS ASSAILED FOR RUSSIAN POLICY

La Guardia and Miller Charge in House That Envoy Is Incompetent.

SHARP DEFENSE BY CLARK

Speaker Wins Applause by Demanding Return of Our Troops from Russia, France, and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, was charged on the floor of the House, today with inefficiency in the conduct of the affairs of his office. Major La Guardia, a former army aviator who is one of the New York Representatives in Congress, and Clarence Miller of Minnesota, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, attacked the Ambassador, criticising particularly his backing of Kerensky. So bitter became the debate, which hinged upon the Diplomatic and Consular bill, that Speaker Clark left his chair and went to the floor to defend Mr. Francis.

"The gentlemen intimate that Francis is afraid," said the Speaker. "Let me tell you something! A man born in Kentucky and raised in Missouri is not afraid of the devil himself!"

During the debate, Speaker Clark brought applause from the House by demanding the immediate return of all troops from Russia, France, Germany, and all Europe.

Mr. La Guardia said Ambassador Francis's reports in no way agreed with those submitted by North Winship, formerly Consul General at Petrograd, nor with those of Lieutenant Commander Crowley, once Naval Attaché in Russia.

"If there is one man in the United States who does not understand and never did understand Russian conditions, it is Mr. Francis," said Mr. La Guardia. "He is hopelessly incompetent. If the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee will read the reports of Mr. Winship and Commander Crowley he will get the facts. I hope the committee will compare these reports with those of Mr. Francis.

"I have wondered if the Chairman knew that our Allies had to call the attention of the State Department to the personal conduct and associations of our Ambassador with a lot of his Teutonic friends.

"Both Winship and Crowley informed our Government that the eastern line would break and we would lose the whole eastern front. Any man could see that. The British and French backed Kornilloff, but Francis backed Kerensky, and brought pressure on our allies to do so. After Mr. Winship put in his reports, Ambassador Francis said, 'I don't want this man here.'

"Representative Miller said that Mr. Francis failed to form the proper associations when he went to Russia, and was therefore unacceptable to the Russian people.

"He not only had a complete lack of understanding of the Russian character," said Mr. Miller, "but completely failed, possibly due to his circumstances, to know what the Russian people were thinking about or what they were willing to do, or could be made to do. He did not put himself in a position where he could acquire this knowledge."

"How did you get it into your head that you knew what would happen over there better than our Ambassador did?" asked Speaker Clark of Miller.

"I never had that in my head," retorted the Representative.

"You talked that way," commented the Speaker, who continued:

"I hold no brief for Ambassador Francis. These gentlemen bring generally nebulous charges against him. What did he do that the representatives of other great powers did not do, or in what did he fail? The truth is that there is not a man on earth that really knows what is going on in Russia. All those Ambassadors over there could do was to take care of Americans as well as they could.

"I suggest to these critics of Mr. Francis that they could be in better business than backcapping the American Ambassador to Russia!"

The Speaker's demand that American soldiers be withdrawn from Europe followed his speech defending the Ambassador.

"I am in favor of bringing every American soldier out of Russia," he said, "and I will say also that I am in favor of bringing every American soldier out of Europe. A few weeks ago General du Pont, who made more money out of selling powder for this war than you could stack up in this chamber in dollar bills, said we would have to keep our soldiers there for two years to tear down barbed wire fences and entanglements.

"We did not put up those fences, and, if the Belgians and French do not want them, they will tear them down. Some one else suggests we ought to keep our soldiers there to police Europe. After we licked the Germans for them, surely they ought to police Europe themselves.

"I am willing for my boy to go there and fight, but I am not willing to have him stay there and interfere with life's work to tear down fences or be a policeman.

"The most sensible thing President Wilson has said since he has been in Europe is what he intimated a week or two ago—that he was going to bring those soldiers there back home."

WILSON CALLS WAR CABINET.

Will Confer with Advisers in Paris on Peace Problems.

PARIS, Jan. 22. (Associated Press.)—President Wilson has decided to resume the sessions of his War Cabinet, his "Wednesday Cabinet," so called because this is the regular meeting day at the White House of the heads of the war boards, military advisers, and members of the Cabinet.

The purpose of the meeting in Paris is for the discussion of economic problems involved in the armistice and the peace negotiations. The meetings will be attended by Bernard Baruch, Herbert C. Hoover, Vance McCormick, and Edward N. Hurley, all of whom have been summoned to Paris by the President, and such other of his diplomatic, political, economic, and military advisers as the President may designate to attend.

Blockade, shipping, food relief for Europe, and the provision of raw materials for the restoration of the devastated regions are among the problems which will come before the meetings, and the Cabinet will probably also give attention to the Russian question.

Plans for co-operation with the Entente Powers in the solution of economic problems are also taking shape. The British Government expects to designate an economic representative to work with the American delegates on this aspect of the peace negotiations. Italy and France will probably follow suit.

The American Peace Commission is depending upon its specialists in international law for the preparation of the American view of important questions raised in the agenda adopted by the Peace Conference Saturday. These are, first, responsibility for the war, and second, the framing of a policy for international co-operation in legislation directional toward the interests of labor.

Wide differences exist at present regarding the first question, particularly as to the responsibility of individuals, rather than of Governments, for the war, and likewise violation of the rules of war by the Central Powers. It is believed to be by no means certain that the American delegates are willing to accept the views of the French legal authorities quoted by Premier Clemenceau respecting the personal responsibility of the former German Emperor and his Generals, in the absence of precedents and until there is a clearer understanding of the limitations within which such a doctrine can be exercised.

There is a possibility that recommendations upon labor will be withheld until opportunity is afforded to study the developments of the Berne labor congress.

WOMEN SEEK PART IN LEAGUE.

Also Asks Condign Punishment of Perpetrators of Atrocities.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—A request that a place be given to women in whatever bodies may be created for putting into effect the idea of a League of Nations is made in a resolution presented to the Peace Conference by an organization of Frenchwomen under the Presidency of Mme. Juliate Adam. This resolution accompanied one passed by the organization in which the demand was made that those responsible for atrocities during the war be punished as criminals, so as to prevent the recurrence of barbarities. The text of this latter resolution reads:

"In violation of the primitive law of humanity, thousands of women and girls, even children, of all social conditions, have been systematically torn from their families and submitted to inhuman tortures and treated as slaves.

"With broken and bleeding hearts, we women of France and the allied countries come before the Peace Congress to ask justice in the name of our martyred sisters. To prevent a recurrence of similar atrocities, we ask that those who have directed them and ordered them may be condemned as criminals."

The other resolution sets forth the work women did during the war and demands that women "claim their place in all future institutions of the League of Nations in legislative and executive branches of government."

CHINA SEEKS A FREE HAND.

Wants Peace Treaty to Free Her from Foreign "Influence."

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Discussing the position of China with regard to the Peace Conference, C. T. Wang, a member of the Chinese delegation, who has been prominent in the South China Government, said to The Associated Press correspondent today that the two portions of China were thoroughly united on the question of foreign policy. The delegation now in Paris, he declared, represents China as an allied nation, independent of other nations, seeking the full restoration of its sovereignty and asking the conference to free it from treaties and agreements which prevent its economic development.

"China's greatest handicap," said Mr. Wang, "is the present system of making loans and letting railway concessions. Under the bane of the 'influence' system forced upon China by outside Powers, it is impossible for China to get money for railway or other extensive developments. Existing contracts and agreements make it possible for the various Powers to prevent China from entering the world's market for the money required. Consequently the great nation is lying dormant through lack of transportation. There are abundant opportunities for all nations to make investments in China if the Peace Conference will remove the barrier in the form of foreign agreements.

"China also confidently expects to have the rights of extra territoriality removed. The delegates realize that the present courts of law in China are not sufficiently modernized to satisfy the demands of such advanced nations as Great Britain and the United States, but they can be improved gradually, just as the Japanese courts were."

Mr. Wang said that China would seek the right to regulate her own customs service, and would ask the restoration of all territory in China formerly held by Germany. The Chinese delegation is hopeful that the peace treaty will result in the opening of all China to equal commercial opportunities for all foreign citizens.

WANTS SWEDISH REPUBLIC.

Socialist Proposes Popular Vote on Form of Government There.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22.—The National Tidande learns from Sotckholm that Wennerstroem, a Socialist, has proposed that the Government bring in a provisional bill for a popular vote of all men and women above 21 years of age to show if the people want a monarchy or a republic. He thinks that the majority would vote for a republic.

According to another Stockholm dispatch, the Social Democrats will propose a bill abolishing compulsory enlistment service for the classes of 1919 and 1920.

BAKER RELEASES SOME OBJECTORS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

C. G.; Schmidt, A.; Dunham, W. A.; Voth, C.; Adams, T. J.; Musi, E. H.; Little, G. H.; Oliver, W. W.; Tschetter, J. E.; Coster, J.; Randolph, B. F.; Reimer, H. E.; Weber, E. J.; Blom, B.; Troyes, D. H.; Hershberger, S. M.; Villiard, P. C.; Martens, J. N.; Goertz, A.; Klippenstein, G. M.; Hershberger, E.; Smith, W. O.; Sommers, H.; Stauffer, V. J.; Christophel, A. B.; Hochstetter, O.; Bontrager, A. T.; Leichty, E.; Lantz, R. A.; Metzler, A. T.; Gerber, K. I.; Culp, C. C.; Whitely, P. L.; Soldner, T. H.; McPherson, C. E.; Pound, P. E.; Wulff, M.; Brandberg, S. S.; McDonald, J. B.; Walker, D. H.; Waters, C. H.; Barkman, J. H.; Fast, B. E.; Barnhart, D. E.; De Rosa, U.; Sampley, A. H.; Dirksen, P. P.; Dirks, J. T.; Neufeld, J. T.; Lemke, D.; Clay, C. T.; Proctor, W. D.; Schmidt, J. J.; Witherbee, G.; Reimer, H. F.; Gillman, R. H.; Husbener, T.; Elstun, G. E.; Hiebert, P.; Mitchner, L. E.

Mr. Baker also gave out the text of the report made to him by Judge Mack and Dean Stone. This says in part:

"The undersigned members of the Board of Inquiry on conscientious objectors pursuant to the request of the Secretary of War proceeded to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Jan. 4, 1919, and there personally examined prisoners claiming to be conscientious objectors detained in the Disciplinary Barracks.

"Group 1 includes those men whom the Board of Inquiry has heretofore examined and classified as one, that is to say, men who are found to be conscientious in their objections, both to combatant and non-combatant service in the army. Thereafter these men were placed on trial by court martial and sentenced for terms of imprisonment in disciplinary barracks. They have never had opportunity to apply for the farm furlough in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry. The undersigned have examined the court martial records in the case of each of these men, and in the opinion of the undersigned, clemency should be promptly exercised in their cases.

"Group 2 includes those men who claim to be conscientious objectors who were not brought before the Board of Inquiry for examination prior to their court martial conviction and sentence to disciplinary barracks.

"The undersigned having now examined them report that in their opinion these men are conscientious in their objections, both to combatant and non-combatant service in the army and that they would have been so classified by the Board of Inquiry had they been examined by the board. The undersigned have examined the court-martial records in the case of each of these men, and in the opinion of the undersigned, clemency should be promptly exercised in their cases.

"The Secretary's action does not affect the status of those conscientious objectors, who, having been examined by the Board of Inquiry, were found to be insincere in their objections. Men included in this class are left to serve the sentences which have been imposed upon them.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMES UP SATURDAY

Plenary Session of Peace Conference to Discuss British Plan Then.

CECIL OUTLINES PROGRAM

Not to Involve the Internal Affairs of Any of the Countries Concerned.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The plenary session of the Peace Conference will take up on Saturday, according to official announcement today, the proposal for a league of nations as presented by Great Britain.

Lord Robert Cecil, who has in charge for Great Britain the task of aiding in the formation of a league of nations, said today that he had submitted to the Peace Conference the draft statement of the British views on the subject, which in its broad line did not differ much from the ideas expressed by General Jan C. Smuts, the South African leader.

"It is certain," said Lord Robert, "that public opinion of the world is in favor of a decision that will not only make a world peace real, but ordain that international recognition of a League of Nations is an essential part of modern civilization. It is absolutely impossible to proceed on the old arrangement, everybody pulling for his own side without any regard for the others.

"This, of course, does not mean that the international body shall have anything to do with the internal affairs of the countries concerned, because all sorts of organizations already exist for this purpose, and these will grow in number after the war. The best way to solve all problems of this kind would be the creation not of a Parliament with majorities and minorities, but the creation of some commission comprising representatives of the great nations. Not diplomats, but influential members of each Government, sitting at regular intervals.

"The commission, which would not lay down any rigid rules, but rather would give the greatest publicity to its work, would more likely on all problems reach by compromise or mutual agreement a decision which would prevent a clash in many if not in all instances. No treaties could be passed unless in conformity with the rules of the league.

"Peace would thus be rendered possible, and if mutual sacrifices were made an agreement would be reached without having to throw all the forces of the united nations against one or two who wished to break the commonly arrived at law.

"The question of the admission of Germany to the league will be discussed at length, but it is probable that no settlement will be reached until after the signing of the peace—a peace which probably would not have been broken in 1914 if a league of nations had existed and a conference had taken place."

FRANCE WARMER TO LEAGUE.

But Wilson, by Return to France, Will See Plan Through.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—In some quarters the decision of President Wilson to return to France, which is not yet known generally, is bound to bring statements that he has changed his mind. This view is borne out, in a measure, by the circumstance that when the President came to Paris it was with a rather indefinite idea as to the tardiness of diplomatic procedure. Even when this was realized there remained in the minds of many of those concerned in making peace quickly a feeling that dilatory efforts were being made to prevent an early solution of the problems confronting the allied statesmen.

Since then there has been an improvement in this regard, so that now it is generally accepted that the best thing to do is to formulate a peace agreement with the greatest possible speed and to let the nations of the world return to a normal basis.

But the President, it is evident, does not intend to take any chances on his principles being sidetracked or emasculated on account of his absence, and it is mainly on this account, it is believed, that he has definitely determined to come back for the finish.

One of the most encouraging signs of the success of the plan for the formation of a League of Nations on practical lines is afforded by the knowledge that the interview on Monday between President Wilson and Leon Bourgeois was productive of an agreement on the most important particulars of the formula for the organization of the league. M. Bourgeois is one of the foremost advocates of the league idea, and he has been designated as the French representative on the commission which will draft the plan for adoption by the Peace Conference.

The French Government had shown rather a cold attitude toward the league proposal as President Wilson conceived it—as, for instance, was shown in Clemenceau's recent advocacy in the Chamber of Deputies of a balance of power combination with America, Great Britain, France, and Italy as members, which President Wilson opposed indirectly in his addresses in Manchester and Rome.

But now, judged by what is learned in the best-informed circles as to yesterday's consultation between President Wilson and M. Bourgeois, there seems tangible ground for believing that France is willing to agree to an organization of as many nations as will be practical in its deterrent effects on the disposition of any nation or nations to resort to hostilities.

All circumstances point to the drafting in the near future of a working plan for a league that will combine the features of the formula prepared by Lord Robert Cecil, General Smuts, Leon Bourgeois, and the American delegation under President Wilson's direction.

BETHMANN DEPRECATES RIGOR IN PEACE TERMS

Ex-Chancellor Puts Hope in Wilson's "Exalted Program" for a League of Nations.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (Associated Press.)—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, German Chancellor at the outbreak of the war, has made the following statement to The Associated Press concerning peace questions:

"I am asked what constitutes a peace of justice. I answer gladly. President Wilson has announced an exalted program for the future regulation of international amity and that there shall be an arrangement similar to that which has long been the aim of the policy of all individual States.

"Just as a constitution guarantees to a citizen in the exercise of his fundamental rights as a human being protection against violence, and freedom and integrity of person and property and honor, so the new League of Nations shall assure to all States, great or small, those rights which are consequent upon mutual recognition and respect.

"Only if the peace to be concluded is animated by this spirit can it deserve the name of a peace of justice. If the victor exploits the distressed condition of the conquered, violates his body, compels him to employ his forces of blood and property in enslaved service, he can then, it seems, boast his power, but justice will veil her head and the ideal of a League of Nations will sink into dust and ashes under the domination of a new international Bolshevism.

"What do I think about the division of responsibility for the war? My answer is plain. I have precisely the same opinion today which I always have had and which as Chancellor I repeatedly expressed in the Reichstag. I have never carried on a spurious propaganda, but have always endeavored to serve the truth."

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg admitted in an interview which he gave in Berlin last November, it may be recalled, that the Germans erred in the administration of Alsace-Lorraine and in paying too little heed to Pan German activities. He blamed also what he called a false naval policy and "many deficiencies in international policies."

Preparing Labor Proposals.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—In the discussion of labor problems before the Peace Conference, it is said, British labor leaders, headed by George N. Barnes, a member of the British peace delegation, are preparing proposals to be handed to the congress. It is not known here what value the International Labor Conference in Switzerland will have in this respect, but it is understood that the British Government does not object to the meeting, which might be useful in an advisory capacity.

TAKE $8,000,000,000 OF BRITISH WAR BONDS

Totals Subscribed Through Bank of England and the Post-office Are Announced.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The subscriptions to the national war bonds reached and passed a total of £1,000,000 before the close on Saturday, it is learned.

The Bank of England figures now available show that during the final week of the issue applications were made for £102,980,202, making a grand total for the Bank of England issue of applications of £1,649,606,815. To this has been added £50,888,240 subscribed through the Postoffice.

The amount therefore so far realized by the national war bonds is £1,600,592,-050.

WILSON AIDS BRITISH FUND.

Autographed Copy of Fourteen Points to be Auctioned in London.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—President Wilson has sent an autographed copy of his famous fourteen points, set out on official White House notepaper, to be sold on behalf of a fund for the dependents of British soldier and sailor journalists.

The document will be auctioned from the stage of the London Coliseum on Feb. 2, when a matinee performance on behalf of the fund is to be given. Hope is expressed here that British interest will result in the document's being retained in this country for presentation to some public institution.

At Sotheby's on Feb. 4 there will be auctioned a mass of correspondence of great political and social interest. It consists of letters exchanged between Delane, editor of The London Times, and some of the most famous of his contemporaries during the period from 1841 to 1877. It includes letters from the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, &c.

Over ten years ago Arthur Dasent, nephew and biographer of Delane, used many of the letters in his book. The Dossier now offered for sale contains these and others hitherto unpublished.

FAVORS AIR MINISTRY.

Senator Chamberlain Advocates Keeping Up Aerial Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Creation of a separate Air Department with a Cabinet member as its head was advocated today by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in a statement in which he expressed the belief that the control of the air would "unquestionably be the decisive factor in the next war, overshadowing in importance the forces on either land or sea."

"The United States," said Senator Chamberlain, "ought to profit by the experiences of the war with Germany and formulate an constructive program accordingly. We ought to continue to manufacture airplanes in reasonable quantities, but more than all we should endeavor to develop mechanical flight so as to be able, should the emergency arise, to achieve and maintain control of the air.

"The air problem in the future seems to rest on efficient co-ordination. It is for this reason, that we—speaking for a majority of the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee—recommend an unification of effort, and still urge such a policy. What I would like to see would be the creation of a separate air bureau, or department, whose head shall sit in the Cabinet along with the Secretaries of War and Navy."

Joseph Jefferson Leaves Hospital.

Joseph W. Jefferson, the actor, who underwent an operation for cancer at New York Hospital several weeks ago, left the hospital last night for his home in a greatly improved condition.

DALMATIA INDISPENSABLE.

Italian Peace Delegates Confer on Demands with General Diaz.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference held a conference with General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, who arrived in Paris today, to discuss Italy's aspirations from a military and strategic point of view, with special attention to the possession of what the Italians call "the key of the doors on land and sea."

To realize this object, the Italian delegates, it is said, consider it indispensable that Italy possess the Brenner Pass and also the Dalmatian coast and Zara and Sebenico. Without this territory, they say, it would be impossible for Italy to control the Adriatic, as otherwise the coastline of Central Italy would be at the mercy of any nation possessing Dalmatia.

We could have saved her many times our fee

The relatives of an elderly woman who had been ill for a long time told us that her fortune consisted chiefly of securities which were in another city in a safe-deposit box. It had not been opened for two years, since no one but herself had access to it.

In that time her income had been held up and she had lost considerable in interest, since no coupons had been cut or collected and many bonds were overdue.

Had these securities been placed in our care for safekeeping, we would have collected principal and interest promptly, re-investing the principal if so directed.

Our charges for such services are very reasonable. We shall be glad to give you an estimate if you will write for estimate sheet and booklet "The Modern Method of Caring for Securities."

Astor Trust Office: Fifth Ave. at 42nd Street

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

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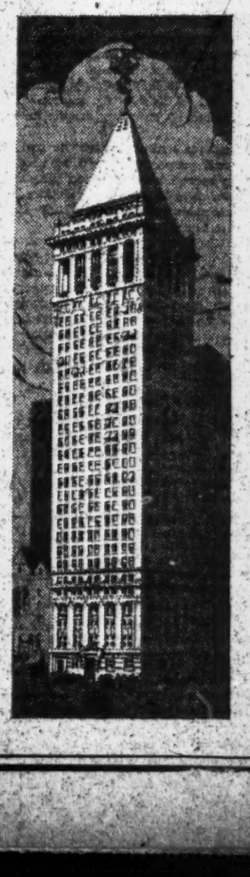

PIQUED OVER POWER OF FIVE NATIONS

Smaller Countries Feel They Should Have More Voice in Peace Preliminaries.

LOCAL PROBLEMS INVOKED

Russia, the Scheldt, and Adriatic Among Them—Present System Aims at Expediency.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—There is already considerable rumbling of discontent among the representatives of the small nations at the Peace Conference because of what they consider the too great predominance of the five big powers in the plan to arrange all questions before they are submitted to the full conference for final decision. It is assumed that this final decision will be necessarily a mere perfunctory approval by the other nations of what America, England, France, Italy, and Japan have already determined upon and that any attempt to do anything but approve will be futile. Incidentally there is some curiosity as to who is dominating what suddenly became the "Big Five" instead of the "Big Four."

At the outset of the preliminaries it was only America, France, England, and Italy that counted; and then, without explanation, Japan gets added to the list of the big powers. This fact has added much to the resentment of some of the small nations who suffered most from the war and who took a far more active part in the war. The objection on the part of the small nations, "oppressed" and otherwise, is to the principle of the thing. None of them contends that every question could or should be threshed out in a full meeting of the more than sixty delegates of all the nations; but those who are dissatisfied with the present plan believe there should be some middle ground, and incidentally there is some revival of talk concerning the rights and equality of small nations.

Questions of Representation.

Some feeling of this sort was shown just before the opening of the conference, when Belgium and Serbia were credited with only two delegates each and, in spite of their war sufferings, put in the same category with Siam. That was remedied by their getting three each, but not until after three had been allotted to Brazil, upon the insistence of the United States, because Brazil is the largest South American nation participating in the conference.

But that is another detail. The real complaint of the small nations does not touch so much upon the numerical strength of their delegations as upon the plan of the five big powers to keep them out of the most vital discussion at which the real decisions will be reached.

As already intimated, they think there should be a middle ground considered, an elastic committee system by which any small nation or group of small nations would have full equality with the big ones in deciding each question which directly concerned it or them. For example, the investigation of the Russian question which is now being made by the big five preliminary to arriving at a most vital conclusion is being cited today as an illustration of the exclusiveness that ought not to be.

Rumania borders on Russia, and therefore is vitally interested in what happens to and in the latter country, but she has no part in the discussion. There is not much love for Rumania, as a matter of fact, by the other small countries, but as a matter of principle they declare she should be considered in all matters pertaining to the State across her own borders.

Another illustration which is given by those who object to placing the entire work of remaking the world in the hands of the men who are the Premiers or Foreign Ministers of the five countries is the Adriatic Sea question. That involves a dispute full of war possibilities between Italy and Serbia. Each of these two countries is fully as much concerned as the other, but under the present arrangement Italy will have a place at the table when the matter is decided, while Serbia will be outside, or, at best, in as a witness.

Another question for the conference to decide is that of the rights of Holland and Belgium in the use of the River Scheldt. Although they are rated as small nations, Holland and Belgium feel they should have as much to say in this matter as Japan and Italy, for example.

On Plea of Expediency.

The chief argument put forth in favor of the plan to let the five big powers dominate is that of expediency. A French advocate of this system put the matter to me this way:

"If all the nations delegated were given an opportunity to discuss we would never get through. There would be no peace signed at all. Furthermore, there would be too much opportunity for intrigue, trading, and corruption. To put it brutally, if every small State had a voice there would be too much temptation in some quarters to sell out or dicker.

"As it is, the world is much safer with all responsibility fixed in the five chief powers. The views of the representatives of those five powers are sufficiently divergent on the great fundamental questions to assure us that there can be no collusion, no sacrificing or exploiting of small countries. There is no sense in all this talk about a repetition of the crimes of the Vienna Congress. No such repetition is contemplated, nor would it be possible.

"There is no small nation in the world that will not have one or more sponsors at the meetings of the Big Five to guard her interests. For example, President Wilson is there. Although Mr. Wilson himself has said so much in favor of publicity, thereby causing the present discontent, he has since admitted privately that there must be limitations if any practical results are to be reached in the life of the present generation. We are not making this peace in heaven, but on earth, where everybody is human."

REPORT EX-KING MANUEL ON SHIP OFF LISBON

If He Won't Take the Throne, It May Be Offered to Anita Stewart's Husband.

PARIS, Jan. 22, (Havas.)—Former King Manuel of Portugal is at present on board a steamship off Lisbon, a dispatch from Madrid says. Le Matin says that Manuel has left London for an unknown destination.

The monarchist movement in Portugal, according to advices received here, appears to be making progress. A monarchist proclamation was read at Valenca-do-Minho in the presence of the garrison. The republican flag was then torn down and burned and the monarchist flag hoisted in its place.

Portuguese circles here have learned that if former King Manuel is not ready to head the monarchical movement in Portugal, his followers will offer the throne to Dom Miguel of Braganza, husband of Anita Stewart, an American.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A semi-official statement received today from Lisbon says:

"Tamagnini Barbosa, the Premier and Minister of War, who is ill, has been replaced by General Hipolite, commander of the Coimbra force."

Dispatches from Madrid yesterday giving the make-up of the monarchical Government proclaimed by the Portuguese revolutionists in Oporto, listed Barbosa as Minister of War in the monarchical Cabinet. Senhor Barbosa had been for several weeks the Premier of the Government established at Lisbon after the assassination of President Paes in December, and he was mentioned in Lisbon advices, dated Monday, as continuing his duties as Premier in the Government.

ARMS AND 1,000 REDS SEIZED IN WARSAW

Germans in East Prussia Organizing an Army to Resist the Bolsheviki.

WARSAW, Jan. 21, (Associated Press.)—Several thousand rifles, many machine guns, and thousands of hand grenades, intended for use in an attempt to overturn the Pilsudski Government which has now been succeeded by the Paderewski Government, were discovered in Warsaw today. The Government authorities also arrested 1,000 Bolsheviki. The arrests were made in an effort to secure orderly elections to the National Assembly.

Prince Sapieha, who led the brief and futile attempt against the Pilsudski Government a fortnight ago, is still in prison. He will be released when the political situation becomes settled. However, there is no law under which he can be prosecuted.

That the German population of the East Russian Provinces not only are anti-Bolshevist, but are organizing an army to protect the frontiers is the main fact found during a journey from Warsaw over the Polish frontier to Danzig and Hemel. It was also found that the army of General von Hoffman, both men and officers, while uncontaminated by Bolshevism were demoralized and indifferent to the fact that the arms and munitions they were selling to Lithuania will later be used against the Germans.

From conversations picked up aboard trains, which were crowded with civilians and soldiers, it seemed apparent that the new army has been organized locally, but is under vague direction from Berlin. The single district of Ostrowo furnished 30,000 soldiers. It is affirmed that two divisions of the new army are gradually working to the frontier of East Prussia, there to halt the Bolshevist troops, against which feeling is bitter. These troops have experienced officers. Though young men they are paid six marks a day.

Although the Bolsheviki are now near Libau and also have occupied Riga, they will be resisted at Memel. Eylau, Tilsit, and other towns, and also the country, are orderly. There have been no peasant uprisings.

CRIME WAVE IN PARIS.

The Matin Lays Robberies to Deserters, Including Americans.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Thefts, acts of violence, and armed attacks are increasing daily in Paris, according to the Matin, which declares that the demobilization of allied troops is bound to have the effect of further increasing acts of lawlessness. The Matin continues:

"Many former prisoners now freed from the army are hurrying to make up for lost time. This band of lawbreakers is now increased by contingents from the armies of our allies. Such a statement need not offend the susceptibilities of our friends beyond the Channel and across the Atlantic. A national army means the recruiting of all classes, good as well as bad.

"During the last week 130 night assaults in the Paris district were reported as having been committed by deserters from the American Army. The task of handling this scum of an energetic and hard-working population has been entrusted to Deputy Police Commissioner Evans, one of the best New York police experts, who will act in conjunction with the Provost Marshal's Office, which employs nine companies of 150 to 200 men each as well as three companies of patrolmen. In addition to these police there will be a company of detectives in uniform, but not wearing special marks, neither the armlet marked 'M. P.' which the military police wear nor a revolver visible. Six detectives in private clothes will work with the French detective service."

At Police Headquarters it was said that the department had no official representative in Paris and that no authority had been delegated to any one of its members in war service in France to assist the French authorities in the work mentioned in the cablegram. There is no "Deputy Police Commissioner Evans" connected with the New York Police Department. It was the opinion of police officials here that General Pershing or some member of the American General Staff may have assigned some one of the former New York policemen, who are now in overseas service, to assist in this special work.

BIG LOSS IN WAR MATERIAL.

Thorne Foresees Years of Work in Selling Government Property.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Explaining to the House Military Committee today plans for disposing gradually of the enormous stocks of supplies on hand when the armistice was signed, R. J. Thorne, the War Department's Assistant Director of Purchase and Storage, said there necessarily would be great loss to the Government, and that it probably would take several years to sell all of the surplus. He said from now on the 1918 wool clip probably would be sold at the British issue price, or far below its cost to the Government.

Among the things Mr. Thorne said the Government had on hand were 45,000 tons of heavy barbed wire, 150,000 horses, 2,000,000 pairs of rubber hip boots, and great supplies of food and clothing of every description. He said the department could not avoid having large surplus supplies, as the armistice was signed at a time when preparations were being made for feeding and clothing 250,000 additional drafted men monthly.

IRISH PARLIAMENT ELECTS A CABINET

Premier and Secretaries of Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Defense.

MARTIAL LAW IN TIPPERARY

Follows Murder of Two Policemen and Seizure of Explosives by Band of Masked Men.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22, (Associated Press.)—The Sinn Fein Parliament provided only a one-day sensation. Its members held a brief meeting at the Mansion House this afternoon, but behind closed doors. Afterward Count Plunkett told the reporters that a statement of the business transacted would be furnished to the press later, thus following the precedent of the Paris Conference.

The official report of the meeting says that twenty-four Deputies were present. A temporary Prime Minister was elected unanimously, and four other Ministers, nominated by the Speaker, were approved by the Parliament.

According to the provisional constitution the Ministry is to consist of a President and four executive officers, Secretaries of Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and National Defense. All revenues will be raised on the vote of the "Dail Eireann." The Constitution may be altered upon seven days' notice.

Count Plunkett, Professor Edward de Valera, and Arthur Griffith will probably be appointed Irish delegates to the Peace Congress.

A group of a hundred young men gathered outside the Mansion House during the secret session, but no excitement of any kind was shown. The public was far more interested today in the murder of two policemen in Tipperary yesterday at the time the Parliament was meeting. This is taken to signify the beginning of a new period of terrorism, which veteran Irish politicians expect will include other assassinations and attempts to destroy Government buildings and public works. The extremists are exceedingly anxious to get explosives.

Two policemen were guarding a cartload of gelignite which was being taken to a mine when they were surrounded by masked men. The policemen were shot dead and the explosives carried off. The immediate sequel was a proclamation placing Tipperary under the Crimes act, which means a régime much like the occupied German cities are undergoing.

All meetings are prohibited and nobody can pass in or out of the district without permits. None of the residents may be outdoors after 7 o'clock in the evening without a permit. No letters may pass in or out without censorship. Enough troops were quickly sent to the district to enforce these regulations.

The Clare district was recently proclaimed under the Crimes act, and the measure was enforced with apparent success.

Comments of the Irish papers on the "Parliament" are to the effect that it was an empty beating of the air and that its special purpose was to attract the attention of the world, particularly of the Peace Conference, to the Sinn Feiners' cause. In the opinion of the papers most of the Dublin people believe that the Sinn Feiners expected and desired the congress to be suppressed by the police or the military.

The gist of the newspaper comment is that if Count Plunkett presents the Sinn Fein's declaration of Irish independence the Peace Conference will merely put it in the archives without discussion, under the rules adopted permitting any one to present petitions.

The Irish censorship prevented the appearance of the Sinn Fein's declaration of independence in the Dublin papers.

Without interference, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Laurence O'Neill, having obtained passports from the government, will proceed to Paris to tender to President Wilson the freedom of the city of Dublin, recently voted by the corporation.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Although no official notice has been received that the committee named by the Irish Parliament in Dublin yesterday, comprising Count Plunkett, Professor Edward de Valera, and Arthur Griffith, was coming to Paris to present the claims of Ireland to self-determination to the Peace Conference, it has already been determined that if the delegation secures passports its application for admission to the conference to represent Ireland as an independent nationality will be passed upon by the Committee on Credentials, under the rules.

This committee is the sole judge initially on all applications for admission to the conference, although possibly an appeal might lie to the full conference in certain circumstances.

Thus far the Credentials Committee has held no meetings, but as it is anticipated that there will be a flood of applications from minor nationalities or races, it is the intention of the committee to hold a meeting shortly for the purpose of adopting a code of rules to be followed.

Calls Ireland Peace Congress Test.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan said yesterday that the meeting of the Irish Constitutional Assembly was the logical sequence of events in Ireland, the results of the intensive Sinn Fein campaign and the recent elections in that country.

"No greater test can be made of the capacity and sincerity of those who control the Peace Conference," he said, "than their disposition of the case of Ireland. If they reject her claims they will alienate a large section of liberty-loving people throughout the world and arouse fears that their conference will no more effect a permanent and just peace than did the conference of Vienna."

GERMANY ORDERED TO LET POLES ALONE

British Note Says Future of Eastern Frontiers Depends on the Peace Conference.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—In reply to a British note requesting the German Government to refrain from further provocation of the Polish population in East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia, the German Government, according to a dispatch from Berlin, expresses agreement with Great Britain that the future of the German eastern frontiers depends upon the Peace Conference. The German note expresses surprise at the request to refrain from provocation and says that the request "can only be attributed to the fact that the British Government is inadequately informed of events in the East."

The German note declares that Germany has done everything to redress Polish grievances and accuses the Poles of continually provoking the Germans. It says that Posen is in a state of upheaval and that the German population has appealed for help to the German Government, which has been forced to take military measures to restore law and order. The note asserts that while the German Government has refrained from action against Polish Nationals who "planned and committed treason and revolt," it cannot "suffer ambitious imperialism to reign supreme."

Events in Upper Silesia, the German note contends, have nothing in common with national questions, and regarding East Prussia there can be no talk of a national Polish movement there. The note concludes:

"All measures of the German Government since the conclusion of the armistice have only served to carry out the prescriptions of the treaty toward unjustifiable Polish attempts to bring the Polish question to a head before the Peace Conference."

BERLIN DEPLORES CHOICE OF WEIMAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

cerned. Danzig's citizens may rest assured that the highest war councils long since prepared measures for protection of the threatened province."

The division of the old Kingdom of Prussia into seven or eight new States, which is part of the program of the Socialist Government, has aroused a storm of indignation among the reactionary elements, which immediately made it the main issue in the elections for the Prussian State convention, coming Sunday. Even the Socialist Provisional Cabinet governing Russia now has grave apprehensions concerning that division and will meet tomorrow to consider the question. The Cabinet's principal objection is to the clause providing that any section counting over 2,000,000 in population may obtain Statehood. This, some Cabinet members fear, might lead to the splitting of Germany into more States and Statelets than even the most liberal interpretation of self-determination warranted.

The reactionary argument is that it is doubtful if the German Federation can be preserved, and Prussia, if split up according to the Government plan, could never be reunited. Prussia's preservation, however, must be the highest duty of the partriotic parties.

While I am writing this the electric lights all over the city have been suddenly extinguished, the men in the electric works having struck punctually at 5 P. M. They threatened to strike Saturday demanding higher wages, but were persuaded to give the Government's mediator one more chance to settle the differences between the workmen and administrators of various electric works. The mediator, however, failed and the city was thrown into dense darkness with here and there an island of illumination in houses that have private electrical installations. Many families will have to spend all the evening and night in darkness, for candles and lamp fuel of any kind are absolutely unobtainable.

All street cars were stopped in the streets where they happened to be. There soon were immense numbers of pedestrians in the streets, the stores and business houses pouring forth their multitudes of employes two hours earlier than usual.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—The first work of the National Assembly at Weimar on Feb. 6, according to advices received from Berlin, will be to elect a provisional Government.

The assembly will then consider the draft of a Constitution, which is expected to occupy the remainder of February.

SOCIALISTS STILL LEAD IN GERMAN RETURNS

Majority Party Has 132 Seats So Far, Not Enough to Control Without Coalition.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22.—It is reported unofficially from Berlin that 319 delegates were known to have been elected to the German National Assembly from twenty-eight districts up to 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They were distributed as follows:

Majority Socialists, 132; Democrats, 58; Centrists, 57; National Party, 28; Independent Socialists, 22; People's Party, 14; scattering, 8.

Potsdam returned to the National Assembly five Majority Socialists, one Independent Socialist, two Democrats, one National Party delegate, and one from the People's Party.

Partial reports from the elections in lower Bavaria and upper Phalz show that the Bavarian People's party won five seats, the Majority Socialists two and the Peasants' Alliance two.

In Schleswig-Holstein and Lubeck, the Majority Socialists won five seats and the Democrats three. The Independent Socialists and the Christian People's party failed to win a single seat there.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—The final results of the German elections in the Cologne-Aix La Chapelle District show the success of eight Centrists, three Majority Socialists, one Democrat, and one member of the People's Party.

Although the Majority Socialists obtained an absolute majority in Berlin and the suburbs, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Handelsblad, they cannot consider the results satisfactory, as the bourgeois parties found more support than had been expected. The Lokal-Anzeiger estimates that the bourgeois parties up to Tuesday afternoon were assured of as many seats as the two Socialist parties combined.

One of the great surprises of the election was the success of the Socialists in East Prussia, where they were formerly detested by the voters. The Conservatives polled a heavy vote throughout the country.

WORKMEN CONTROL BREMEN.

Occupy Public Buildings and Disarm Soldiers in Barracks.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—The City of Bremen is virtually in the hands of the workingmen, according to a dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger from that seaport.

The workingmen have occupied the barracks, the Town Hall, the telephone office, and the banks, and have posted machine guns in the market place and in public buildings. The soldiers in the barracks were disarmed by the workers.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Remscheid (Rhenish Prussia) as a protest against the killing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, a Barmen dispatch states. The factories have been closed and traffic has been stopped.

The officials and workmen on the railways in the district of Halle have also gone on strike. They demand higher wages and a shorter work day.

KAISERIN WANTS TO RETURN

Expresses a Wish to Live with Her Sons at Potsdam.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (via Copenhagen.)—According to Potsdam reports, the Kaiserin has expressed a wish to return from Amerongen to Potsdam, where she desires to spend the rest of her life among her sons and grandchildren residing there.

As a residence the Kaiserin wants to make use of the handsome villa of Alexander, which is the Hohenzollerns' private property. It is isolated from the outside world by a spacious park, with magnificent, old trees, permitting, however, a splendid view of the whole chain of lakes.

Wilson Going to Brussels Next Week

PARIS, Jan. 22.—President Wilson, according to present plans, will go to Brussels on Monday.

FORESEES AIRSHIPS IN OVERSEAS TRADE

British Ministry Predicts Their Use as Freight Carriers Throughout the World.

CROSS OCEAN IN THREE DAYS

Hopes to Develop Craft That Will Carry 200 Tons and Cruise 20,000 Miles.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Visions of mighty aircraft soaring over continents and oceans at a speed greater than that of an express train and carrying freight equal to the contents of twenty trucks are conjured up by the "Notes on Airships for Commercial Purposes" issued by the Air Ministry.

Among the striking points contained in this document are future airships which, it is predicted, will be of 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity, or about five times the capacity of the German Zeppelin, and 6,000 horsepower, carrying freight of 200 tons at a maximum speed of more than eighty-five miles an hour. These leviathans, 1,100 feet long and 150 feet high, could stay in the air for three weeks, and possess a range of 20,000 miles, or nearly once around the world. With a crew of six officers and twenty-six men they could go over or around storms, link up continents and oceans by means of stations 2,000 to 3,000 miles apart, and bring New York within a leisurely three days' journey of London. The larger the airship, the greater its efficiency.

Nine airship stations and a number of airships now used by the Admiralty may soon be available for commercial purposes. It is made clear in these notes that there will be no commercial competition between the airship and the airplane. The airship, says the report, is essentially a long-distance, weight-carrying craft, as compared with the short-distance, high-speed airplane. The airship, it is held, is worthy of consideration for commercial flight involving nonstop journeys of 1,000 miles and upward. It appears that for commercial purposes large rigid airship stations should be established at distances of 2,000 or 3,000 miles apart, mainly for transoceanic traffic, while the airplane would be used for bringing passengers and merchandise to these from neighboring countries.

For example, the Continent service could run from Lisbon to New York, passengers being taken to Lisbon from Paris, Rome, &c., by airplane. In this the war airplane would compete with the train and the airship with the steamer, over which she would have the advantage of reducing the average time of transit by at least 50 per cent. In addition to this, airships would be used for linking up railways in such places as Central Africa, where the country is difficult, both for airplanes and land transport.

Although airships are generally considered to be fair weather craft, up to the end of November there were only nine days in 1918 when no airship flight took place in the British Isles, which are notorious for possessing almost the worst weather conditions in the world. Successful experiments have been made in mooring airships in the open. For instance, an airship has been moored out for six weeks in a perfectly open expanse to a specially designed mast. Only two or three men were required to look after the ship, and winds of up to fifty-two miles an hour have been ridden out without any damage whatever resulting.

The possibilities of using floating sheds on the water are also being inquired into, and appear to be promising. The use of the mooring mast will very greatly increase the regularity of any airship service, as the chief difficulty at present consists in taking airships in and out of sheds.

In 1914 the average endurance of the German rigid airship at a cruising speed was under one day, and the maximum full speed about fifty miles an hour.

In 1918, with the German L-70 class of 2,195,000 cubic feet capacity, the endurance at forty-five miles per hour has risen to 177.5 hours, and the maximum full speed to seventy-seven miles per hour. The British R-38 class, of 2,720,000 cubic feet capacity, has an estimated cruising endurance at forty-five miles an hour of 211 hours, thirty-four hours greater than the German L-70 class.

The cost of a 10,000,000 cubic feet airship is estimated between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. Official statistics show that only one airship has been lost in this country owing to catching fire in the air, although 83,360 hours have been flown, and over 2,500,000 miles were covered during the war. In the case referred to the flight was an experimental one, with a new type of ship, and the cause has since been ascertained and eliminated.

DEMOCRATS PLAN FIGHT AGAINST PROHIBITION

Assembly Committee Reports a Referendum Bill Together with the Ratification Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Anti-Prohibitionists have not yet given up hope of staving off ratification by the New York Legislature of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly today reported out for discussion on the floor the ratification resolution and a referendum bill, an unlooked for action by the "drys." Democrats in the House revived the referendum bill. The Senate Taxation and Retrenchment Committee, which is Republican, brought out the ratification resolution by a party vote.

The last stand of the "wets" probably will be made in the Assembly tomorrow morning when the Republican majority will attempt suspension of the rules in order to bring the two liquor propositions to a vote. The action of the Judiciary Committee upset the Republicans to the point where Majority Leader Adler moved for a call of the House with the intention, if sufficient number of Republicans were present, to caucus on the proposals and make the ratification resolution a party measure, as was done in the Upper House. The caucus, however, was not held and instead the suspension of the rules will be attempted tomorrow.

The Assembly Committee voted seven to five to put the ratification proposal before the House. Those in favor of reporting the measure out were Assemblymen Martin, McNab, Pierce, Lown, Jenks, Everett, and Wilson. The five members who opposed its being reported were Pellett, Goldberg, Bloch, O'Hare, and Fertig. In favor of reporting the referendum measure were Rowe, Everett, Pellett, Wilson, Goldberg, Bloch, O'Hare, and Fertig; against this proposal were Martin, McNab, Pierce, Lown, and Jenks.

Assemblyman Goldberg of New York moved for the reporting of the referendum bill in order, he said, that "the entire liquor question may be freely discussed on the floor of the House."

The vote in the Assembly Committee was taken just after Lemuel E. Quigg, counsel for the New York City hotel interests, had argued for an hour against the Constitutionality of the amendment. Even if the Constitutionality of the proposal was sustained by the United States Supreme Court, the country would never be dry, he declared, until patent medicines were brought under the ban.

The Senate unanimously passed today Senator Foley's bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to men in military or naval uniforms. The measure was requested by the War and Navy Departments.

BERLIN LIGHTS OUT; TRAMWAYS CRIPPLED

Employes of Municipal Electric Plant and Railway Workers Strike.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via Copenhagen.)—Darkness reigned this evening in most parts of the city which are supplied by the municipal electric works, whose employes went on strike, and in other parts, where the strikers cut the electric cables.

Most of the cinema theatres, not having their own electric installations, had to turn away their audiences. The telephone service was partly affected.

Most of the restaurants and hotels were completely dark and closed. The Mayor of Berlin is now negotiating with the strikers, who may return to work soon.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, via Amsterdam, (Associated Press.)—The tramway men of Berlin are also on strike and that service has been partially suspended.

Genuine
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The value of Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin needs no proof. But you do need the Bayer Cross on a tablet to prove you are getting genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Marked with the Bayer-Cross for Your Additional Protection

FRANKLIN SIMON OFFERS
A Limited Number of All-Wool
MEN'S SUITS
NOT HAND-TAILORED
at $19.00
Never advertised before
Won't be advertised again

DURING the course of a season we buy examples of competitive clothes in order to keep informed as to what other shops are not doing. The suits in this clearance event comprise our accumulation of such merchandise during the present season. They embrace the finest makes of machine-made clothes, and are now offered far below what they regularly sell for in all shops. *A small charge for alterations.*

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

Once-A-Year Sale
Stein-Bloch Winter Suits,
100% Wool!

$35 Suits $28.75
$50, $45, $40 . . . . $36.50
$65, $60, $55 . . . . $48.50

THE simple statement that these are *Stein-Bloch Suits* obviates the necessity of "drawing the long bow" of piffling puffery. These Suits are full-lined or half-lined and many have silk sleeve linings; most of them are in *intermediate weights* suitable to wear right now and right up to early summer. Sheaves of Fashion Models for Young Men, as well as their Elders.

My Once-A-Year Sale of *Stein-Bloch Overcoats*, coincident with this Sale of Suits, is a lucky circumstance and a thrifty combination for you.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

THAT we have been able to win the patronage of men accustomed to only the finest tailoring, emphasizes the fact that Croydon Ready Tailored Clothes and the finest custom tailoring are identical.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's

Poultry Show
Madison Square Garden
The only New York Show this year. U. S. Government record-flight Homer Pigeons and Poultry. Game and ornamental birds and standard fowl. Motion pictures and lectures by experts. Open every day and evening, Jan. 21 to 25. Admission, 75c.

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes

$16,859,356 ASKED BY B. R. T. RECEIVER

Garrison Applies to Court for Permission to Issue Notes for Company's Needs.

$1,100,000 IN WRECK CLAIMS

Appropriation for New Surface Cars Ordered by Court Is Included in the Budget.

Lindley M. Garrison, Receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, made application yesterday to the United States District Court for permission to issue receiver's certificates in the amount of $16,859,356.96. On the filing of the application, Judge Julius M. Mayer gave notice that he would hear all parties interested in the application on next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Copies of the application were served upon the following lawyers, representing the clients named:

Cravath & Henderson, for the note holder's committee; Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, for one stockholder's committee and Cullin & Dykeman, for the other; William L. Ransom, for the Public Service Commission; William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel, for the City; George S. Franklin, for the War Finance Club Corporation; Walter F. Taylor, for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and The Central Union Trust Company, trustee under certain underlying mortgages. Copies of the application were served also on fifteen banks and trust companies, holding bills payable of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the amount of $3,850,000.

The sum asked for would provide, not only for all current obligations of the three companies, but for extensions of power station facilities, the purchase of additional subway and surface cars, construction now going on, and additional contracts for constructing and equipment to be entered into within sixty or ninety days. After giving all the lien obligations of the companies in receivership, except real estate mortgages, Mr. Garrison, in his application, says:

"Your petitioner has made an investigation of the possibility of obtaining the funds required, and is of the opinion, and so represents to this court, that it will be impossible for the necessary funds to be obtained unless receiver's certificates are issued therefor which shall have a lien upon part or all of the property of the companies whose property is in possession of your receiver, superior to the liens of some or all of the said mortgages of the said companies hereinabove set forth, * * * wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be authorized * * * to issue receiver certificates * * * in such an amount, in such denominations and series, maturing at such times, bearing such rate of interest and secured by such lien or liens as to the court may seem best."

For the Tunnel Accident.

Of the total amount asked for, $1,100,000 will be needed to pay the claimants in connection with the Malbone Street tunnel accident last November. In commenting on these claims, the application reads:

"I beg leave to repeat the statement contained in my report as temporary receiver, submitted to this court on Jan. 15, 1919, which was as follows: 'On Nov. 1, 1918, a deplorable accident occurred on the Brighton Beach line at Malbone Street, resulting in 94 deaths and 208 persons injured. Prior to my appointment settlements had been made in 12 death cases and 102 personal injury cases at an aggregate cost of about $138,000. While only an approximation can be given of the amount of damages still accruing, the sum will probably not be less than $1,100,000.'

"It will clearly be impossible for the amount of these claims to be settled and paid for out of the current receipts of the properties in the receivership. In the judgment of petitioner it is desirable that these claims should be settled so far as settlements can be entered into, and that the amounts agreed upon in the settlements should be paid all at the earliest possible date."

The application specifies the immediate need of about $2,300,000 for obligations maturing up to and including Feb. 20, 1919. These payments are: For the account of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $948,024.02; for the account of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, $847,992.32; for the account of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, $537,818.04. The items for the account of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are as follows: Power station contracts, $235,512; taxes due Nov. 1, 1918, with interest at 7 per cent. from Nov. 1, 1918, $87,512.02; vouchers prior to Jan. 17, 1919, excluding interest on notes and loans, $625,000. The amount needed for the New York Consolidated Railroad Company is to cover the following items: Taxes due Nov. 1, 1918, with interest at 7 per cent. from Nov. 1, 1918, $308,817.32; interest due Feb. 1, 1919, on Kings County Elevated bonds, $140,000; interest due Feb. 1, 1919, on Brooklyn Union Elevated bonds, $399,175.

The immediate needs of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation are: Vouchers for construction and equipment, rendered Jan. 17, 1919, $140,426; purchasing agent's orders for January and February, estimated, $50,000; payrolls, January and February estimated, $38,000; contractor's estimates due Jan. 20, 1919, $135,844; contractor's estimates, due Feb. 20, 1919, $150,000; taxes due Nov. 1, 1918, with interest at 7 per cent. from Nov. 1, 1918, $23,548.04.

Needs of the B. R. T.

Of the total amount asked for, $16,859,356.96, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company requires $6,438,833.02; the New York Consolidated Railroad Company needs $1,947,992.23, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation requires $8,452,531.62. The $6,458,833.02 for the account of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is needed for the following purposes: To provide for enlargement of power stations, $2,986,321; to provide for fifty additional surface cars already contracted for, and improvements to existing equipment, approximately $710,000; to purchase and equip 200 additional surface cars to comply with court orders affecting an additional car equipment, $2,000,000; taxes now due and payable, with interest from Nov. 1, 1918, at 7 per cent., $87,512.02; for work done and in progress in replacement of storage and dock facilities, approximately $50,000; to pay audited vouchers for operation and unpaid payrolls and supply accounts incurred in operation within four months prior to the receivership, approximately $625,000.

The $1,947,992.32 for the account of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company is required for taxes not in litigation, with interest from Nov. 1, 1918, at 7 per cent., $308,817.32; payments to claimants in connection with the Malbone Street accident, approximately $1,100,000; interest due Feb. 1, 1919, on first mortgage bonds of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, $140,000; interest due Feb. 1, 1919, on Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, first mortgage bonds, $399,175.

The total amount to be expended for the account of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, $8,452,531.62, will be expended for payment of purchasing agent's orders, $971,820.01; payment of purchasing agent's orders in connection with the Brighton line, $174,850.84; amount of outstanding obligations covered by existing formal contracts, $3,782,812.73; additional contracts to be entered into within the next sixty or ninety days for consruction and equipment and miscellaneous expenditures, $1,000,000; taxes not in litigation, with interest from Nov. 1, 1918, at 7 per cent., $23,548.04; purchase of 100 additional subway cars, $2,500,000.

The item of $2,000,000 for 200 additional surface cars attracted attention, because Mr. Garrison is not receiver of any of the surface lines. But the application gives the following explanation for inserting this item in the B. R. T. account:

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company owns all, or substantially all, of the stock of the street surface railroad companies for which the cars are to be acquired, and in accordance with its previous operations it has already made arrangements as such holding company to take care of the financing of the acquisition of fifty of the cars, and would, in ordinary course, handle the financing of the remaining 200 cars."

Mayor Hylan sent a letter to Mr. Garrison yesterday calling his attention to the wooden cars used in the Chambers Street subway. In his letter the Mayor said:

"The operation of wooden cars in the subway, in which thousands of people are compelled to ride, is a grave public menace. Further, the headway of trains in the early part of the rush in the morning and at night should be shortened, so that there will be less overcrowding. If the heavy traffic schedule morning and evening were placed in operation a little in advance of the rush hour and continued during heavy traffic and steel side-door cars substituted for the old wooden cars now in use, a great deal of the scandalous overcrowding and delays would be eliminated."

TRACTION EARNINGS FALL.

Shonts, at Stockholders' Meeting, Discusses the Fare Question.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, said at the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday that as long as the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's dividends could be continued, receivership for the former company would be avoided, but that in time the question of a receivership must be faced unless the existing situation was remedied. He told the shareholders that the municipal authorities, in holding to the five-cent fare, were losing sight of the most important point involved in the local traction dispute.

"The question of fare had nothing to do with the negotiations regarding the dual subway system," said Mr. Shonts. "The five-cent fare was established as the standard, simply because it was the prevailing rate. Whether the rate was 4, or 5, or 10 cents was not taken into consideration by us. We entered into the contract with the city because of the fixed return which was promised us on our money through a preferred lien on subway earnings.

"If the public authorities continue to maintain their present position of refusal to increase the rate of fare and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company shall find itself unable to realize an amount sufficient to enable it to carry it through the lean period, as extended by the conditions due to the war, they will have violated the spirit of the city's contract with the Interborough Company; and will have destroyed its credit and by that act shut off all future investment of private capital necessary for the development of the city's transportation, and they will not have advanced by a day the city's right to operate the property itself."

The annual report of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, which is the holding company and controls the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Manhattan Railway Company, and the New York Railways, was made public at the meeting. It showed decreases in almost all departments for the year ended Dec. 31. Total income for 1918 was $4,402,175, compared with $6,955,866 in 1917, a decrease of $2,553,691. Expenses, taxes, and interest decreased in the course of the year $14,795 to $3,677,261, and net income amounted to $724,914, which was equivalent to $1.58 a share earned on the $45,740,500 preferred stock.

In 1917 net income was $3,262,910, which, after the deduction of 6 per cent. preferred dividends, left a balance equal to 55 cents a share on the 932,626 shares of common stock of no par value. After the payment of the preferred dividends in 1918 the company's surplus was $38,807, compared with $519,480 in the preceding year, a decrease of $480,673. Total surplus for the year amounted to $1,134,163, a decrease of $511,194 from the 1917 figures.

Refers B. R. T. Application to Deputy.

State Attorney General Newton, it was learned yesterday, has referred the application of Leslie J. Tompkins and Edwin M. Otterbourg to ask permission of the Supreme Court to begin an action to declare forfeit all the charters of the subsidiary companies of the B. R. T. system to Deputy Attorney General Cheney, until recently a Public Service Commissioner for the Second District. Attorney General Newton, it was said, will take no action until he has received Judge Cheney's report.

SENATE REPUBLICANS ADOPT HARMONY PLAN

Lodge, on Vote of Caucus, Selects Committee to Frame a Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senate Republicans in caucus today voted for a committee of seven to be appointed by Senator Lodge to frame rules for reorganizing committees when the Republicans assume control of that body. The caucus was called to settle differences between the Old Guard and Progressives.

Senator Lodge appointed on the committee Senators Lenroot, Cummins, Smoot, Norris, Harding, Knox, and Hale, four "regulars" and three Progressives.

Senator Penrose, who insists that he must have the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, did not attend the caucus. He announced, however, that he would demand the seniority rule in the naming of the Chairman of the committee, and that he would fight for the place. Beyond that he made it known he had no particular interest in the caucus. Senator La Follette also remained away, as did Senator Borah of Idaho, who has announced himself as opposed to Senator Penrose as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Senators discussed the resolution offered to the caucus some time ago to provide that no Senator holding a Chairmanship on any of the ten more important committees be allowed to serve on any other committee.

A substitute was offered by Senator Cummins to provide that no Senator should be assigned to more than two of the ten leading committees and that no Senator who is Chairman of any such committee be appointed to a conference committee unless the bill to be considered is reported by the committee of which he is the Chairman. This resolution, it is expected, will be accepted by Senator Norris.

The Republicans profess not to be worried over the opposition of Senator Borah to the appointment of Senator Penrose to the Finance Committee. An important Chairmanship will be offered to the Idaho Senator. The Republicans will need his vote, having a bare majority in the Senate.

MRS. LEBAUDY LEAVES HOME

Attorneys Endeavor to Untangle Her Husband's Business Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Jacques Lebaudy, who was released from the Mineola County Jail yesterday after the Grand Jury had failed to indict her, following its investigation of her killing of her husband, left her home at Westbury today and went to Glenwood with her thirteen-year-old daughter Jacqueline, to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weder, parents of the nurse of Mrs. Lebaudy.

According to attorneys for Mrs. Lebaudy, little progress has been made in tracing the scattered affairs of Lebaudy, whose fortune of several millions is said to be represented by papers in safety deposit vaults and other places of security in various cities.

EICHHORN SURROUNDED.

Early Capture of Fugitive Berlin Police Chief Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Berlin police have surrounded the hiding place of former Chief of Police Eichhorn, and it is expected that he will be taken into custody in the near future, a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says.

ATTACK 8-HOUR DAY AT HARBOR HEARING

Boat Owners Also Tell War Board That Their Workers Are Being Well Paid.

CAPTAINS GET PILOT FEES

Testify Men Get Full Wages While Vessels Are Repairing or Awaiting Cargo.

Officers of companies operating tug boats and other harbor craft yesterday gave testimony to the sub-committee of the National War Labor Board in City Hall to show that the operation of the eight-hour day on most of their craft would be impracticable and to refute the assertions of the 16,000 men that they were receiving insufficient wages for their work. A great part of the testimony yesterday was upon the operation of the scows, coal and grain boats, and other non-propelled boats manned by the members of the Harbor Boatmen's union who have abandoned their demand for an eight-hour day but seek higher wages and better working conditions.

All the witnesses summoned by the boat owners told the members of the subcommittee that hundreds of the union men were receiving large pay in overtime charges They said also that all classes of boats, but particularly grain and coal boats, would not be in continuous service, and that the men were not required to exert their full efforts all the time, although they received full pay. Boats often are laid up for repairs or repainting, they said, while many scows and similar craft wait several days at coal ports for their loads, and frequently are tied up at docks for several weeks. They said that the pay of the men continued in such instances, although there was little work to do aboard the craft. They told the board, under cross-examination, that the fees of the boat owners also continued when a boat was tied up with cargo.

Instances of tug boat captains receiving large sums in pilotage fees in addition to their regular pay from the companies, also were read into the evidence for the War Labor Board. Robert G. Anderson, tug dispatcher for the Lee Towing Line, testified that for the last eighteen months the captains of their three tugs had earned an average of $161 a month in this service. In the last month two of the captains received $250 a month each. They drew also from the company their regular wages.

Mayor Hylan yesterday wrote a letter to James McGuire, President of the Lighter Catpain's Union, who had written to him demanding an explanation for his action in ordering policemen to run the municipal ferries during the three days when practically all harbor traffic was tied up by the strike of the 16,000 marine workers in the six unions of the Marine Affiliation. In his letter the Mayor said:

> Answering your peremptory demand to know "why I took the stand I did" in the recent sympathetic strike of certain city employes, who had no grievance of their own as to wages or hours, I can only offer in explanation, but without apology, a certified copy of my oath of office as Mayor of this city.

Representatives of the municipal ferries yesterday gave out a statement denying that they had no grievance against the city and that they went out only in sympathy with the demands of the other workers. They said that the wage award of the Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, signed last July, called for time and one-half for overtime but that the city had not paid the overtime claims. Back claims from November, 1917, to the date of the July award also remained unpaid, the statement said. The statement denied that the city was paying the prevailing wage scale.

REPORT STRIKE SETTLED.

Clothing Workers, It Is Said, Will Return to Work on Monday.

It was reported last night at the dinner of the National Association of Clothiers at the Hotel Astory that the strike of workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry of this city had been settled, and that the workers in all probability would be back at their benches on Monday.

It was said that the grievances between the employers and employes have been adjusted. Those workers who have been on strike for the last three months.

Max Freedman, who was a member of the Board of Arbitration appointed to settle the differences, refused to deny or affirm last night that the strike had been settled, and that the employes would return to work on Monday. He said that Louis Marshall, the attorney, would probably issue a statement today.

SAYS STATE AND CITY FACE FINANCIAL CRISIS

E. R. Seligman Tells Tax Experts Expenditures Are Increasing While Revenues Are Smaller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Tax problems affecting the State and its municipalities are being discussed at a three-day conference of tax experts gathered here for their eighth annual meeting, which opened tonight. The conference is being held under the auspices of the New York State Tax Department and the State Tax Association.

Many New Yorkers appear on the program, including Controller Craig, who will address the conference tomorrow morning; L. A. Tanzer, New York lawyer; Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Tax Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, and Edward N. Goodwin and Henry N. Powell, both lawyers. Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, Senator Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and various State tax officials will address the meetings.

The opening session tonight was featured by an address by Edwin R. Seligman, Vice President of the State Tax Association, who said that both the State and New York City were confronted with a financial crisis.

"We are met everywhere," he said, "by the fact of increasing expenditures. And side by side with the increasing expenditures we find a narrowing of the base of revenues. In our State finance the adoption of prohibition will remove a fruitful source of revenue. What is still more important, the not improbable assumption by the Federal Government of the telegraph, the telephone, and perhaps even of the railways, will destroy another most important category of revenue not alone in the State at large but in all localities.

"In New York City the base of taxation is being narrowed almost every year until real estate has come to bear the overwhelming share of local taxation. This has brought with it such a continually increasing tax rate as finally to constitute an intolerable and crushing burden. So far as the tax is imposed on buildings it leads to an increase of rents, which is becoming a grave factor in social unrest.

"For the State simply to increase the direct tax would be of little avail, because the direct tax as actually administered is overwhelmingly a tax on real estate, and the result would be simply to intensify still further the burdens, not only on the farmer, but on the property owners and tenants in our cities.

"Since real estate is already bearing more than its share, it follows that we must resort to business and to income taxes. New York State has taken the first step in the business tax by the Emerson law, which, however, instead of being confined simply to corporate business, must be extended to firms and partnerships. There still remains, as a necessity, the adoption of the income tax."

FIXED RAILROAD POLICY IS ASKED

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

000, or $1,000,000,000 more than 1917. This expenditure was made to increase efficiency. Nevertheless roads that are alleged to have been run down at the end of nine months of unified private control show:

"1. A larger volume of freight traffic handled in nine months under private than in the same period under Government control.

"2. The largest volume of freight traffic ever handled in any one month.

"3. Loaded-car mileage 7.5 per cent. larger than under Government control.

"4. Greater number of loaded cars per train than under Government control.

"5. Miles run per locomotive per day 7.2 per cent. higher than under Government control.

"6. Miles run per freight car per day 6.1 per cent. higher than under Government control.

"7. The physical condition of freight locomotives better than under Government control.

"8. The condition of freight cars equally as good as under Government control.

"As weather conditions both at the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918 were unusually severe, the comparison of the two nine-month periods is not unfair. Whence it follows that increased efficiency under Government control is, to say the least, not proven."

Outlines a National Policy.

Mr. Kruttschnitt said that the plan for a national railroad policy had been evolved after a period of six years' study, and that the plan, as submitted by Chairman Cuyler, has been adopted by the Association of Railway Executives, representing about 92 per cent. of the earnings of the country.

"In it," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, "we ask Congress to make it possible for the carriers to give the public the advantages of conservation of capital by requiring unification of lines and terminals, when required in the public interest, by promoting useful consolidations and permitting agreements as to rates and practices, the benefits of which have been proved during Federal operation, but which the carriers by law have been prevented from supplying.

"Its fundamental features, to which details of organization and operating machinery are subordinate, are:

First—The creation of a Department of Transportation headed by a Secretary, who would sit at the President's council table, who would relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of its executive duties, and in whose jurisdiction would be centred rate regulation subject to revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the fixing of wages, and who would use the power of the Administration to maintain proper service, to create the necessary credit for the carriers, and to maintain harmonious relations between employers and employes.

"Second—The adoption of a fixed policy as to the revenues of the carriers by requiring that the influence of the President, through his Secretary of Transportation, shall be put behind movements for increased rates which he finds proper, and the establishment of a statutory rule for rate making, which shall require that rates be not only reasonable but adequate and sufficient to protect existing investment and to attract capital necessary to maintain existing properties up to the standard of the public need, and for the construction of extensions and branches.

"Third—To provide for compulsory Federal incorporation and for the elimination of the conflict of regulating power between the States and the Federal Government as to all essential matters, including rates, State and interstate, with as little interference as possible with the State commissions in carrying out the intended purposes.

Offered as a Suggestion.

"Our plan is not presented in the shape of a hard and fast bill, but is offered as a suggestion, by no means inflexible, of a way to attain desired ends.

"The question of a guarantee was freely discussed in our deliberations, but we do not ask for a guarantee. We recognize that the establishment of a definite guarantee would stifle all incentive to efficient management and would destroy competition as to service and facilities, for if necessary revenue could be obtained without effort what inducement would exist to make an effort?

"Under our plan, if a rate system be put in effect in a given region that will produce revenue adequate to yield a fair return on roads operated under average conditions and with reasonable efficiency, and to enable them to maintain their credit and pay satisfactory returns to their security holders, some roads below the average which should never have been built, or which were poorly located and are inefficiently managed, may be forced to reorganize or sell their properties, while those above the average will prosper. But all without exception will be stimulated by self-interest to create new and increase existing traffic by competition in service and facilities, because by so doing the returns to the owners are increased and at the same time the public is better served."

One of the representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods, probably Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will present views to the Senate Committee tomorrow at the morning session.

I.W.W. GAINING HERE, SENATORS ARE TOLD

Federal Agent Also Testifies Over 250 Papers Support Radical Socialism.

PACIFISTS UNDER SCRUTINY

Many University Professors Among Them — Government's Census of the Red Agitators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Propaganda, after an executive session, decided late today to hear evidence bearing on present radical activities, particularly those of the radical Socialists, the I. W. W., and kindred movements which are agitating for a condition in this country similar to that which now exists in Russia.

For several months the Military Intelligence Service has been taking a census, so to speak, of persons of Bolshevist activities and listing organizations and newspapers which are advocating attempts to overthrow the Government.

Archibald E. Stevenson of New York, now of the military intelligence service, is a member of a commission which has been investigating this question, and he began, late this afternoon, his narrative of some phases of the situation. The narrative unfolded up to the time the committee adjourned had to deal principally with the activities of the I. W. W., and radical Socialists led by Victor Berger and others of that school.

The data in possession of the Government shows that the agitators were never more busy than they are now. They are supplied with large funds and are backed by several hundred daily and weekly newspapers.

Closely co-operating with the I. W. W., Mr. Stevenson said, was the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York, which numbers among its members many prominent persons of pacifist views. This organization helped finance the defense of Haywood and the other I. W. W. agitators convicted recently in Chicago and flooded a large part of the country with propaganda in their favor.

Tried to Influence Officials.

Evidence now in the possession of the Government showed, it was testified, that efforts were made before the I. W. W. trial to influence the authorities, but without success. The entire mailing list of the Civil Liberties Bureau was turned over to the I. W. W. The Government has the complete files of the bureau.

These files showed, it was testified, that in December, 1917, Frank P. Walsh, former co-Chairman with ex-President Taft on the Industrial Relations Commission, addressed a letter to the National Civil Liberties Bureau introducing J. A. Law and L. T. Chumley of the I. W. W. Defense Council, and thereafter Chumley established an office at the bureau.

On Jan. 11, of last year, Roger N. Baldwin, then head of the Civil Liberties Bureau and now in prison, sent to Clarence Darrow, a Chicago lawyer, copies of the minutes of a meeting that was held in this city at about that time. The minutes stated that "no action was taken in the absence of Messrs. Walsh and Darrow." A letter written by Chumley stated that he was sending matter to be used in compiling a propaganda pamphlet, and he added that "Frank P. Walsh will do the same," and asked for suggestions as how to raise the $25,000 bail for Haywood.

An advertisement which appeared in The New Republic before the I. W. W. trial was also placed in the record. This was an appeal for funds to help finance the trial, and among those whose names appeared as signers of the appeal were Robert W. Bruere, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Walter E. Weyle, George P. West, and John A. Fitch.

Despite the conviction of its leaders, the I. W. W. continues to grow, and its propaganda is carried on through newspapers and pamphlets. The principal ones of these papers are published in New York State, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Washington, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, and Oregon.

Bolshevism Began in Germany.

Mr. Stevenson said that a close study of the present worldwide radical movements showed that it was of German and not Russian origin. It was all an outgrowth, he said, of the Marxian theories, and the present Bolshevist situation in Russia had spread there from Germany. He cited the fact that at an international conference held by these radicals in Brussels a few years ago the delegates included Lenine of Russia, Victor Berger of this country, and Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the German Socialists who were lynched by Berlin mobs last week.

"The Radical Socialist party," said Mr. Stevenson, "has become the most active propaganda agency in the United States. It operates or has the support of more than 250 newspapers, probably a majority of them printed in foreign languages. The circulation of these papers is extremely large, in some instances in excess of 200,000 daily. There are also a large number of smaller publications.

"The party is today holding meetings in all parts of the country. In New York alone the number held each week probably exceeding one hundred. They are not street corner meetings either, but are held in halls. And I may add that they are organizing schools for the education of the children along radical lines. In other words the Socialist party, as it now exists in America, is a revolutionary organization."

Senator Nelson asked the witness if he had a list of the newspapers. Mr. Stevenson said he had a list of every important one among them, and at the suggestion of Senators Nelson and Overman that list was put into the record.

Mr. Stevenson also testified regarding certain other phases of the propaganda. He mentioned the American League to Limit Armaments as one of the earliest of the pacifist organizations whose activities did not tend to help the United States in preparing to bear its part in the European struggle. From this grew the Union Against Militarism, which sought to influence Congress against preparedness and which, after this country declared war, opposed the conscription act, and sought among other things, it was testified, to discourage recruiting.

Active in Propaganda.

The witness named as having been active in the union the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch of the Church Peace Union, Professor Emily Greene Balch, formerly of Wellesley College; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Amos T. Pinchot, Oswald Garrison Villard, Max Eastman, Crystal Eastman, and Scott Nearing.

Mr. Stevenson made a reference to a "Who's Who" of college and university Professors who have been identified with the form of propaganda under discussian.

"Are there many of these Professors?" asked Senator King.

Mr. Stevenson—Quite a large number of them, mostly among Professors of Sociology, economics and history.

Senator Nelson—I should like to get a list of those Professors.

Senator King—We ought to drive out of the universities these pernicious teachers.

In connection with propaganda in universities and colleges, the witnesses cited the Intercollegiate Anti-Militarist League, which got a foothold in some of the principal educational institutions.

The Church Peace Union, which was founded by Andrew Carnegie, and which was described as a perfectly proper organization, did not escape contamination, according to the testimony.

"The Church Peace Union," said Mr. Stevenson, "was used by its secretary, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, to gather information for the use of the National Civil Liberties Bureau. Dr. Lynch issued letters to preachers and others to spread themselves on conscription and the answers were placed at the disposal of the league.

"The Ford Peace Mission was really inspired by the Rossika Schwimmer, now Hungarian Minister to Switzerland, who was a German agent. Mr. Ford's peace secretary at that time was L. P. Lochner, and it is interesting to keep his name in mind, for he shows up prominently in many organizations such as we are describing, which came into existence at subsequent dates, among them the People's Council for Peace and Democracy.

Mr. Stevenson will continue his narrative tomorrow. John R. Rathom of The Providence Journal will be summoned to tell what he knows about enemy propaganda in America.

SOCIALISTS CANNOT SAIL.

State Department, Meyer London Says Refuses to Issue Passports.

It was announced last night at the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street, that the State Department had refused to issue passports to the three Socialists who were to have sailed on the Rochambeau today to attend the International Socialist Conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Feb. 23.

Because of the delay the Socialists here telegraphed to Congressman Meyer London, asking him to investigate the reason for the nonarrival of the passports. Congressman London replied that he had made inquiries, and learned that the State Department would not issue the passports. The delegates are Alderman Algernon Lee of this city, James O'Neal of Brooklyn, and John M. Work of Chicago.

TANK TROOPS TO RETURN.

Included in Force of 270 Officers and 4,927 Men Listed for Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Additional organizations assigned to early return home, comprising 270 officers and 4,927 men, were announced today by the War Department.

Included in the list are the 58th Regiment, Coast Artillery, less the 3d Battalion; Base Hospital No. 15, 90th and 104th Aero Squadrons, 39th Company Transportation Corps, 1st and 2d Casual Companies, Transportation Corps; Cement Mill Companies Nos. 2, 4, and 6; 17th and 18th Balloon Companies, 109th Field Signal Battalion, 464th Pontoon Train, 407 Telegraph Battalion, Base Hospital No. 24, and the following tank corps units: 332d Battalion, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 301st, 307th, 318th Replacement and Salvage Companies, 304th, 335th, 336th, and 337th Battalions; Casual Companies A, B, and C; October automatic replacement draft.

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Try to recover what is lost by inserting a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder at the main office building of the Golde Patent Manufacturing Co., Inc., at 509-515 West 56th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at eleven o'clock A. M. on the sixth day of February, 1919, 750 shares of the common stock, par value $100 per share, and 250 shares of the preferred stock, par value $100 per share, of Golde Patent Manufacturing Co., Inc., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

Said sale will further include all patents and trade marks owned or used by said Company and relating to the manufacture of automobile tops.

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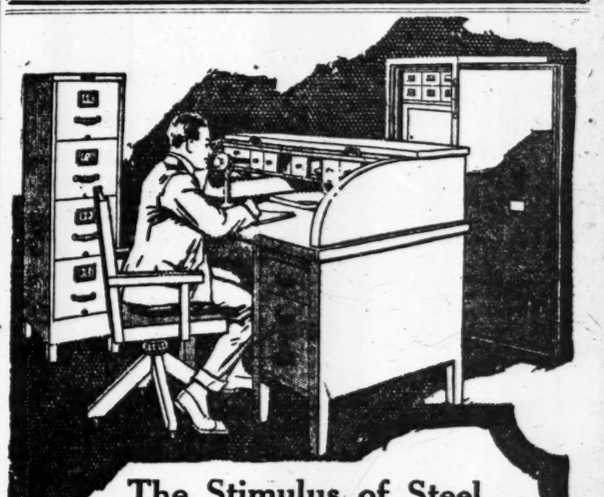

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COLLUSION IN BUYING DENIED BY ARMOUR

But He Admits Division of Cattle, Based on Plant Capacity, at Some Markets.

FAVORS AID FOR GROWERS

Thinks Livestock Shipments Should Be Under Control — Senators Hear of "Social Lobby."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Two Congressional committees were occupied again today in hearing witnesses, who were questioned concerning evidence brought out at the Federal Trade Commission's meat packing inquiry. The committees have under consideration legislation providing for Government control of the meat packing industry.

J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., continued his testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee. He said his salary was $25,000 a year and had never been any higher. He asserted that Armour & Co. would welcome means to enable livestock producers to market their animals at a price based on the cost of production, suggested a central control of livestock shipments as a possible means of obtaining this, and renewed his opposition to a pending bill to empower the Government to take over control of adjuncts of the packing industry.

Mr. Armour said he thought the control bill probably meant ultimate government ownership of the packing industry, and he agreed with Representative Cooper of Ohio, that if the bill were constitutional, there was no limit to which the Government might not go in controlling private industry.

Representative Dillon, of South Dakota, tried to find out how cattle buyers determine the prices. He drew from Mr. Armour the admission that Armour & Co. insisted on having an equal division of the cattle offered at markets where there were only two packing plants, such as Fort Worth and Denver, but he said there was no collusion; that the purchases were made on a basis of plant capacity.

Mr. Armour defended the practice of "wiring on," whereby a buyer who failed to obtain cattle which the grower insisted on shipping to another market for a better price notifies the company's representative at the new market of the price he offered.

Denies Juggling Figures.

Foreign business of Armour & Co. was said to be divorced from the parent corporation because it was desirable to have the companies operate under the laws of the country where they were located. The South American plants made $10,000,000 last year, Mr. Armour said. Virtually all the South American meat had been shipped to Europe, and Mr. Armour thought there would be little of it sent to this country in the near future, especially if a free market were opened in Germany, which the company hoped would result from the establishment of a new Government there.

Charges of juggling figures were resented by the witness. He said that reports of transferring prices to make one department of the business show better results than another was "child's talk." Mr. Armour criticised the Federal Trade Commission for alleged unfairness in conducting its inquiry. Discussing in detail recommendations by the commission. He said:

"I think the commission made a lot of foolish suggestions that won't work. Anything that is hardship to the packer is bound sooner or later to manifest itself in hardship to the consumer or producer."

Mr. Armour said the consumer could protect himself against high prices by refraining from purchasing, but that the producer of livestock, like the packer, had to take whatever the market was paying at the time he sold.

Bringing out that the $15,000,000 earnings shown in Armour's annual statement did not include $6,800,00 set aside for income and excess profits, Representative Stephens asked:

"Then you are passing that on to the consumer?"

"That may be so," Mr. Armour replied.

Brings Up Relief Bill.

Representative Hamilton of Michigan attempted to develop the possible effect on the packers of the food relief appropriation of $100,000,000 requested by President Wilson.

"They say that the fund will enable the packers to sell in Europe a great surplus of salt pork, which has been accumulated in England and which the people there won't eat now that the war crisis is past," Mr. Hamilton said.

Mr. Armour replied that the packers perhaps had larger stocks of salt pork than ordinarily, but he thought there was going to be a demand for it.

Representative Winslow of Massachusetts, questioning Mr. Armour regarding his company campaign of publicity, elicited this reply:

"If it is commendable for the Administration of this country to spend untold millions to defend its conduct of its business," Mr. Armour said, "it certainly is not reprehensible for a business corporation to follow its example."

Mr. Armour told Representative Rayburn that what the packers objected to most in the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry was the commission's trial of the packers through the newspapers.

"Did the newspapers ever give you a chance to answer," asked Mr. Rayburn.

"No," Mr. Armour replied.

In the course of the examination of Thomas F. Logan, Washington representative of Swift & Co., and other corporations, before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator Kenyon of Iowa asked:

"You were a lavish entertainer of members of Congress?"

The witness objected to this question as unfair.

"I think a social lobby is about as effective as a money lobby on legislation," replied Senator Kenyon, "and your guests were putting their feet under a table furnished by packers' money."

Ex-Senator Bailey of Texas, who appeared today as Mr. Logan's counsel, interrupted to say "most of the lobbying done in Washington is through the social lobby," and to protest that the Senate Committee had no power to investigate Mr. Logan's relations with executive officials or Congressmen. He insisted that only alleged efforts to promote or defeat legislation could be subjected to scrutiny.

"Is it all right to question Mr. Logan about his affairs with Secretary Tumulty?" asked Senator Norris.

"While I take the stand that the inquiry should be limited," Mr. Bailey responded, "Mr. Logan is willing to testify concerning any relations to anybody in the service of the Government."

The witness said he became acquainted with Mr. Tumulty immediately after the latter came to Washington with President Wilson, and that he had luncheon with him frequently. They were sometimes joined by Mr. Hurley, he said. He denied that Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., had ever been in the party.

"Did you render an expense account to Swifts for these luncheons?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Never," was the reply, "and I never introduced Mr. Tumulty to any of my clients."

Offers Plan for a New County.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 22.—The formation of a new county, which would include the Oranges, neighboring towns and Western Essex, in opposition to a plan for consolidation with Newark, has been urged by Judge Daniel A. Dugan. Newark by itself is large enough to be a county, Judge Dugan asserts, and the establishment of a new county, he declares, would mean better representation for the Oranges in the Legislature.

FOR BUSINESS BASIS IN NEW LOAN APPEAL

Gates W. McGarragh Declares Issue Should Be Floated on More Than Patriotism.

FEELING AMONG BANKERS

Country on Crest of Worldwide Wave of Inflation, Says R. F. Maddox at Dinner.

At a dinner given by the Forum of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Bankers, in honor of Robert F. Maddox, President of the American Bankers' Association, at the Hotel Astor last night, Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, urged that the next Liberty Loan should be on a sound business basis rather than be offered as an appeal to pure patriotism.

Mr. McGarrah, who later was warmly praised for his stand by many of those present, said that while no one could possibly take issue with Secretary of the Treasury Glass on the patriotism of the American people, he felt that it was good business common sense, in view of all the burdens the people already are carrying, that the forthcoming appeal should offer them an investment which would appeal to their judgment.

The speaker, who is Assistant Chairman of the Central Liberty Loan Committee of New York, instanced the falling off of previous issues of the loan and said he felt that a bond which would stay at par, one that would carry a fair rate of intetrest, could be absorbed with far less difficulty. He felt, he said, that a bond with a somewhat higher rate of interest would be widely accepted and the burden of the loan would be shifted on to the shoulders of the many instead of being concentrated on those of the few.

Uncertainty After Glass Speech.

Mr. McGarrah's brief discussion of the loan was interpreted by Wall Street men as affirming an understanding current yesterday afternoon that prominent bankers of this and other cities soon would recommend to Secretary Glass that he modify somewhat the attitude expressed in his recent speech when he said he felt sure patriotism would play an effective part in floating the next loan.

There was much uncertainty in financial circles following the speech, in which Mr. Glass indicated that he did not believe the final loan should be offered as a purely business proposition, particularly as financiers differed as to the exact interpretation to be put upon the Secretary's remarks.

The Loan Committee discussed the situation at its meeting last Monday, it was learned yesterday, and it is understood that some concern was expressed over the general understanding of Mr. Glass's meaning, particularly as reports had poured into New York from many out-of-town banks and investment houses of uneasiness over the possibility that the new issue would be offered at too low a rate, the Treasury Department relying upon the continuance of the same spirit which carried the previous Liberty Loans to success while the country was in the midst of war.

The reports of uneasiness in outlying districts were not surprising to New York bankers and bond men, as they themselves have been anxiously awaiting a definite indication of just how the new bonds will be placed on the market. The Secretary's speech provided food for thought, and the financial community needed only the spur of a country-wide expression of opinion to resolve that the new loan should be made more attractive than any of its predecessors.

It has also been generally agreed upon, according to authoritative information, that the new bonds should be of comparatively short maturity and offer a real business inducement to make their oversubscription a wholesale success.

Suggestions of Some Bankers.

In some quarters it has been suggested, and it is not improbable that the point will be embraced in the recommendations which will be placed before the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be much wiser to make the issue an attractive one to begin with, which will find a ready market, than to have the offering subscribed to in the first rush of the campaign by individuals, and later have to place large blocks of the residue with the large and small banking and investment institutions of the country, causing a heavy drain on their absorptive power and possibly causing so far-reaching an effect as temporarily to curtail and embarrass their banking activity.

Some of the more conservative bankers are not inclined to commit themselves publicly as to their views on what the terms of the new loan should be, but it is understood that an official announcement from Washington that the bonds would pay 5 per cent., would run for ten years, would carry the rediscount privilege at Federal Reserve Banks, and would amount to $5,000,000,000, would be received with a great deal of relief.

In some quarters a higher interest rate has been suggested as necessary, but there have been an equal number of proposals that a lower rate with shorter maturities would prove more efficient.

Mr. Maddox asserted in his speech at the dinner that we are on the crest of a world-wide wave of inflation, but he said the very fact that it is world-wide is a favorable feature, as it will result in a more gradual reduction of wages and prices. He declared no one expects prices and wages to be maintained at the artificial level to which they were raised by the war's demands, now that the war is over, but that a good deal depends upon the fairness and promptness with which the Government settles the contracts for labor and supplies to which it was committed at the time the war ended.

The Great Question at Present.

"The great question now is," said Mr. Maddox, "how can we continue to maintain or increase our foreign business with a credit balance of approximately $500,000,000 in annual interest due to start with, an amount nearly equal to the balance of our foreign trade four years ago? How can we be paid for the goods we hope to export in the future? It would be unwise to add to our already large stock of gold. There are some articles which we now import which we could use in increasing quantities, but there is little hope that this increase will keep pace with our ability to increase our own export products.

"One of the plans suggested is for this country to continue to buy the obligations of the Governments of our debtor countries until our people are educated to buy direct foreign Governments' securities or the securities of well established industrial enterprises in other parts of the world. If we expect to increase or even maintain our foreign business, it is absolutely essential to grant these credits in some form, and we must begin at once some plan to absorb these securities."

Touching on the railroads Mr. Maddox said:

"The operation of the railroads by the Government may have been a war necessity, but the service has not improved. It is a general impression among business men in every section that these railroads should be returned to their owners under proper conditions. With an estimated loss in the operation during the past year of $250,000,000, it cannot be claimed that they have been operated more economically.

"The future of our merchant marine, to my mind, is the most vital question to be solved during the coming year. The small amount of tonnage under the American flag before the war was a disgrace to this country. It remained for the emergency of war to emphasize our pathetic dependence on foreign bottoms and to start the construction of a creditable fleet.

"There has been a great awakening throughout the country as to the importance of ships, and the man now in Omaha is as much impressed with the necessity of a large merchant marine as a resident of California or the Carolinas."

FAVOR TREATY FOR HARBOR.

Joint Commission from New York and New Jersey to Control It.

Scant disapproval of the proposed treaty between New York and New Jersey for joint harbor control found expression yesterday at the public hearing held by the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission in the City Hall. The principal feature of the proposed agreement is the creation of a port authority, a joint commission, made up of three Legislature appointed Commissioners from this State and a like number from New Jersey. The tentative draft of the treaty which was presented for consideration is an amendment of the States' treaty of 1834 fixing and determining the States' rights and obligations in and about the Harbor and Bay of New York. It is specifically stated that at least two of the New York Commissioners shall be residents of New York City.

The treaty provides that no grant of land within the port district shall be made without approval of the port authority, and that any plan for the development of the port shall bear the stamp of its approval. It will also be the duty of the port authority to make plans for port development and from time to time make recommendations for improvement to the Legislatures of the two States. It will also petition the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Service Commission or such bodies having jurisdiction, for the execution of physical improvements, changes in methods of transporting or handling freight or to petition on other matters for the public good. Unless the revenues from operations conducted by the port authority are sufficient the Legislatures of the two States will appropriate an equal amount for the sustaining of the port authority. That body will determine salaries to be paid to its staff. It is proposed that for violation of an order of the port authority the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of from $10 to $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than a year or by both fine and imprisonment.

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Wool Tricotine Noticeable in the smartest Spring Fashions is Featured in this

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(As illustrated)

Unusual at 78.00

WOOL tricotine in navy, beige or black, lends itself admirably to this particular type of waistcoated suit, that evidences tailoring of an unusual character.

Interesting style details are the contrasting color waistcoat of fibre silk tricolette embroidered with metallic threads, Eton collar and button-trimmed cuff hem on box coat and around bottom of ankle length skirt.

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SUITS that are plain tailored or express newness by cluster braiding, self cording or shadow embroidered designs; panel vests or mannish waistcoats, Buster Brown or Eton collars, ankle length skirts are other smart features.

Fabrics are wool tricotine, gabardine, Poiret twill, Rayonner cloth, whipcord, covert, wool Jersey or fibre silk fabrics, in new Spring shades, including navy or black, also Oxford suitings, pencil stripes or black and white worsted checks.

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—*Balcony Floor*

A Rare Opportunity for Women of Extra Size—

Saks & Company Will Hold To-day a

Sale of Smart Coats for Large Women

Those Requiring Sizes 38½ to 52½

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These splendid coats have all the grace and beauty of line of the smartest styles shown in regular sizes. They are cut along straight lines, minimizing the figure and creating quite a slender appearance.

Beautifully Developed in Fine Quality Wool Velour

lined throughout and warmly interlined. Two of many styles are pictured. *Fourth Floor*

For Thursday Only

Women's All-Wool Serge Skirts Special at $5.00

Unequalled anywhere at this low price. Several cleverly tailored styles to select from, with Slash or Novelty Flap Pockets. Waistbands 25 to 36.

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When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.

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are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

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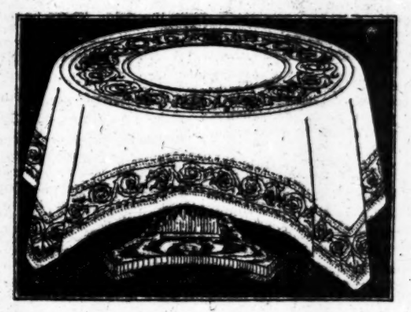

Napkins	Dozen	*Cloths*	each
22x22 inches	$12.00	2 x2 yards	$11.00
27x27 inches	16.50	2 x2½ yards	13.50
Cloths	each	2 x3 yards	16.00
2 x2 yards	$11.00	2 x3½ yards	18.00
2 x2½ yards	13.50	2 x4 yards	20.00
2 x3 yards	16.00	2½x2½ yards	16.50
2 x3½ yards	18.00	2½x3 yards	19.50
2 x4 yards	20.00	2½x3½ yards	22.00
		2½x4 yards	25.00
		2½x2½ yards	16.50
		2½x3 yards	20.00
		2½x3½ yards	24.50
		2½x4 yards	27.50

Equally good values are offered in Fancy Table Linens, Towels, Bed Linens and Bedding as well as Lingerie and Children's wear.

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TAILORED SUITS.....$45
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Duvetyn, velours and other rich fabrics.
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ENTIRE STOCK OF FURS

at greatest reductions of the year.

McGibbon & Co.

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10% DISCOUNT

Linens, Upholstery, Lace Curtains, Furniture, Bed Coverings and Bedding

SPECIAL MENTION—Sash Curtains, Marquisette and Etamine, with Hems, Lace Trimmed, $2.25 to $8.50 Pair.

Filet Net Sash Curtains, with Hems, Lace Trimmed, $3.00 to $15.00 Pair

Figured Muslin Curtains, Edged with Fringe and Lace, $2.50 Pair Upward

Single and Double Bed Sets, Muslin and Etamine Lace, $8.50 Set Upward

Imported Prints for Slip Covers and Draperies, 25c to $5.50 Yard

Odd Pieces of Furniture, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Side Chairs, Gate Leg Tables, Davenport Tables, Mahogany Desks, Mirrors, Lamps and Book Stands At Very Attractive Prices.

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Member of New York export commission house of high standing leaves shortly for Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Australasia, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, British India and South Africa.

Correspondence solicited from American manufacturers who are desirous of marketing their products in the above territories. References exchanged. L 78 Times.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

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We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

HUSH!

In the presence of musical genius a calm settles over one's soul and kindly quiet gladdens the heart. Whether it's the song of a Stradivarius, or a famous dream ballad sung by a world famous voice, it's the true spirit of the artist which reaches you from the

Widdicomb Phonograph,

An instrument which brings out the best in all records.

Just the distinction between a musical machine and a musical instrument is the variance which is making the Widdicomb phonograph so popular with music lovers.

Hushed is every strident mechanical rasp. Needle noises fade and the motor revolves in silence. Even the cabinet cover lifts and lowers noiselessly.

In harmony with the artistic purpose of the Widdicomb are the beautiful period cases in either cabinet or console designs.

Graceful Queen Anne models, Sheraton, Chippendale or Adam are in the selection.

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Start Something

There's always the irrepressible member to be considered. Music means life and laughter to him, so select his records from our large stock of Jazz, orchestra or popular song discs.

Savings are so substantial in our music department you may have greater variety in your phonograph library than you originally planned.

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Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Ukeleles. You'll find them all here and priced considerably less than elsewhere. Sheet music, too.

Lustrous Polish

Gives a brilliant polish to phonograph cabinets and prevents light or dark finish wood work from clouding up.

Absolutely non-explosive and has no pungent odor so objectionable in many polishes.

Large bottle, 69c.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street, Rear

Cigars for Solace

Mi Hogar Cigars are made of genuine Havana Tobacco by skilled Cubans. A delight to those who know.

M. O. M. PERFECTO

Box of 25, $2.49.

Box of 50, $4.96.

Cigarettes Delightfully Mild

El Ecuador Turkish Cigarettes have a distinctive delicacy. Plain or Cork Tips.

Box of 50, 64c.

Box of 100, $1.28.

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Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

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MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

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Fitting the Fighter FOR WORK

Over the Top in Business for the Men Who Went Over the Top in the War.

Now that you are coming back to civil life, you will need a leader who knows the tactics that will carry you over the top to business success.

"If I Were Twenty-one"

is a manual of business tactics by William Maxwell, Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. He has gone over the top, and can lead you to victory.

$1.25 AT ALL BOOKSTORES

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MADE WITH ROLLING POINTS AND THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

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In justice to yourself as well as to the Government, it will pay you to employ our services.

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SENATE VOTES DOWN FOOD RELIEF CURB

Penrose Amendment, Making the Commission Responsible to Congress, Is Beaten.

HOOVER IS AGAIN ASSAILED

Borah Renews Charge of Favors to Packers—Lenroot Deplores Paris "Pomp."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Criticism of President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover was continued today in the Senate debate on the Administration bill appropriating $100,000,000 for food relief in Europe. The Senate again failed to reach a final vote but the disposition of amendments was begun, and Administration leaders hope to pass the measure tomorrow.

Without a record vote, the Senate rejected the amendment offered by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, providing for distribution of the fund by a commission to be named by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate and to be responsible to Congress.

The amendment by Senator Ashurst of Arizona, authorizing a bonus of sixty days' pay to privates and non-commissioned officers discharged from the army, met a similar fate. Senator Ashurst vainly sought a record vote and said that he would call up the amendment again for final disposition. The Senate this week passed a bill to give one month's pay to enlisted men on demobilization.

Borah Renews Hoover Attack.

Senator Borah of Idaho accused the Administration of "stupendous extravagance" in war expenditures. He urged Congress not to vote appropriations without fully acquainting itself with the necessities, and that mere suggestion by the President was not enough to go upon.

"Let me tell the Republican Party in this Senate," said the Idaho Senator, "that the voters who put the party in power again last November will regret that they did it if the party here surrenders to the same power that once dictated the course of the party."

Mr. Borah referred to the "capitalistic element," represented by a group of five packers, as having arranged with Food Administrator Hoover to work off their surplus stocks through the projected $100,000,000 appropriation.

"Mr. Hoover, as evidence before a Senate committee shows, made this agreement before he went to Europe and before he knew that any of the nations there needed food relief," said Mr. Borah.

The Idaho Senator spoke of the war profits of the five great packing firms as "unconscionable." In 1912 their profits, he said, were $18,715,000; in 1913, $20,217,000, and in 1918 they jumped to $95,639,000.

"How did they get it?" asked Borah. "They got it under the administration of Mr. Hoover, and he is still helping them. And he has transferred the same representatives of the packers to Europe that he had with him in his Food Administration. They are in Europe now, dickering to unload the packers' surplus on Europe.

"The scheme to relieve 'starving' Europe did not originate in Europe. It originated in Chicago."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania remarked that he would vote for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to feed starving Europe if convinced that it was actually for that purpose, but not to help stabilize the American market for the Chicago packers.

Lenroot Criticises "Pomp."

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin criticised the President's course in traveling in Europe, but said he would vote for the bill.

"If I may be permitted to say it," he said, "the pomp and ceremony that is daily attending the Peace Conference in Paris, in my judgment, is doing almost as much to speed Bolshevism as food can do to prevent it.

"The occurrences at Buckingham Palace, a short time ago, where dinner plate costing $15,000,000 was used, the ostentatious display and bowing and scraping, the emphasizing of class distinctions over there, I say were most unfortunate at this particular stage of the history of the world. I am sorry that President Wilson when he went to Paris did not stay there and attend to the stupendous work in hand."

Senator McLean of Connecticut urged the passage of the bill approving its humanitarian purpose, and also pronouncing it a good investment to bring peace in Europe. Declaring that some Republican opponents had brought in subjects having no bearing on the issue, Senator McLean said that incompetency by the Administration was no reason for refusing to meet the obligations of America abroad.

Townsend Deplores Peace Delay.

Senator Townsend of Michigan criticised President Wilson, declaring that he was virtually the only American Peace Commissioner, and that he was not informing the country regarding his plans. He said that the President's absence was causing neglect of interests at home and delaying emergency legislation. Deprecating delay at the Peace Conference, he said:

"Nothing has been done except private and secret conferences by separate little groups in Europe. I believe the President ought to finish his business of settling the war with Germany and leave all these other questions to be settled later."

The proposed appropriation, the Senator said, "was a bribe to buy the good behavior of Bolshevism," designed to influence the peoples of small nations represented at the Peace Conference.

Senator Myers of Montana said that Germany eventually would be able to obtain peace terms which she did not deserve, and that "then we will be called upon to vote $100,000,000 or more to feed the starving people of Germany."

"The United States is about to assume the rôle of a great rich uncle to all the world," he continued. "I am opposed to encouraging revolutionists who think they can destroy government and then appeal to Uncle Sam to feed them."

ASSURES FOOD FOR SWISS.

War Trade Board Completes Agreement for Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Arrangements for provisioning the people of the Swiss Confederation, who are said to be on exceedingly short rations, were completed today in an agreement signed by representatives of the War Trade Board, the Swiss Confederation, the Government of France, and the Government of Great Britain.

The board stated that in connection with existing arrangements it is expected that the Swiss will be enabled to obtain a total supply of approximately 800,000 tons of foodstuffs and essential commodities during the ensuing year.

Purchase of the supplies will be under the direction of the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief, the Allied Relief Organization, of which Herbert Hoover is President, although the agreement is declared not to be an integral part of the Supreme Council's relief program.

Specifically the agreement provides that the board will grant licenses for export from the United States to the Swiss of the following commodities up to the amounts indicated:

1. Breadstuff cereals, amounting to 300,000 metric tons, in the following proportions: Wheat, 220,853 tons Rye, 34,333; barley, 44,814.

Other food and feeding stuffs: Oats, 112,000 tons; corn, 137,000; sugar, 96,000; edible fats, 8,000.

This allotment is for the year ending Sept. 30, 1919. Protection against reexportation to the Central Powers is vested in the control of the Société Suisse de Surveillance économique.

DIED IN FAREWELL FLIGHT.

"Hobey" Baker Was on the Eve of Leaving for America.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan 22.—Captain "Hobey" Baker, noted athlete, had been relieved from active service and was about to start on his journey to the United States when he met death in an airplane accident on Dec. 21, according to Lieutenant Edward C. Olds, another Princetonian, who, under date of Dec. 22, wrote friends here from the headquarters of the Second Army as follows:

"I have just returned from Hobey Baker's funeral. It has cast a cloud over the Second Army air service, where he was very well known and liked by officers and men. Knowing how much he has meant in recent years to all Princetonians, I hasten to give you the facts about his death.

"He was to have left last night, Dec. 21, on the 8 o'clock train for Paris on his way home. Forty-five minutes later he was dead. In that time he had motored back to the Toul airdrome, about two miles, and decided to take a final trip in his old speed. However, as luck or fate would have it, there was a ship in the hangar belonging to one of the officers, the engine of which had gone bad a few days ago. It had been repaired, and Captain Baker decided to make his last trip to test out the repaired machine, instead of using his own. He was up only 150 meters when the engine failed."

The writer added that the aviator dropped rapidly, but might have saved his life if he had not tried to go back into the field. There he was crushed to death.

DR. BUTLER LOOKING TO 1920

Most Serious Time in History of the Republic, He Says.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University spoke last night at the regular Wednesday meeting of the Manhattan Republican Club, 474 West 141st Street. His topic was to be "The Next Duty of the Republican Party," but owing to the death of Moses M. McKee, leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District and former President of the Club, on Tuesday night, the meeting became a memorial service, and Dr. Butler, with several other members of the club, spoke of Mr. McKee's service to the party and country.

In speaking of the healthy influence of the local politician upon the affairs of the country, Dr. Butler said that all those who banded themselves together to make plans for carrying on the Government were politicians, and he was proud to be called one in that sense. "We are coming to a time," he continued, "that is more serious than any time in the history of the Republic. In the Presidential election of 1920 we shall be called upon to decide the most momentous issue that has come before us since 1860.

"At that time our fathers had to determine whether the Union should remain intact or should dissolve. In 1896 we faced an issue of the greatest importance. It was a matter of sound currency or unsound currency. But a government can get along for a while at least with unsound currency. However, in 1920 we shall have to make a decision as to whether we are to maintain our American form of government, whether we are to develop and progress along the lines laid down by our fathers, or whether we shall overturn the present form of government and try a new and experimental type of State socialism. We know that the Republicans will be on the side of Americanism, and will be the voice of the forward-looking, forward-stepping democracy, for it stands for advance by evolution and not by revolution."

MEXICO WANTS MONEY.

Secretary of Finance Nieto Coming Here to Obtain Loan.

Rafael Nieto, Under Secretary of Finance of the Mexican Government, it was learned yesterday, is on his way to this country for the purpose of negotiating a loan here. There have been reports for some time that Mexican finances were in an unsatisfactory condition and that some new means of financing would doubtless have to be undertaken. It is known that bankers here have been rather unfavorably inclined toward making any advances to Mexico because of the unsettled conditions in that country.

How large a loan the Carranza Government will endeavor to get in this country can only be approximately estimated. The figures talked of in banking circles yesterday were $400,000,000.

Nests of Infection

The drain pipes of toilet, bath-tub and wash-bowl are nesting places and breeding places for germs. They are also depositories for the germs of any malady their users may have.

Regular disinfection of the bath-room is necessary to prevent disease. You cannot rely upon soap and water cleanliness.

Lysol Disinfectant

will make and keep these disease-breeding places Absolutely Germ-Proof, if it is used regularly. For Lysol kills all germ-life instantly.

A 50c bottle makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant enough to last for months—a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons.

Get a bottle today. Use the solution frequently in bath-room, sink, garbage can, and in dark, sunless corners. You will then make a better fight against disease than it can make against you.

Lysol is invaluable for Personal Hygiene.

Lysol Toilet Soap Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink

FEDERAL WELCOME FOR TROOPS URGED

Independent Citizens' Committee Asks Baker to Name National Greeters.

WANT UNITY OF ACTION

National Body Would Supersede Mayor's Welcome Committee of Which Hearst Is a Member.

An appropriation of $250,000 by the city to aid the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops in carrying out its plans will not cause suspension of the work of the Independent Citizens' Committee, organized as a protest against the membership of William Randolph Hearst on the official Committee, and it was announced yesterday that the independent committee would soon make known its plans for greeting the returning troops as they land here.

Through its Chairman, Charles Stewart Davison, the independent committee yesterday suggested to the Secretary of War that a national committee be formed so that the Mayor's committee here would be superseded. A similar request for the formation of a State committee, made two weeks ago, was ignored. The letter to the Secretary of War was in part as follows:

"I am instructed by the Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome of the City of New York, which is composed of over 100 patriotic and civic organizations and of 2,000 individual citizens of New York, to respectfully call to your attention the general subject of the appropriate welcoming of the troops—soldiers, sailors, and marines—returning from foreign service. It has seemed to the committee that the subject was a broader one than would appear to have been recognized, though I doubt not but that you as the head of the War Department have had it in mind, and it may be that the suggestions of this letter have already been under consideration.

"The troops and wounded naturally arrive in a number of ports and in varying numbers, and not in the same groups in which they sailed. The leaving of the general subject to local committees, either official or otherwise, does not produce a consistent result—necessarily cannot do so. Without undertaking to delay you with a recital of details, it appears that the subject would be better handled officially by the Federal Government under the auspices of the War Department than in any other manner.

"The suggestion therefore which it is desired to make is that appropriate steps be taken by Congress under your suggestion, through the adoption of a joint resolution, for the appointment of a Federal committee to have charge of and superintend the matter at large with subordinate Federal committees at appropriate localities so that there may be uniformity of action, and that the numberless petty questions which arise and militate against the subject being dealt with with dignity and propriety may be avoided.

"We feel sure that in the future you will look back with the greater satisfaction to the arduous duties of your important office if you can feel that the nation as a whole welcomed its returning troops—as a preliminary step toward providing for their future welfare—which latter matter is now justly regarded as of great importance, and is occupying the attention of many able minds. The troops themselves will be the better satisfied that their future needs are to be carefully, thoroughly, and intelligently cared for and protected if the matter of their welcoming be under the general national auspices and be but the first step in their reincorporation under proper auspices into the general body of citizens."

Announcement of plans of the independent committee for welcoming the 27th Division and other New York troops, as well as the troops of other States, probably will be made later this week after a meeting of the Executive Committee. Minor committees are being formed now to carry out the details of a program of welcome.

WON'T SERVE WITH PELOUZE

Chicago Welcoming Committee Resents Appointment by Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Because of Mayor Thompson's appointment of his brother-in-law, William Nelson Pelouze, as head of the committee to entertain returning soldiers a committee appointed by the Association of Commerce for a similar purpose has retired in high dudgeon, leaving the Mayor and his brother-in-law a free field. The big day funds for the entertainment of homecoming soldiers, $120,000, has been turned in to the City Treasurer, a Democrat, for disbursement.

Mr. Pelouze informed members of his Executive Committee today that he thought the entertainment of soldiers last week by the old committee had been too expensive.

DEPLORES CABLE CENSORING

Dr. E. E. Pratt Charges That It Is Interfering with Trade.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 22.—Continued censorship of the cables "is working incalculable harm to American commerce," Dr. E. E. Pratt of the Committee of Communications of the Council on Foreign Relations of New York said today in an address before the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Pratt, who was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, said it was a fair question to put to the highest Government officials "as to exactly why the commerce of the United States should be burdened and restricted by an indiscriminating censorship that assists our competitors and handicaps our own trade."

The whole matter, he said, was shrouded in impenetrable mystery, and that no explanation could be obtained of delays and failures to deliver cables.

"We are told," he said, "that the cable censorship must be continued because the United States has entered into an agreement with the allied nations to keep it in operation until after the signing of the treaty of peace. This agreement, however, does not apply to the use of private codes."

Dr. Pratt said that Secretaries Daniels and Redfield, Postmaster General Burleson, War Trade Board representatives, and other Government officials had recently assured Mark O. Prentiss, manager of the Council of Foreign Relations, that they would do everything in their power to lift the censorship, but that nothing had been done.

THINK THEY HAVE RYAN.

But Federal Authorities Here Doubt Ohio Prisoner Is O'Leary's Counsel.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—A man believed by the police to be Captain John T. Ryan, former officer in the Spanish-American War, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was counsel for Jeremiah A. O'Leary, now awaiting trial for treason, was arrested here today.

Ryan was indicted in New York City by a Federal Grand Jury as an offender against the espionage and neutrality laws of the United States and for aiding German spies.

The prisoner gave his name as Gerard Crowin Leahy. He denied he was Ryan, or that he was the man wanted by the New York authorities. Leahy, the police say, answers all descriptions sent out for the arrest of Ryan. He is being held in the County Jail awaiting word from New York.

According to the police, Leahy was at one time an attorney in Buffalo, N. Y. He said he was formerly a resident of Brazil, and that he had been working recently in the Government hospital at Nitro, W. Va.

The Federal District Attorney here had received no word yesterday that John T. Ryan, long wanted for alleged treasonable activities and indicted on the charge of treason yesterday, had been arrested at Gallipolis, Ohio. It was stated that all information in possession of the Federal authorities here indicated that Ryan was not in the United States, and doubt was expressed as to whether the Ohio authorities had arrested the right man. He was believed to have fled to Mexico.

Ryan is accused of having aided a German propaganda plot among Irish-Americans in this country.

CONFEREES RESTORE THEATRE TAX OF 10%

Reject Doubling of Rate Lest It Reduce Attendance and Resultant Yield.

15% IMPOSED ON CLUB DUES

Cabarets and Roof Gardens Also to Pay That Levy—Excess Profit Problem Being Solved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—As a result of thousands of protests, the conferees on the War Revenue bill voted today to restore the 10 per cent. rate of taxation on admission to theatres, moving picture houses, and similar places of amusement. The action was taken in face of opposition by Representative Kitchin of North Carolina and Representative Fordney of Michigan, who wished to retain the 20 per cent. tax which had been tentatively agreed upon.

While the theatre managers thus won a victory, cabarets, roof gardens, and clubs will have to be content with a compromise. The conferees had agreed on a tentative program which called for a 20 per cent. tax in each instance as compared with the present rateof 10 per cent. It was agreed today to fix the rates at 15 per cent.

Several factors were considered today in coming to a readjustmentof the theatre tax. To begin with, the conferees were faced with petitions bearing more than 350,000 names which had been obtained at theatres throughout the country. There also were thousands of telegrams and letters from theatrical organizations, theatre managers, and theatregoers.

There was also submitted the plea that many theatres would be threatened with ruin, and the attendance at theatrical performances so reduced by the additional taxation that it was a serious question whether the revenue to the Government would actually be increased.

The House conferees had estimated that the taxes would be increased from $54,000,000 to about $81,000,000 by the proposed 20 per cent. tax. This was predicated on the theory that attendance at theatres would not be greatly reduced by the increase. The Senate conferees were not ready to admit that was the case.

The decision reached today strikes out also the House proposal to increase the tax on boxes held at the opera or theatre to 25 per cent. and restores the rate of 10 per cent. Where tickets are sold at an advanced price, a tax of 10 per cent. is to be paid on any excess not above 50 cents and where the advance is more than 50 cents, a tax of 50 per cent.

In cabarets, roof gardens, and similar places of amusement where a regular admission is not charged the admission fee will be figured as 20 per cent. of the amount paid for refreshment, service, and merchandise.

While the conferees failed to reach a final agreement today on the schedule of war excess profits taxes payable in 1919, it was reported that financial experts were rewriting parts of the title, and that a decision might be arrived at within the next forty-eight hours. It is predicted that the rewritten title will supply a compromise between the so-called 80 per cent. on corporations suggested in the House bill and the lower schedule proposed as a substitute by the Senate conferees.

The only official announcement made today was that the conferees had agreed upon certain changes which had to do wholly with "technical and clerical" features of the title, and that definite action on the other parts of the tax schedule as related to war and excess profits taxes had been deferred.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE do not *over-wheedle* in selling our Clothes because we do not *under-needle* in tailoring them. In dealing with a customer, *persuasion* is not necessary if your styles are *persuasive.*

Suits and Overcoats
(Direct from our own work-rooms)
$28 and Upward

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

The Logical Shoe For Bunions

The Coward Shoe

The Coward Bunion Shoe has a hollow shaped at the right place to fit over the bunion. It does not touch the sore spot but protects it from chafing or rubbing. The bunion pocket is *shaped*—not merely stretched—and does not show unduly on the outside of the shoe. This member of the Coward shoe family is one of the most popular models we make. Its friendly comfort has endeared it to thousands of our friends who will wear no other shoe.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

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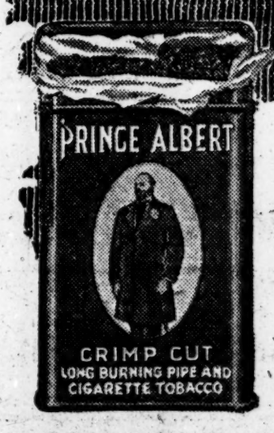
Talk about smokes!

PRINCE Albert is geared to a joyhandout standard that just lavishes smokehappiness on every man game enough to make a bee line for a tidy red tin, and, a jimmy pipe—old or new!

Get it straight that what you've hankered for in pipe or cigarette makin's smokes you'll find aplenty in P. A.! It never yet fell short for any other man, and, it'll hand you such smokesatisfaction you'll think it's your birthday every time you fire up! *That's because P. A. has the quality!*

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepasture longer than you care to remember back!



Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

STATE WILL PRESS PHONE RATE FIGHT

New Rates Will Continue in Effect Pending Action by the Courts.

HILL ANALYZES CHARGES

Service Board Chairman Insists That Law Is Violated—Indiana's Governor Assails Burleson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Until its attorneys prepare the necessary papers in its action requesting a mandamus or injunction restraining the New York Telephone Company from carrying out the orders of Postmaster General Burleson regarding the new schedule of telephone rates, the up-State Public Service Commission will take no further action in the matter. In the meantime the new rates will continue in effect.

Chairman Hill said today that neither the Government nor the telephone company had filed any schedule with the commission showing the new tariff, but the commission firmly believed that the company was violating the present law and would fight the matter to the highest court.

In explaining the increase in rates, which he said varied all the way from 20 to 100 per cent. in the various States, Chairman Hill said that the main features of the old and new rates, in comparison, showed station-to-station messages, person-to-person calls, proposed appointment and messenger rate calls, and night rates. The station-to-station rate, he explained, was the basic rate which had heretofore been called the two-number rate. It meant, he said, that a subscriber was supposed to call by number, but a charge was made if he talked with any one, whether the person wanted or not. Chairman Hill continued:

"The person-to-person call is what we have heretofore described as the 'particular person' call, which means that you talk with the particular person called for and no one else. The minimum rate now proposed for this service is 20 cents for an eighteen-mile service, and if the person desired is not found you are charged a minimum of 10 cents up to a maximum of $2.

"Proposed appointment and messenger rate calls begin at 25 cents for an eighteen-mile service and increase according to distance. The charge is made in addition to the actual charge for a messenger. Under the old rate there was no extra charge for appointments and a uniform charge of 15 cents was made for messenger service.

"The new night rates are for station-to-station calls only, and if a particular person is wanted the full day rate for person-to-person calls is charged.

Makes Comparison of Rates.

"To take a particular instance and assuming that distances will be computed between the same starting points, the following shows a comparison of old and new toll rates between Albany and New York City:

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Station to station	Not quoted	$0.90
Person to person	$0.90	1.10
Appointment	.90	1.35
Report charge	No charge	.20
8:30 to midnight	Not quoted	.45
Midnight to 4:30 A. M.	Not quoted	.25

"The two last items apply to station to station calls only. If a particular person is called the full day rate for person to person is charged. The public generally has become accustomed to two kinds of toll service, the 'two number' for 'short haul' and the 'particular person' for 'long haul.' In the 'short haul' we have a rate of 5 cents for the first eight miles and 5 cents for each additional eight miles. This two number 'short haul' service has generally been applied only to the 5, 10, and 15 cent rates; that is, points where the traffic is heavy, especially between the larger towns within short distances where the service is speeded up by using the call by number only, and if in any instance the person really wanted is not found the loss is only 5, 10, or 15 cents, and in most cases some one is found to do business with.

"In the case of 'long haul' traffic, where the charge is greater, running from 25 cents to several dollars, people want to make sure that they are going to talk with the person they want; so it has become the practice to make all this longer haul traffic on the 'particular person' basis, and if the person is not found no charge is made.

"In the new order of things the Postmaster General puts in a 'two number' rate extending to all distances. This is exactly the same as the old 'particular person' rate, except for the first four steps, where the charge is 5 cents for the first six miles, 10 cents for the second six miles, 15 cents for the third six miles, 20 cents for the fourth six miles, and then follows the old step of 5 cents for each eight miles additional. This has the effect of making a slightly higher rate for a less satisfactory service in the short haul.

"A considerable increased rate is charged for all of the 'long haul' business under the 'particular person' basis, and on top of this a charge is made for using the wires, even though the person called for is not found and no conversation is held. This 'report charge' was tried out many years ago and abandoned by the corporations because it caused so much irritation. People do not like to pay something for what they consider nothing.

"Under the old rates an appointment might be made without extra charge for two reasons to talk at a certain time. Under the new scheme an extra charge is made for this kind of service, which is considerably above the new 'particular person' rate. This extra charge is also applied where it is necessary to call a non-subscriber by messenger, plus the actual messenger fee. The old rates made no extra charge for calling non-subscribers to the telephone, but made a uniform charge of 15 cents for the messenger service.

"The night rates give a 50 per cent. cut between 8:30 P. M. and midnight and a 75 per cent. cut between midnight and 4:30 A. M. A good deal has been made of this in the newspaper reports, but the public will be disappointed when it finds that it must use the 'two number' basis to get the benefit of this reduction, and if a 'particular person' is sought must pay full day rate. We cannot expect that the night rates will be used for business purposes, and only to a limited extent for social purposes. Night rates at half the day rate were tried out by the corporations many years ago and abandoned as unprofitable.

Government Control Attacked.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana today placed the resources of his office back of the fight of the Indiana Public Service Commission against the new long-distance telephone rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson. After a conference with the Commissioners and representatives of the department of the Attorney General of Indiana, Governor Goodrich issued a statement in which he criticised Government control of wire communication systems and Postmaster General Burleson's action. The statement concluded:

"The country, at least the great central part of it, as evidenced by the interest neighboring States are taking in the matter, demands there be an end to advancing either personal or political plans for nationalization of utilities under the guise of war measures, and also an end to deception of various kinds of which Mr. Burleson's is a fine example."

The new rates are not being collected in Indiana because of a temporary restraining order issued by Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States District Court.

Vermont Opposes Federal Control.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 22.—The Public Service Commission today went on record as opposed to continuance of Federal operation of railroad, telephone and telegraph systems and to Federal regulations fixing intrastate rates for service on such systems.

Opposition by Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission last night ordered counsel to proceed against telephone companies which have advanced rates by order of the Postmaster General. The action will be either in the courts or before the commission. The proceedings will be started within a few days and will be of a sweeping character.

MANY ADVANCES IN RATES.

High Percentage of Increases in "Person-to-Person" Charges.

The contention of the Public Service Commission for the Second District of New York that Postmaster General Burleson's so-called reduction in telephone rates really constitutes a steep increase in the cost of communication for the business man was further supported yesterday by an analysis of long-distance tolls. Twenty-three long-distance toll rates from all points of the country, figured on a table of computation furnished by the telephone company, disclosed nineteen points where the rates have been advanced, one where no change one way or the other was made, and three where decreases, small in comparison to the increases, were effected.

Although on the face of the figures supplied from the office of Mr. Burleson the cuts in station-to-station rates would on cursory examination give the impression of great economies, the high percentages of the increases in the person-to-person rate, "particular person" calls as they are termed, will strike directly and hard at business.

"On the station-to-station rate, if you call a firm in Chicago, get it, and then ask for a particular person, but find he is out, you have to pay for the call," said a telephone official yesterday. "On the other hand, if you put in a call for Mr. So and So of the Chicago firm, and inquiry establishes that he is not at the office, no charge is made. For this reason, practically all firms use the person-to-person call, and under the new rates unless one wishes to take the chance of paying for a call that doesn't accomplish its purpose, firms will have to pay the increased person-to-person rate."

The following table indicates just what the new system of the Postmaster General will mean to large users of the telephone:

LONG DISTANCE.
Computed on calls originating in Manhattan Zone No. 1.

	New Rates. Station to Station Rate. Day.	Night.	Person to Person Rate. Day & Night.	Old Rates. Full Service.	*Increases.
Akron	2.70	.68	5.38	3.25	.13
Albany	.90	.25	1.13	.90	.23
Atlantic City	.70	.25	.85	.70	.15
Atlanta	4.75	1.19	5.94	5.25	.69
Baltimore	1.15	.29	1.44	1.00	.44
Boston	1.55	.32	1.87	1.25	.62
Buffalo	1.90	.48	2.38	1.90	.48
Chicago	4.65	1.17	5.82	5.00	.82
Cincinnati	3.80	.95	4.75	4.00	.75
Cleveland	2.70	.68	3.38	3.25	.13
Dayton, Ohio	3.45	.86	4.31	4.00	.31
Indianapolis	4.15	1.04	5.19	4.50	.69
Kansas City	7.05	1.76	8.81	7.25	1.56
Pittsburgh	2.00	.50	2.50	2.50	
Providence, R. I.	1.05	.25	1.30	1.00	.26
Rochester	1.70	.43	2.13	1.70	.43
San Francisco	16.50	2.63	20.63	18.50	2.13
Washington	1.40	.35	1.75	1.25	.50
Wilmington, Del.	.75	.25	.94	.75	.19
Worcester, Mass.	1.06	.26	1.31	1.00	.31
					Decreases.
Detroit	3.15	.79	3.94	4.00	.06
Philadelphia	.85	.25	.69	.75	.06
Youngstown, Ohio	2.25	.87	2.82	3.25	.43

*This is the increase in cost of person-to-person rates over the old rate for full service. Decreases also are on that basis. Suburban rates, figured on the method used in the foregoing, all showed decreases.

6,392 TROOPS BACK; SAW MUCH SERVICE

Transports Manchuria and Cretic Arrive Here from France.

MANY HAVE SEVERE WOUNDS

Friends of 55th U. S. Coast Artillery Come from Boston to Welcome Unit Home.

Two transports arrived yesterday from France, the American steamship Manchuria and the British steamship Cretic, and brought a total of 6,392 troops, which included a good percentage of sick and wounded.

The Cretic brought back the 55th United States Coast Artillery, who were mostly from Boston, and many of their friends were at the White Star pier and others went down the Bay on the police boat Patrol to welcome their boys home. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John I. Roberts, formerly an officer in the old 7th of New York. In addition to the artillerymen, the Cretic had 210 wounded on board, of whom 52 were stretcher cases, and had to be carried to the transfer steamboat Shinnecock, which conveyed them to the General Debarkation Hospital at Ellis Island.

Many of the wounded belonged to the 7th, 12th, 22d, 47th, 71st, and some from Squadron A, all of the 27th Division, and the majority of them have their homes in New York or Brooklyn. Some of the men who lined the rail of the Cretic as she was hauled into Pier 59 were without a leg, an arm, or an eye, but they were all happy and glad to get back home.

A good example of the gallant National Guardsmen of New York was Corporal John McClave Granger of the 107th Regiment, who lived at 535 West 185th Street before the war. He is a grandson of the late John McClave, at one time Police Commissioner of New York City. The Corporal lost one of his limbs at St. Quentin in the attack on the Hindenburg line on Sept. 26, but did not seem to worry about it yesterday when he was chatting on deck with the reporters.

"I was busy cutting the German barbed wires," he said, "when a shell dropped and took off my left leg and broke the other one. Private Chauncey-Entrett of Ogdensburg rushed up to me with a stretcher, but just then a second shell came and smashed his left leg, so that he was nearly as helpless as I was myself. Four German prisoners were ordered to carry us to the nearest field hospital, and by that time I was nearly exhausted from the loss of blood. The surgeon asked if any one would volunteer to let me have a little blood to save my life, and Private P. J. Chinock of the 11th Australian Ambulance Corps, a bronzed and brawny six-footer, rolled back his khaki sleeves and told the surgeon to go to it. Nearly a quart of blood from the boy's arm was transfused into me, and it saved my life. I have written to him several times and thanked him, but that does not mean so very much."

Secretary Baker's Brother Returns.

Another passenger on board the Celtic was Major Frank A. Baker, a brother of the Secretary of War, who had been stationed with the Headquarters of the Quartermaster's Department at Tours. He admitted that the camp at Brest was bad, but said that the army was doing its best in the haste to rush the troops back home.

The transport Manchuria had 4,557 troops on board, which included the 115th and 117th Field Artillery, Headquarters of the 55th Artillery Brigade, the 106th Ammunition Train, Headquarters of the 62d Infantry Brigade, training cadres from the 31st Division, and 956 sick and wounded. All the artillery are of the 31st Division, and the men hail chiefly from Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. Many of the wounded wear the French War Cross and Distinguished Conduct medals for bravery on the battle field.

There were two deaths from pneumonia on the voyage home—Sergeant William J. Phillips of the Headquarters Company of the 55th, whose home was at Tamaqua, Penn., and Private Frederick G. Guyette of the 55th, from Wisconsin.

Despite the fact that the 55th Artillery Regiment saw heavy fighting and fired 32,678 rounds of ammunition, its losses were surprisingly small. Only 13 men were killed, 16 died of disease, and there were 61 wounded who did not die during its campaign. It was assigned to the First Army, and was part of the 31st Heavy Artillery Brigade, of which the 56th is from Connecticut and the 57th from New York. The regiment, then in command of Colonel James F. Howell, sailed from New York on the Mauretania in March of last year, trained at Clermont-Farrand Training Camp in France, and came to the battle front at the "crucial hour of the Allies' cause," according to the regiment's historian, who was among the returned soldiers. They were cited by both the French and the American commanding officers.

Lieutenant Paul E. Boomer of Beaver Dam, Wis., of the 12th Machine Gun Battery, was gassed on Oct. 2 and hit with seven shrapnel bullets in the St. Mihiel front when he rescued a French officer lying helpless about 150 yards out in No Man's Land under a heavy machine gun fire. In spite of his wounds, Boomer managed to get the French officer back into the American lines, for which he was cited twice and given the Croix de Guerre.

Another wounded officer was Lieutenant Earl P. Sherry of St. Louis, attached to the 77th Field Artillery and later to the 32d Mortar Battery, who has fought on all fronts in France and Flanders and was wounded in the cheek by a high-explosive bullet, which tore out the roof of his mouth. He was eleven hours in the ambulance before the stretcher bearers, because of the continuous heavy firing from the enemy's big guns, could get him to the field hospital.

Second Lieut. F. V. Collins of Company 1, 7th Infantry, said that in four weeks of fighting in the Argonne his regiment lost 33 officers and 85 per cent. of its men in casualties. "We are coming back 35 men to the company," he added.

South Dakota Holds Up Express Rates.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.—The State Supreme Court today in a temporary injunction enjoined the American Railway Express Company from putting into effect new express rates ordered by the Director General of Railroads.

SOLDIERS HELD IN COURT.

Accused by Tailor of Robbing Him, Assisted by Civilian.

John Huotenin, 50 years old, a tailor, says he was returning to his home at 615 Third Avenue Tuesday night and was about to open the front door when two men said to be soldiers entered the vestibule, followed by a third man, who appeared to be a civilian. He said he called for help twice, and was about to call a third time when he was struck on the head and lost consciousness. Patrolman George Gill of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station corroborated the story to the extent of having seen three men run out of the vestibule. When he drew his revolver they stopped and were locked up, charged with robbery.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday they gave their names as George Williams, 20 years old, of 2,480 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn; John Murray, 22 years old, of 50 Gouverneur Street, and John Lee, 27 years old, of the same address. Both Lee and Murray were in uniform, and both had overseas stripes on their arms. They were held in $1,500 bail each for the Grand Jury. Magistrate Douras said to the men in uniform:

"Almost every one looks with leniency on a uniform, and there are a lot of soldiers who have been mustered out going around in their military clothes as camouflage and committing crimes of various kinds. This should be stopped."

AMERICAN FOUND MURDERED

Policeman, Probably of the Army, Killed at Tours, France.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The body of an American policeman was found today near the railroad at Tournus, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire.

Wounds on the head indicated that he had been murdered.

"American policeman" in the Paris dispatch probably means a member of the military police of the American Army.

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A striking picture of German prisoners under the guard of American soldiers getting material in a French quarry for the construction of roads, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times, next Sunday.—Advt.

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From Paul Thompson.

Creel

From the instant George Creel was appointed by President Wilson as "Censor" and chief of American propaganda he has been the subject of bitter and constant attack. Whatever you think of Creel, the storm of disapproval he has aroused is proof of activity on his part. However he may have done it the task he was given to do is one of the biggest and most important ever asked of an American citizen.

Everybody's Magazine has lifted the curtain and makes public the story of what Creel's department did in the war—told by George Creel himself.

"America's Fight for World Opinion," by Mr. Creel in the February *Everybody's*, is an amazing disclosure of the scope and intensity of America's propaganda in every country in the world.

Creel tells how the truth was at last made to penetrate into Germany; how countless thousands of circulars were dropped on German territory from the sky; how the German grip on the moving picture industry of neutral countries was broken; how Italians in America choked the cables in a successful attempt to bring back the Italian morale after the Caporetta disaster; how Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, despite raids on her headquarters and every other kind of attack, by indomitable courage and great ability changed the public opinion of an entire nation.

Creel tells the whole story of America's world-wide propaganda; how it was done and what was accomplished. It is the first of a series of three articles written by Mr. Creel for *Everybody's*, and it is a narrative to be read with unabated interest by every American. Do not miss it in the February *Everybody's* now on sale.

Everybody's Magazine

February Issue Now On Sale

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No "caffeine" in POSTUM

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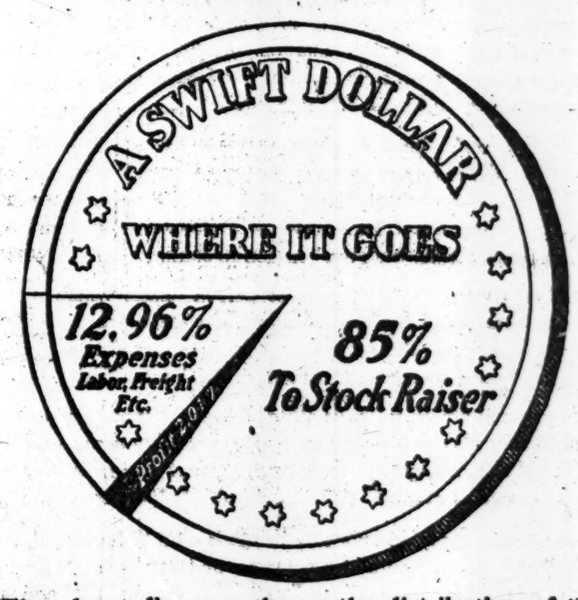

The above diagram shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918.

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DECLARES BURLESON UNDERMINED POSTAL

Reynolds Says Employes Were Allowed to Enroll in Organization of Rival.

CONTRADICTED BY LAMAR

Solicitor Accuses Dismissed Official of Duplicity—Angry Altercations at Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The accusation that Postmaster General Burleson authorized the enrollment of Postal Telegraph and Cable Company employes in an organization or Western Union employes, thereby destroying the morale of the Postal forces, was made today to the House Committee on Postoffices by Edward Reynolds, who was dismissed by Mr. Burleson from the post of Vice President and General Manager of the Postal system.

Solicitor William H. Lamar of the Postoffice Department, denied the charge, saying that Mr. Burleson was not concerned about the organizations the employes belonged to, but was determined to retain to himself the right of settling wage disputes without being coerced by the labor bodies.

The acrimony between the Postoffice Department and the Postal Company and between certain of the committee members themselves was again apparent today in the hearing. Judge Moon, Chairman of the committee and author of the bill to extend the period of Federal control over the wires, withdrew the charge of "treason" he yesterday laid against Mr. Reynolds on the ground that the telegraph company official had not supported Mr. Burleson's steps in taking over the wires.

Representative McKinley of Illinois launched an independent move against the Postmaster General by introducing a resolution demanding that as Mr Burleson is holding the wires "only to his own will and pleasure," and has raised rates until they are "burdensome, onerous, and unjust," both matters should be investigated by a Congressional special committee.

Reynolds Accuses Burleson.

The accusation that Mr. Burleson allowed the Western Union employes to enroll Postal men was made when Mr. Reynolds stated:

"About Aug. 1 the Postmaster General issued an order authorizing the enrollment of Postal employes in the Western Union employes' organization. That could result in nothing but the breaking down of the morale of our men."

"There was no such order," interrupted Judge Lamar.

"The officers of that association," continued Mr. Reynolds, "came here and were authorized to enroll our men. They went to New York and did not see me, but went to one of our subordinate heads with their proposal and took him out to lunch."

By this time Judge Lamar and Mr. Reynolds were constantly interrupting each other. The Post Office Department Solicitor was insisting that the only interest the Postmaster General had in labor matters was that he should handle the wage settlements and not be dictated to by labor organizations.

Mr. Reynolds recited an instance in which he said there was an endeavor by Western Union employes in New Orleans to enroll Postal men.

"I wrote to the Postmaster General," he said, "that this was an impossible situation. But he never acknowledged the letter. Later I heard from one of our men that a Western Union employe told him there would soon be no Postal employes and he had better 'get on the band-wagon' and join the organization. I wrote that, too, to the Postmaster General, but got no answer."

The witness charged that a "horde of Western Union secret service men" had been going through Postal offices, "sowing the seeds of fear among our men to break down their morale."

"The labor men tried to do the same thing when the wires were taken over. I mention here the Konenkamp letters, recently offered in evidence," said Judge Lamar, who asked Mr. Reynolds if he had any proof that the Post Office Department was trying to "undermine" the Mackay companies.

"It's very hard to define, but I know what's in the men's minds, and my dismissal emphasized their fear," was the answer.

Duplicity, Lamar Asserts.

"Did you think," asked Judge Lamar, "you could continue your duplicity and continue in the service of the Government?"

Mr. Reynolds spoke of "underground" methods, and Judge Lamar hurried to characterize this allegation as "unjustified, unwarranted, and untrue." He said he knew what the Wire Committee had been doing, and that nothing such as Mr. Reynolds alleged had been done.

"Your conduct in regard to the letter you wrote, first suggesting changes and later protesting against aiding the Government, shows that the Post Office Department made no mistake in not consulting you," Solicitor Lamar declared.

Mr. Reynolds contended that to the Mackay companies was due pay, not alone for the physical value of the property, but for the good will. He reiterated the Postal's contention that the Western Union has received more in compensation from the Government than it earned last year.

On motion of Judge Moon, Judge Lamar, who was present all day, took up the questions, asking:

"You say you were dismissed Dec. 1 by the Postmaster General. Did you not talk with him before that and make recommendations?"

"I think I did the listening; he made a stump speech," answered Mr. Reynolds.

There was an altercation between witness and examiner in which some members took the side of Mr. Reynolds and some that of Judge Lamar, who later took the stand and who was asked by Representative Ayers of Massachusetts if the telegraph operators' strike impending last Summer had anything to do with the seizure of the wires. Judge Lamar said no.

"There is no basis for any charge that the Postmaster General had not kept faith with labor; he made no promises," said Judge Lamar later on in the day.

The Solicitor introduced a witness from the statistical department of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prove that the subsidiaries of the Mackay companies had sworn to their actual value, and not their "nominal" as Mr. Reynolds said yesterday. Mr. Reynolds stuck to his contention.

Would Drop Girl Bellhops Now.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A movement to displace girl "bellhops" in hotels which employed them because of the war labor shortage was begun today by A. B. T. Moore, National Secretary of the Gideons. Acting on a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization, Mr. Moore today addressed a letter to the American Hotel Men's Protective Association, pointing out that the necessity for intensive use of female help has passed and urging that the girl "buttons" be released from these positions, which, he said, subjects them to improper moral influences.

Norfolk Freight Handlers Strike.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22.—Under orders of the local council of the International Longshoremen's Association, freight handlers employed by local railroads and said to number 2,700 went on strike today for higher wages. Waterfront workers were not included in the strike order.

HEROES RECOGNIZED BY CARNEGIE BOARD

Large Money Grants Besides Medals Awarded for Bravery —Some Go to New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission today, thirty-one acts of heroism were recognized. In seven cases silver medals were awarded, and in twenty-four cases bronze medals. Money grants accompanied the medals in every case. Fifteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of ten of these pensions aggregating $7,320 a year were granted. To the dependents of four others who lost their lives the sum of $1,250 was granted to be applied as the commission may sanction. In addition to these money grants, in four cases, $5,200 was appropriated for educational purposes, and in twelve cases awards aggregating $10,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Among the awards were the following:

John Wachter, 511 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J., bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed. Wachter, a pipe fitter, aged 31, helped to save Richard Caffrey, a packer, aged 40, from drowning at Troy, N. Y., on Feb. 19.

Robert W. Paxton, 230 Stowe Avenue, Troy, N. Y., bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed. Paxton, a carpenter, aged 40, helped Wachter save Caffrey, at the risk of his own life.

Frank Pugliese, deceased, of Schenectady, N. Y., silver medal to the widow and death benefits at the rate of $30 a month, with $5 a month additional on account of each of six children. Pugliese, aged 39, a crossing flagman, died attempting to save Douglas P. and W. Archibald R. Bryant, aged 5 and 9, respectively, from being killed by a train at Schenectady on June 12.

Albert A. Schmitt, deceased, of Buffalo, N. Y., bronze medal and $250 to father. Schmitt was a tiler, aged 21, when he died attempting to save Gertrude E. Wiley, aged 17, from drowning at Albany, N. Y., on May 29, 1917.

Daniel M. Parris, deceased, 264 Elm Street, Albany, N. Y., bronze medal and $250 to father. Parris, aged 18, a clerk, also died in attempting to save Miss Wiley.

Dorothy E. Goff, 28 Stanley Street, Mount Morris, N. Y., bronze medal and $1,000 for educational purposes. Miss Goff, a student, aged 16, saved Fern C. Johnston, aged 14, and helped to save M. Elizabeth Winters, aged 13, from downing at Mount Morris, on July 23, 1918.

New Telephone Toll Rates

Effective January 21, 1919

In accordance with the order of the Postmaster General, dated December 13, 1918, new schedules of rates for telephone toll calls (to points outside the local service area) under which all toll calls throughout the United States are placed on a uniform basis, become effective 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919.

Under these new schedules the "station to station" rate is the base rate upon which all rates for the various classes of service offered, are computed. This rate is determined by the air line distance between toll points and is computed, for the initial period, on the basis of 5c. for each 6 miles up to 24 miles and 5c. for each 8 miles beyond that distance.

For toll calls where the calling party does not specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone, the **"station to station" rate** is charged. **This method provides the cheapest and quickest form of telephone toll service.**

"Station to station" calls must be made as far as possible by giving the telephone number of the called telephone. Where the number is not known and telephone directory information is not available, the number should be obtained from "Information," or if the called telephone is at a distant point, the name and address of the called subscriber should be given to the toll operator.

For toll calls where the calling party specifies a particular person to be reached at the called telephone and the connection is established and conversation held with that person, the **"person to person" rate** is charged. As this service requires a greater amount of operating effort, the rate for such calls is about one-fourth greater than the "station to station" rate. (Minimum "person to person" rate 20c.)

For toll calls on a "person to person" basis, where the calling party, in placing the call, designates a definite time at which he will talk and the conversation is held, the **"appointment" rate** is charged. As this service involves the making of the appointment in addition to the operating effort necessary for a "person to person" call, the "appointment" rate is about one-half greater than the "station to station" rate. (Minimum "appointment" rate 25c.)

For toll calls made on a "person to person" basis where messenger service is required to secure attendance of the designated person at the called telephone, the **"messenger call" rate** applies. This rate is the same as the "appointment" rate, plus any necessary charge for messenger service. (Minimum "messenger call" rate 25c.)

In connection with all toll calls other than those made on a "station to station" basis where the connection is established but the conversation is not held, because of any reason beyond the control of the telephone company a **"report charge"** is made equivalent to about one-fourth of the "station to station" rate. (Minimum "report charge" 10c., maximum $2.00.)

Reduced rates, **applying only to calls made on a "station to station" basis** are quoted for toll service between the hours of 8:30 p. m. and 4:30 a. m. The rate between 8:30 p. m. and 12 midnight is about one-half the "station to station" day rate, and between 12 midnight and 4:30 a. m. about one-fourth the "station to station" day rate. The minimum night rate is 25c. Where the "station to station" day rate is 25c. or less no reduction is made for night service.

For the purpose of applying reduced rates, for evening and night "station to station" service, the time of day at the calling point is used.

Day rates apply on all calls other than those made on a "station to station" basis, whether they are made during the day, evening, or night.

This does not change the rates for, or the handling of, calls within the local service area, or within the City of New York.

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RUSSIAN ECONOMIC LEAGUE

The Russian Economic League, founded by Russian business men at present living in New York, learns from newspaper reports with deep feeling of anguish and regret of the proposal to admit to the Peace Conference as representatives of Russia the agents of the so-called Bolshevist "Government."

Such an act of unfriendliness towards all loyal and true to the Allies elements of the Russian people, can be explained in two ways only: either by a monstrous misunderstanding; or by an intentional unwillingness on the part of the authors of this proposal even in some future time to see Russia great again, united and free, instead of divided, weakened and deprived of significance and a worthy voice among the nations of the world.

The League indignantly rejects the thought even of the possibility of this last explanation being the true one and can only adhere to the first one, namely an astounding ignorance of the world's public opinion as to the real nature of Russian Bolshevism.

The League finds it necessary first of all to point out the significant fact that all such persons as come forward with praise to Bolshevist ideas, invariably start with the emphatic assurance that they themselves are not Bolsheviks.

This phenomena of course has its roots either in the desire to emphasize their supposed disinterestedness or in the tacit avowal of exceptional baseness combined with that Bolshevism which for other reasons the advocates of Bolshevism are eager to exculpate and to exalt.

In Bolshevism it is necessary to distinguish two different sides; firstly, phraseology and secondly, an indescribably abominable practice.

There is no denying the exceptional talents of the leaders of Bolshevism in phraseology. Having been for scores of years put aside from practical work by the Russian Imperial Government, the Russian revolutionary workers have to an extraordinary degree developed their faculties in the use of speech.

The building up of theoretical schemes of universal happiness on earth, although these schemes absolutely disagree with the real conditions of life and actually contradict them, being at the same time, however, of extraordinary beauty and enticement, is no doubt one of the foremost qualities of the Russian Bolshevik theorists.

It cannot be denied that some of them believe in the utopia they themselves have created. Even more, their almost religious belief in their own doctrines has led them into the abyss of moral degradation, in which they have fallen, dragging down with them our entire great country.

The trouble was, when they reached a position making it practically possible for them to realize their ideals, they encountered the fact that actually all the educated classes in Russia were in the camp of their adversaries.

They, however, did not for a moment doubt the righteousness of their theoretical inventions and did not hesitate to quiet their conscience with the accusation of the Russian intelligent classes, in what they said was egotism of class and to begin to make Russia happy on the Bolshevist plan, *against the will of the majority.*

This first deal with conscience was the beginning of the moral downfall of Bolshevism.

Encountering the firm refusal of the educated class of Russia to abet communistic experimentalizing, they could do nothing else, but begin speculating on the very lowest instincts of the population, and to seek the support of the scum of the people, of everything morally weak, or even openly criminal.

In fact the ranks of Bolshevism and its camouflage, the Soviets, did not only include in corpore the whole of the so-called "black hundred" and the hideous agents of political research, but all such people as had an irresistible desire for a fat living without the corresponding work and talents, all who had long ago lost their conscience.

Among this gang, composed of the scum of human society, the Bolshevist theorists entirely disappear. It is left to them to write fly leafs, which are styled decrees of the Russian Government, but which are put into practice only inasmuch as they serve to sanctify the beastly appetites of the Bolshevist masses.

This literature of decrees, as well as the diplomatic overtures of the Bolsheviks serve only for catching the simple minded foreigners who cannot grasp the idea that anybody could go so far in prostituting human thoughts and words as is done by the Bolshevik leaders.

The practical work of the Bolsheviks, as it appears in Russia, is done not by them but by more "businesslike" elements of the Bolshevist party.

The theorists bluff the world with the highness of their ideals and the practitioners in the meantime organize the All-Russian gangs of thieves and robbers.

The theorists in their irresistible thirst for power try to build the ideological fundament under the destructive work they do in order to satisfy their political ambitions and the practitioners under the banging of highly socialistic and "democratic" watch words build up from their lines a new class of bourgeoisie only one having for basis of its riches not labor and talent, but the most openfaced robbery.

There is some reason for the singular new "sport on sables," which has spread in places where the Bolshevist Government has been liquidated. The population of these places makes a regular occupation of systematic shooting of the fleeing Bolsheviks, explaining this sport by the words that it is more profitable to kill a Bolshevik than a sable, as unfailingly he has on his person not less than 10,000 to 20,000 roubles and sometimes much more.

The public opinion of the world, fascinated as it is by the revolutionary phraseology of the Bolshevist theorists, is not inclined to heed the lessons of history. The phenomenon of Bolshevism, such as it really is and not such as it is depicted by the theorists, is not new to the world. Towards the end of the French revolution and before the coming of Napoleon, France was likewise infected by gangs of robbers and these gangs also hid themselves behind the banners of beautified politics. The only difference is that the French Bolsheviks did not have talented organizers uniting their forces and justifying in theory robbery and violence. France brought forth not a Trotsky but a Napoleon.

In spite of all the high flowing revolutionary phrases or rather under their roar, the Russian people have been so much "liberated" from all rights, not only political ones, but the very elementary human rights, that with good reason they begin to recall to memory even the Czar's regime as something that is worthy of envy and regret, as a lost paradise.

It needs only a slight impulse to see Russia drop back into the most violent reaction.

The Russian Economic League cannot of course make so light of historical events as to satisfy itself with an explanation that a licentious mob composed of the scum of the town populations has found leaders and ideologists full of temper and talent.

There can be no denial that the causes of sympathies for Bolshevism root much deeper than this in the great mistakes and even crimes of the bourgeois order of things (not being, however, connected with the nature of it) in its lack of care for the lower classes, and finally in the cruel sufferings brought on by the war in the perversion of human psychology, in the taste for atrocities raised by the war in the masses and, in their belief, in the efficacy of violent methods.

The masses have been attracted to Bolshevism as the representative of the most radical turn of human thought, hoping to escape from the distressing reality into the realm of ultra-revolutionary dreams.

There is no doubt, however, that the happiness of humanity cannot be attained by idling and destroying, but only by constructive activity, by incentives to and development of labor, talents, creative genius and initiative.

The Russian Economic League steadfastly keeps in remembrance the promise of President Wilson to stand by Russia.

Awaiting when and how this help will take form, the Russian Economic League cannot but loudly give expression to its sentiment that it could not even imagine that help to Russia could take the form of admitting the theorists of Bolshevism to the world's tribune, from which to preach their corrupting lies, and of allowing the practitioners of Bolshevism "a breathing space" for the further strengthening of their "organization."

The Russian Economic League cannot forget that as attested by the most authoritative observers of Russian life, who personally took part in the heroic struggle with the Bolsheviks and the Germans, a military force of ten to twenty thousand disciplined and suitably provided men would have sufficed to take Moscow last summer, and that the same object now requires over 150,000 men.

The Russian Economic League considers it its civic duty to the Allies once more to remind them of the handwriting on the wall: *Russian Bolshevism is a danger to the civilization of the world.*

The experience of the Russian political parties who tried to treat Bolshevism as a certain kind of honest political creed, which can be made compromises with and can be opposed by parliamentary means, has, in the opinion of the Russian Economic League, shown only too clearly by the tragic end of the Russian Empire that Bolshevism cannot exist at the same time as civilization and democratic ideals.

For Russia the last days are nearing when the help of the world's democracies may still be able to save for her the idea of democracy.

Russia, by the efforts of the Bolsheviks, is already brought to the threshold of the most sweeping reaction, and, following upon this, of such international combinations, which will essentially oppose and menace the interests of really democratic nations.

RUSSIAN ECONOMIC LEAGUE

ALEXANDER W. BEHR, Acting President.

W. N. Bashkiroff,
A. A. Boublikoff
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S. S. Novoseloff
B. N. Samoilenko
} Vice-Presidents

REPORTED CASUALTIES TOTAL 217,872

353 Named in Latest Army Lists Include 209 Dead and 7 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 353 names, bringing the total for the army up to 212,141.

No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,781. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 217,872.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 45 killed in action, 44 died of wounds, 12 died of accident, 108 died of disease, 137 severely wounded, and 7 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 22.	Total.
Killed in action	30,114	45	30,159
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,652	44	12,696
Died of accident	2,579	12	2,591
Died of disease	18,202	108	18,310
Total	64,279	209	64,488
Wounded	134,102	137	134,239
Missing	13,407	7	13,414
Total	211,788	353	212,141

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Mrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

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LEE, WILLIAM, Marshfield—Lt. ..... (DD)
OAS, OTTO, Manitowoc—Lt. ..... (DW)
STANNELE, G., Forest Junction. ..... (KA)
STICH, HARVEY, Oshkosh. ..... (DD)
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TITONE, LIBERIO, Castelnetrano. ..... (KA)

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OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BENT, A., Schenectady. ..... (RD) (MA)
CAMPOLI, D., Rochester. ..... (WU) (MA)
DALEY, P. J., Ossining. ..... (WL) (MA)
DEL DONNO, G., Peekskill. ..... (RD) (MA)
DIEDICK, ANDREW, Oswego. ..... (RD) (MA)
MASTERS, C. E., Syracuse—Corp. ..... (WU) (MA)
THOMAS, W. L., Yonkers—Sgt. ..... (D) (MA)
TREADWELL, A. H., Poughkeepsie—Lt. ..... (DW) (MA)
WHALEY, J. P., Great Valley. ..... (KA) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

AIELLO, EMILIO, Newark. ..... (RD) (MA)
BAHLMAN, C. A., McClure, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
BASSETT, G. W., Wilmington, Vt.—Corp. ..... (WU) (KA)
BEITER, D. O., Newcomerstown, Ohio ..... (DW) (MA)
BELLINI, G., Chelsea, Mass. ..... (DW) (MA)
BERGER, M. E., Ansonia, Conn. (WU) (MA)
BRAND, F. C., Newark, N. J.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
BRANDLEY, C. J., Salt Lake City, Utah. ..... (KA) (MA)
BROOKS, G. W., Forest Junction, Wis. ..... (KA) (MA)
BROWN, H., Asbury Park, N. J.—Corp. ..... (WU) (MA)
BROWN, J., Holly Hill, S. C. ..... (KA) (WS)
BUCCHERI, S., Hartford, Conn. (Sick) (MA)
BURGOYNE, R., Elizabeth, N. J. (RD) (MA)
CAMERON, T., Seattle, Wash.—Mch. ..... (KA) (MA)
CECCHI, C. A., Hayward, Cal. ..... (KA) (MA)
CLEMENTS, E., Lixville, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
CRAGUE, F. S., Woodbury, Conn. ..... (RD) (MA)
DELGAR, M., Aragon, N. M. ..... (KA) (MA)
EVERTS, D. E., McConnelsburg, Penn. ..... (DW) (MA)
FARST, L., New Madison, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
FINKELSTEIN, N., Hoboken, N. J. ..... (RD) (MA)
GARDNER, H., North Bend, Ore. ..... (WU) (KA)
GEIGER, J. F., Newark, N. J. ..... (RD) (DD)
GOLDEN, F. M., Jersey City, N. J.—Corp. ..... (WL) (KA)
GUTTORMSON, H. M., Lanesboro, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
HAGEN, F. J., La Crosse, Wis. (DW) (MA)
HANSCOM, K. N., Portsmouth, N. H.—Mch. ..... (RD) (DW)
HEFFRON, D. J., Cleveland, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, M. G., Brush, Col. ..... (KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, W. P., Toddville, Md. (KA) (MA)
KEENEY, A. E., Greenville, Mich. ..... (RD) (DD)
KELLY, E. J., Medicine Lake, Mon. ..... (WS) (DW)
KERSEY, C. F., Charlestown, W. Va. ..... (KA) (MA)
LIDRAL, F. E., Algoma, Wis. (DW) (MA)
LONGACRE, E., Norristown, Penn.—Corp. ..... (D) (KA)
McCOY, C. J., Bellefonte, Penn. (WU) (KA)
McNERNEY, M. J., New Haven, Conn. ..... (KA) (MA)
MAHAFFEY, J., Pelzer, S. C. (KA) (MA)
MEADOR, W. L., Walcott, Ark. (KA) (MA)
MEYER, N. W., Kalamazoo, Mich. ..... (KA) (MA)
O'KEEFE, W. A., Jersey City, N. J.—Corp. ..... (WU) (MA)
OTTO, O. J., Claire City, S. D. (DD) (DW)
SCHLICHTING, E. W., Jersey City, N. J. ..... (WL) (MA)
SHEA, F. W., Wessington, S. D. (KA) (MA)
SHEEHAN, R., Mahoney, Penn. (KA) (MA)
SHEETS, H. W., Flemington, N.J. (RD) (MA)
SIMMONS, G. E., Philadelphia. (KA) (MA)
SNYDER, ADAM B., Lebanon, Penn.—Sgt. ..... (WS) (KA)
STEWART, E., Blairsville, Penn. (KA) (MA)
STOEWER, C., Canton, Md. ..... (KA) (MA)
SVENSON, WILHELM, Riverstad, Horashit, Sweden. ..... (KA) (WS)
THOMAS, E. E., Jonesboro, Ind., (D) (MA)
VIGILIANESE, CARMELO, Millvesville, Penn. ..... (WU) (KA)
WALTERS, J. B., Gadsden, Ala. (KA) (MA)
WEBER, G., Braddock, Penn. ..... (DW) (MA)
WELKER, OSCAR, Dudley, Mo. (KA) (MA)
WEST, BURRELL, Oneida, Tenn. (KA) (MA)
WIGGETT, W., Streator, Ill. ..... (KA) (MA)
WOOTEN, JOHN, Hulette, Ky.—Mch. ..... (KA) (MA)

CAPTAIN ELLSWORTH IS CITED FOR BRAVERY

New Yorker Serving with Upton Division Gets War Cross from General Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The War Department issued another list of names today of American soldiers in France who have received the Distinguished Service War Cross from General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action. Among those in the latest list of citations are:

Lieutenant R. L. Finch of Tempe, Ariz.; Lieutenant Levi Stevens of Alpena, Mich.; Captain A. C. Rubel of Greensburg, Ind.; Lieutenant J. M. Richardson of Devalle Bluff, Ark.; Sergeant H. W. Flesher of Cleveland, Ohio; Sergeant P. A. Smithbisler of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Private W. O. L. Multer of Washington, Penn.; Captain M. C. Overton of Unionport, Ga.; Lieutenant J. A. West of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lieutenant R. S. Landstrect of Baltimore, Md.; Captain H. L. Thompson of Columbia, S. C., and M. H. Chiles of Denver, Col. One of those mentioned in the list issued today is a Brigadier General whose name and address and specific act of bravery together with those of the three New Yorkers in the list follows:

Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, 7th Infantry Brigade; for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism at Bois de Septsarges, on Sept. 27, and at Bois de Fays, on Oct. 11. At Bois de Septsarges on Sept. 27 he personally re-formed his disorganized troops, who were falling back through lack of command and because of severe casualties. Under heavy fire he led them to the lines and presented an unbroken front to the enemy. Again, on Oct. 11, in the region of Bois de Fays, he gathered together troops who were taking refuge from hostile fire and turned them over to the support commander. Home address, Mrs. B. A. Poore, 126 East Moorehead Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Capt. Bradford Ellsworth, 306th Infantry; for extraordinary heroism in action near La Besace, on Nov. 5. He displayed great courage by leading a mounted reconnaissance patrol a kilometer in advance of our lines, developed the enemy's line by drawing fire from his machine guns, and remained under this heavy machine-gun fire until the emplacements had been located. Home address, Mrs. Juliet Innes Ellsworth, wife, 145 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. William Mohrman, Headquarters Company, 307th Infantry; for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Pierremont, on Nov. 4. After passing through a heavily bombarded area Sergeant Mohrman learned that a soldier of his platoon had been wounded and had fallen in the shelled area. He at once volunteered, and went back for him, assisted in bringing him to a place of safety, and later helped to carry him through another shelled area to the first-aid station. Home address, John Mohrman, 170 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Abraham Belefant, Headquarters Company, 307th Infantry; for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Pierremont, Nov. 4. After passing through a heavily bombarded area Sergeant Belefant learned that a soldier of his platoon had been wounded and had fallen in the shelled area. He at once volunteered, and went back for him, assisted in bringing him to a place of safety, and later helped to carry him through another shelled area to the first-aid station. Home address, Mrs. Mary Belefant, mother, 511 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REVISED CASUALTIES

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
ABRUZZO, C., 104 Troutman St., Brooklyn	(Sick)	(MA)
ACERBO, CIRO, 219 E. 118th St.	(Erroneously)	(MA)
ANDRES, H., Jr., 827 30th St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
CAMMARATA, JOE, 200 Forsyth St.	(KA)	(MA)
BECKER, LOUIS, 604 W. 127th St.	(WU)	(MA)
BLOODGOOD, JAMES, 61 Crooke St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
BRENNAN, J. B., 204 W. 96th St.—Sgt.	(RD)	(MA)
BROCK, EDW. R., 394 24th St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
CONNELL, F. K., 3,977 Fulton St., Woodhaven	(RD)	(MA)
EISENBERG, LOUIS, 132 Orchard St.	(Sick)	(MA)
GRITZ, MAX, 12 E. 14th St.	(WU)	(MA)
HARLEY, E. A., 724 Classon Av., Brooklyn	(WL)	(MA)
HAUSER, A. W., 284 9th Av., Astoria	(WL)	(MA)
JURSIK, ANTON, 426 E. 72d St.	(RD)	(KA)
MAHONEY, J. M., 536 2d Av.	(WS)	(MA)
MEISELS, S. B., 10 Locust St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
REFRANO, PAUL, 2,300 Pacific St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
SCHELLENBERG, F. C., 409 E. 156th St.	(WL)	(MA)
WEINGART, B., 568 W. 149th St.	(WU)	(MA)
WHITMAN, M., 621 E. 9th St.	(Sick)	(MA)
WINOGRAD, B., 152 Boprum St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
WOYNA, P., 559 E. 10th St.	(Sick)	(MA)

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HENRY HOLLANDER

Importers of Wines and Whiskies for the Connoisseur

149-151 West 36th Street (just west of Broadway)

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Its Great Reserve Stock of

Scotch Whiskies

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Special inducements this week to those who wish to lay in a supply of 5 gallons or more.

STOCK YOUR WINE CELLARS NOW

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When you take home a beefsteak

you are not making your wife a present. You are taking her the raw material of a dinner for you both.

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And successful home-making is a question in which every husband is deeply and unavoidably interested.

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It is just as much your duty to supply expert help and advice as it is to supply food and furniture.

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See to it that she knows that you know the value of the service which the Companion offers.

Begin with the

February number:

"Good Looks," a "beauty" department that tells how to preserve and enhance one's good looks in natural, sensible and healthful ways.

"Interesting Corner Arrangements," a page of pictures showing how to make an ideal spot for a tired man to read and smoke, which also adds to the furnishing of the room.

"If I Should Lose My Voice," says Geraldine Farrar, "I could be a saleswoman, sempstress, nurse, chauffeur, but not a waitress."

Roland Phillips has gone to France to find out about boys whose families have not heard from them, and report through the Companion.

And many other things as helpful and entertaining

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
FARM AND FIRESIDE

BAKER AND HIS POTENT CUDGEL ARE LIKELY TO JOIN YANKEES' HEAVY ARTILLERY

FRANK BAKER NOT UNTRUE TO YANKS

New York Third Baseman Has Not Signed with Upland in Outlaw League.

PLANS FOR TRAINING TRIP

Manager Huggins Hopes to Arrange Exhibition Games with Brooklyn—Deals Pending.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees received good news yesterday when he learned that Home Run Baker had not signed a contract to play with the Delaware outlaw league. Huggins's informant talked with Baker yesterday, and said the player denied the yarn that he had signed to play with the Upland Club. In the talk which Huggins had with Baker a few weeks ago the third baseman told him that he would take no definite action without first consulting the New York Club.

While Baker's big contract with the Yankees expired last season, it is believed that the player and club will get together on a new contract which will be satisfactory to both parties. Baker led the Yankees at the bat last season, and his hitting strength would be a big loss to the team. Huggins expects to hear from the player in a few days, and he feels certain that the home run slugger will be with the club when it goes South in March.

Manager Huggins talked over the plans for the training trip yesterday, and he will gather his players at Jacksonville, Fla., about March 24. His large staff of twenty-six pitchers will not report before the other players, for Huggins has decided that there is little to be gained by getting the hurlers at work before the other members of the squad.

The deal between the Yanks and Cleveland is still pending and something may develop to swing the trade whereby outfielder Bobby Roth will come to New York. Huggins has offered either pitcher Allan Russell or Ray Fisher and an outfielder, but Manager Fohl seems to want nothing less than one of the pitchers that Huggins is anxious to keep.

Huggins expects to do some wholesale weeding out of players at the Jacksonville camp, for he has more players than he can ever hope to use. He is in a position to furnish other clubs with promising young players, and before the club comes North he expects to be able to trade some of them for more seasoned material.

Manager Huggins said yesterday that he was not in favor of making any long jumps on the trip home. As Brooklyn has practically decided to train in Florida, the Yankees will play some exhibition games with the Dodgers in Southern cities. It is not certain whether the usual series between the Yangs and Dodgers will be played next Spring, as Brooklyn will have to open the preliminary National League season in Boston on Patriots' Day, April 19. The Yanks will book games in several of the Southern cities and take the trip homeward by easy stages.

Dean Academy, at Franklin, Mass., is going to hold memorial exercises on Feb. 21 for former students who made the supreme sacrifice in the war. One of these is Captain Eddie Grant, formerly thirdbaseman of the Giants. The Academy authorities have asked the New York Club to send representatives to take part in the exercises.

Secretary John B. Foster announced yesterday that Captain William Harrigan, who was with Captain Grant in the Argonne Forest when he was killed, would make one of the addresses, while the club will also send one of its players to talk on Grant's baseball career. Manager McGraw is also going to suggest to the National League that some sort of a memorial be erected at the Polo Grounds for Captain Grant.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, was in Washington yesterday in connection with his efforts to get baseball players out of the army in time for the Spring training and preparation for the coming season. He took with him a list of players, and War Department officials undertook to locate the men for him in order that the clubs might arrange to have them file applications for discharge.

Mr. Johnson conferred with General March, Chief of Staff. So far as known there will be no change in the policy of the department not to issue any special order in favor of baseball players, but to treat them as all other soldiers are treated and leave it to their immediate commanders to pass upon their applications for discharge. Since the league players have their places awaiting them, however, they fall within the class of soldiers commanding officers have been authorized to discharge without delay where military efficiency would not be injured by that action.

The Cleveland Club will train in New Orleans again this Spring. Members of the Indians will probably go South in two squads, Manager Fohl leaving with his pitchers before the other players. No exhibition games will be played on the way North, it was announced. After a month's training the team will leave New Orleans about April 20, going direct to Detroit for the opening game April 23.

Tim Hendryx, outfielder, and Ray Friday, pitcher, were released yesterday by the St. Louis Browns to the Louisville American Association Club. Hendryx went to the Browns last season from the Yankees. Friday was with the Mobile Club last year.

NAVY PASSERS WIN AGAIN.

Annapolis Takes Eleventh Straight Game in Beating Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—Georgetown surprised the midshipmen this afternoon with their aggressiveness and good passing and the Navy lads had the greatest difficulty in winning, 22 to 13. It was the eleventh straight victory for the local five. The midshipmen entered the game with Lewis and Deringer, two of their best, on the bench.

After Georgetown got the jump and scored five points, the full strength was marshaled and the midshipmen gradually caught up, the half ending 11 to 8 in their favor. The game was a rough one and two midshipmen and two Georgetown players were banished. The score:

Naval Acad. (22.)	Position.	Georgetown. (13.)
Farwell	L. F.	Foes
Sanner	R. F.	Flavin
Thomas	C.	O'Connell
Coubio	L. G.	Zazalle
Watters	R. G.	McMahon

Field goals—Naval Academy: Lewis, (6.) Farwell, (2.) Watters. Georgetown: Zazalle, (3.) Foul goals—Naval Academy: Farwell, 6 in 18. Georgetown: Foes, 3 in 4; Flavin, 2 in 2; Zazalle, 2 in 8. Referee—Mr. Grove, St. John's. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

COCHRAN LEADS SCHAEFER.

Chicago Billiardist Has Advantage of 22 Points Over Opponent.

Welker Cochran, the young Chicago billiardist, defeated Jake Schaefer last night in the continuation of their 3,600-point match at 18.2 balkline billiards at Lyric Academy by a score of 492 to 278. This result placed the young Chicagoan in the lead by a total score of 1,880 to 1,778 for six blocks. Cochran, with a brilliant display of form, completed his string in fourteen innings, making an average of 35 2-14, with high runs of 103 and 85. Schaefer's average was 19 2-14, and he had a high run of 85.

Schaefer took the afternoon block by a count of 300 to 208. This game required nine innings, giving Schaefer an average of 33 3-9. He had a high run of 122. Cochran's highest run was 53, and he averaged 25 4-8.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Schaefer—10 2 6 54 17 20 46 43 122—300. Average—33 3-9. High run—122.
Cochran—37 53 0 46 25 18 15 2—204. Average—25 4-8. High run—53.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran—27 0 98 1 0 10 52 0 103 80 0 55 15 2—492. Average—35 2-14. High runs—103, 98.
Schaefer—7 1 85 30 7 0 35 15 2 7 17 29 6 13—278. Average—19 2-14. High run—85.

HELLUM GOES TO NORWAY.

Pentathlon Winner Came Here to Learn Our Athletic Methods.

John Hellum, former Pastime A. C. all-around athlete, has left this country for his home in Norway. Hellum sailed Tuesday on the Scandinavian-American Line steamship Oscar II. The departure of the former Pastime A. C. athlete means his retirement from amateur track and field competition. Hellum, soon after his arrival in Norway, will take up a position of Government instructor in athletics.

Hellum was sent here by the Norwegian Government and the Thalve A. C. expressly for the purpose of studying American methods of athletic training. Part of this training course included Hellum's active participation in American competition to familiarize himself with conditions. It was originally planned to have Hellum attend Columbia University and Yale. The Norwegian star did put in a period of studying at Columbia, but was compelled to forego his intended visit to Yale.

Hellum arrived in this country Dec. 27, 1917. He won the pentathlon championship, the metropolitan senior discus throwing title, and finished fourth in the senior national javelin throwing competition. These performances were the outstanding lights in the Norwegian star's local athletic career. The pentathlon title was gained by Hellum Aug. 18 at Celtic Park. Against a field of ten rivals Hellum returned the low-winning score of 13 points for the five events which made up the test.

HOLLYWOOD FIVE UNDER BAN

Registration Brings Charges of Professionalism Against Them.

E. Wetmore Kingsley of the Hollywood Inn A. A. was cited yesterday to appear before the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee at its next meeting to answer charges of sponsoring a professional basket ball team in the Hollywood Inn A. A. The Registration Committee at a special meeting yesterday took this action on evidence in its possession alleging that the Hollywood Inn quintet played games with unsanctioned teams under the name of the Yonkers Stars on Sundays, and on week days the team competed under the club name.

MANHATTAN TEAM VICTOR.

Brooklyn Collegians Defeated in One-Sided Game, 43 to 13.

Manhattan College's basket ball team scored an easy victory over the St. John's College of Brooklyn five last night in a one-sided game on the De La Salle Institute Court. The score was 43 to 13.

The Manhattan five held the lead almost from the start and with accurate shooting and clever passing easily outclassed the Brooklyn collegians. At the end of the first half the Manhattan lads were leading by 22 to 4.

Van Tassel Wins Billiard Game.

H. Van Tassel scored a close victory over William Blumenthal last night in the A. A. B. A. three-cushioned carrom billiard tournament at Thum's Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway. The score was 35 to 33. Van Tassel finished his string in sixty-four innings and had a high run of five. Blumenthal made a cluster of eight markers in his fifty-third inning.

WHITE OWLS CLINCH CUP IN POLO CLASH

Defeat Royal Air Force Team in Well-Fought Battle at Durland's Academy.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
White Owls	4	0	1.000
Royal A. F.	4	1	.800
Squadron A.	1	2	.333
Meadowlarks	1	2	.333
Rovers	0	2	.000
Foxhunters	0	3	.000

The White Owls polo trio clinched the Victory Cup last night in the tournament which has been progressing at Durland's Riding Academy, when they defeated the Royal Air Force team by a score of 13½ goals to 8. The contest was one of the most spectacular of the tournament, and was keenly contested. This victory gives the White Owls a slate of four victories in as many games played. The Royal Air Force team has won four games and lost one.

The Canadian players conceded a handicap of five goals to their rivals, and it was this, with penalties for fouls in the first period, which caused the R. A. F. downfall. The White Owls, led by M. Wilder at No. 2, played a dashing game and combined good use of the stick with an unusually clever display of horsemanship.

The form displayed by the Royal Air Force was not up to the standard of their previous matches, and this also played a part in the defeat. M. Baker, at back, was off form, so that Archie Kinney, the sterling Canadian player, had to divide his attention between covering Baker's position and scoring goals for his team. At that he was successful, for he accounted for six of his team's nine goals. His pony also got a marker when he kicked the ball into the goal in the second period.

Wilder accounted for five goals, and led most of his team's charges against the opposition.

The lineup:

WHITE OWLS. (13½.)		R. A. F., (8.)
No. 1—H. Wynn.		No. 1—J. Henley.
No. 2—M. Wilder.		No. 2—A. Kinney.
Back—O. Coleman.		Back—M. Baker.

Handicaps—R. A. F., 14; White Owls, 9. Goals—Henley, (2.) Kinney, (6.) Kinney's pony, Winn, Wilder, (5.) Coleman, (3.) Foul penalties—Baker one-half point; Henley, one-half point; Coleman, one-half point. Field referee—G. Sherman. Sidelines referees—Dr. Blackwell and Earl Hopping. Timekeeper—P. Chadwick. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY DINED.

Coach Dawson and Football Players Guests of Columbia Club.

Fred Dawson and the Columbia S. A. T. C. 'Varsity football team which won six of seven games played last Fall, were guests at a dinner held in their honor at the Columbia University Club last night. There were present at the dinner, in addition to members of the team, Levering Tyson, Graduate Manager of Athletics; Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Columbia Committee on Athletics, and a number of other prominent graduates.

Plans for next season were discussed, and it was made known that the schedule would be much the same as the one which had been prepared for the 1918 Varsity eleven, but which had to be canceled when the S. A. T. C. took charge of sports. It was also announced that the 1919 season would be brought to an end by a game with Brown or some other eleven of equal rank.

SWIMMING DATES NAMED.

Pennsylvania Clubs Get Four Competitions.

The distribution of ten additional national swimming championship races was announced yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. Four of the competitions go to clubs in Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh A. C. will hold the 100-yard free style swim Feb. 21; the Philadelphia Turngemeinde will promote the 100-yard free style swim for women March 8; the Pittsburgh Aquatic Club will conduct the plunge for distance March 20, and the United Labor League, Pittsburgh, will hold the half-mile swim Sept. 1.

Two races, the 50-yard free style swim and the 200-yard breast stroke swim, will be held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A. Feb. 19. The Detroit A. C. on March 29 will promote the 220-yard free style swim, and the 100-yard back stroke swim and the long-distance championship race will be held under the auspices of the Riverton Yacht Club, Riverton, N. J., in the Delaware River, Aug. 16.

The Women's Swimming Association of New York received sanction to hold the Metropolitan 100-yard free style swim championship for women at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, Feb. 1.

Patrolman Volberg is Winner.

Patrolman H. Volberg scored his second victory over his brother-officer, J. Fogler, yesterday in the 200 points pocket billiards match being decided at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. The score was 50 to 27. This success gives Patrolman Volberg an advantage of 100 to 73 in the total score. The match is to decide the championship of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Rutgers Place Five Wins.

Rutgers Place Gymnasium's basket ball team defeated the St. Anselm's A. C. last night in the Metropolitan A. A. U. 145-pound championship basket ball tournament by the score of 32 to 15. The contest was played at St. Anselm's A. C.

BIRDS FOR FRENCH FARMS.

Campaign at Poultry Show to Send Stock to Devastated Land.

A campaign to supply poultry to the farmers in devastated France was launched at the Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday. The committee in charge hopes to enlist the interest of fanciers to such an extent that the American Committee on Devastated France will be able to furnish a sufficient number of young poultry until the French farmer can again become self-sustaining.

The war has completely eliminated the French cottage breeds, Houdans, Creve Cocurs, La Fleche, and Faceroles. These are the varieties most favored, and the committee will make a special endeavor to forward the necessary breeding stock to France. There is an exhibit of the best and purest varieties of the French breeds at the show, and, while all standard-bred poultry will be welcome in the campaign, the committee will try first of all to send breeding pens of the distinctively French varieties.

A victory for amateur fanciers was scored at the show last night, when J. Robinson Beard of this city won the blue ribbon for the best display pen of Buff Orpingtons, consisting of a cock and four hens. They were raised at his Lucknow Farm, at Stamford.

"The Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, the two prominent American breeds, are attracting considerable attention. The largest exhibitor of barred Plymouth Rocks are E. B. Thompson of Amenia, N. Y., and Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass. Mr. Thompson has been an exhibitor at every show for the last thirty years, and has won the highest honors in the breed for twenty-seven years.

The largest sale recorded yesterday was made by M. F. Delano of Vineyard Haven, Mass., who sold a single-comb White Leghorn to F. L. Sewell for $500

August de Cortes, who has charge of the portable war pigeon coop, released several of the homers yesterday, and, despite all the distracting noises in the Garden, they all returned to the wagon loft. The wagon is similar to those used in France during the war.

LANGDON IS WINNER IN BILLIARD MATCH

Player Defeats Foss in Class C Tournament at Lawlor's Academy.

J. R. Langdon and Humboldt Foss played one of the longest games of the tournament last night in the continuation of play in the N. A. A. B. P. National Class C 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. After seventy-three innings, Langdon won by a score of 150 to 129.

Langdon held the lead practically all the way and Foss seldom came within dangerous reach of his rival. The latter seemed content to play safely at all stages of the contest. This condition accounted for the length of the match. Langdon found it difficult to score consistently with the unfavorable spread which Foss invariably left him. Foss, however, failed to take advantage of many seemingly favorable layouts which were presented frequently, when Langdon missed.

Two games were scheduled for the closing play in the preliminary round. J. Neustadt and Ardie Wickers were to have been opponents in the other contest. This match was abandoned because of the illness of Wickers. It is planned to play the game tomorrow night. Unless the unusual occurs, Langdon and Neustadt will be among those to oppose Ferdinand A. Unger, champion, in the final round for the title.

The score by innings:

J. R. Langdon.—0 0 0 0 0 1 2 5 0 7 0 0 0 1 1 0 7 0 1 2 0 0 0 4 0 12 1 2 1 13 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 5 0 0 2 1 1 1 2 1 5 5 0 0 0 0 1 8 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 0 8 3 1 9 0 1—150. Average, 2 4-73. High runs, 13, 13, 12.

Humboldt Foss.—0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 4 0 4 2 3 4 0 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 1 2 2 6 1 0 1 0 2 4 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 4 4 3 1 2 3 3 3 4 3 1 3 1 1 9 4 1 2 2 0 1 1—129. Average, 1-56-73. High runs, 9, 9.

Billiard Victory for Blaisdell.

J. M. Blaisdell defeated Joseph Dalton last night in the Victory Handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, by a score of 130 to 100. Dalton was playing for 140 points. Blaisdell finished his string in forty-two innings, for an average of 3 4-42, and had a high run of 12. Dalton's average was 2 18-41, and he had a high run of 12.

FRANKLIN WINS CLOSE GAME

Cutler School Five Loses at Basket Ball by 31 to 21 Score.

Franklin School's basketball team defeated the Cutler School five in a close game yesterday on the Franklin court by a score of 31 to 21. For the greater part of the contest the Cutler lads led in scoring.

A rally in the last ten minutes of play, however, gave the Franklin quintet victory.

The lineup:

Franklin. (31.)	Position.	Cutler. (21.)
Tishman	R. F.	Brawner
Reinthal	L. F.	Chase
Bianchi	C.	Swatell
Roedelheimer	R. G.	Fox
Frank	L. G.	Munroe

Field goals—Tishman, (7.) Reinthal, (2.) Mianchi, (4.) Frank, Brawner, (5.) Chase, (2.) Swatell, (2.) Fox. Goals from foul—Tishman, (3.) Brawner. Referee—Mr. Tanzwitz. Time of halves—One 20 and one of 20 minutes.

Easy Victory for Clason Point.

By the score of 40 points to 11, the Clason Point Military Academy basketball team trounced the Mount Pleasant Military Academy five yesterday on the Clason Point court.

All of Mount Pleasant's points came in the opening half, which ended with Clason Point leading by 18 to 11.

"Making ends meet is certainly harder than it used to be. Things cost more — and somehow don't last!"

Wrong! They do last—if you pick the right dealer.

Standard here is just as high as before the war.

Suits, overcoats, hats, shoes, furnishings—for men: for boys.

More stress on the clothes and less on the pocketbook is the solution.

A slight stir in men's shirts!

Clean-up!

2051 shirts that were $2.00 and $2.50. $1.50 now.

389 shirts that were $3.50 to $4.50. $2.50 now.

419 shirts that were $5.00 to $7.00. $3.75 now.

In boys' fixings, reductions cover a lot of odds and ends.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CUT YOUR SHOE BILLS WITH NEOLIN SOLES

"The answer to the problem of shoe wear lies in the use of Neolin Soles"—so says H. L. Evans of Steubenville, Ohio.

"For five months," says Mr. Evans, "I have been wearing the same pair of Neolin-soled shoes at my work at the La Belle Iron Works and they are good for two months more wear. As my work takes me to all parts of the mill daily where I have to walk over cinders, slag, etc., it is simply out of the question to buy anything else to take the place of Neolin Soles."

You too—and your whole family—will find Neolin-soled shoes wear long and so save money. You can get them in the styles you like at almost any good shoe store. And any repairman will re-sole your worn shoes with Neolin Soles—scientifically made to be durable, comfortable and waterproof. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neolin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CEDARWOOD

A long-pointed collar with a higher-than-usual neck-band and greater-than-usual comfort in tying and wearing.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

Men's Banister Shoes
Tan Russia Calf, Black Calf and Patent Colt
Reduced to
$8.45
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY

CHANGE TO
REIS
UNION SUITS

Economy Without Compromise

The class of New Yorkers who annually avail themselves of these reductions evidences the character of the clothes. Well groomed men appreciate the savings, knowing that every suit and overcoat is a typical Weber and Heilbroner production. Our regular stocks only.

Suit Reductions		Overcoat Reductions	
$35, $30 and $28 Fancy Suits	$24.50	$38, $35, $30 and $28 Overcoats	$24.50
$40, $38, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	29.50	$38 and $35 Overcoats	28.50
$45, $43, $40 and $38 Fancy Suits	34.50	$45, $43 and $40 Overcoats	34.50
$50, $48 and $45 Fancy Suits	39.50	$50, $48 and $45 Overcoats	39.50
$58, $55 and $53 Fancy Suits	47.50	$60, $58, $55 and $50 Overcoats	47.50
$65 and $60 Fancy Suits	52.50	$75 and $65 Overcoats	59.50
Blue, Gray and Black Suits at Material Reductions		Oxford, Blue and Black Overcoats Included at These Reductions	

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway | 42d and Fifth Avenue

BEFORE WE GO

A GREAT SALE OF WINES & LIQUORS

STOCK UP AT THESE LOW PRICES

These Specials for Thursday, Friday & Saturday:

WHISKEYS	Pt.	Gal.
Old Aster Rye, full qt.	$1.75	$7.00
Old Crow, qt.	2.05	7.50
Gibson Rye	2.00	7.50
Green River	1.75	7.50
Private Stock, very old	2.00	7.50
Monogram	1.25	6.25
Grand Dad, Bond	2.00	
Overholt	2.70	
Hermitage, qt., Bond	2.60	
Old Crow, Bond	2.25	
Old Taylor	2.25 and	5.00
Hunter Rye	2.00	
Duffy's Malt	1.55	
Kirk's Old Crow	2.00	
Canadian Club	3.00	
Perfection Scotch	2.50	
Johnny Walker	3.25	
Dewar's White Label	3.00	
Black and White	3.00	
Banff Scotch	2.25	
Bushmill	2.50	
John Jameson Irish	2.50	
John Burke's Irish	2.50	
Wise's Irish	2.25	

COGNACS AND GINS		
Martell*** or Hennessy***	3.00	
Jules Robin***	3.00	
Pellison Pere***	2.50	
California Brandy	2.00	8.00
Gordon Dry Gin	1.90	
Imperial Dry Gin	1.50	7.00
Lane's Old Sloe Gin	2.00	7.50
Plymouth or Nicholson	3.00	
De Kuyper Gin	3.00	
Burnett's Tom or Dry	1.85	
Humphrey Taylor	1.75	

CHAMPAGNES	Pt.	Qt.	Case.
Pommery	$3.25	—	$78
Piper Heidsick	3.00	—	72
Du Barry	1.25	2.50	30
London Club	1.00	2.00	24

WINES	Bot.	Gal.
Imperial Reserve Port, qt.	.60	$2.25
Graham Port	.80	3.00
Alhambra Sherry	.80	3.00
Golden Crown Sherry, qt.	.60	2.25
Virginia Dare	.80	
St. Julien Type	.50	2.00
Claret Special	.40	1.45
Rhine Wine	.50	2.00

VERMOUTHS	
Martini Rossi, Italian	$1.10
Granier, French	1.35

MISCELLANEOUS	
Kummel	$1.50 and $2.00
Manhattan, Bronx or Martini Cocktails, best grade	1.50 & 1.75
Benedictine, pts.	2.50
Bacardi Rum	2.60
Red Heart Rum	2.50
Grenadine Syrup, qt.	1.00
Creme de Menthe	1.50 and 2.00

Many Other Brands Not Listed.

Deposit required of 20c on gallon jugs, 15c on ½ gallon jugs.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.

L. M. Goldberg
859 8th Avenue
NO BRANCHES
Bet. 51st and 52d Sts.
On West Side of the Avenue.
Phone Columbus 2170-2171.
Convenient to Subway, L & Street Cars

Soothe Your Troubled Skin With Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 01, Boston"

Monroe Clothes
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Monroe Clothes Cost You LESS

This is the day of big affairs.

The biggest affair in the clothing world is—Monroe Clothes.

If all our Upstairs Shops were under one roof—we would require a building like the illustration. (Monroe Shops now occupy 102,840 square feet.)

This enormous and ever growing business has attained its gigantic size—because we have built up on the solid foundation of VALUE.

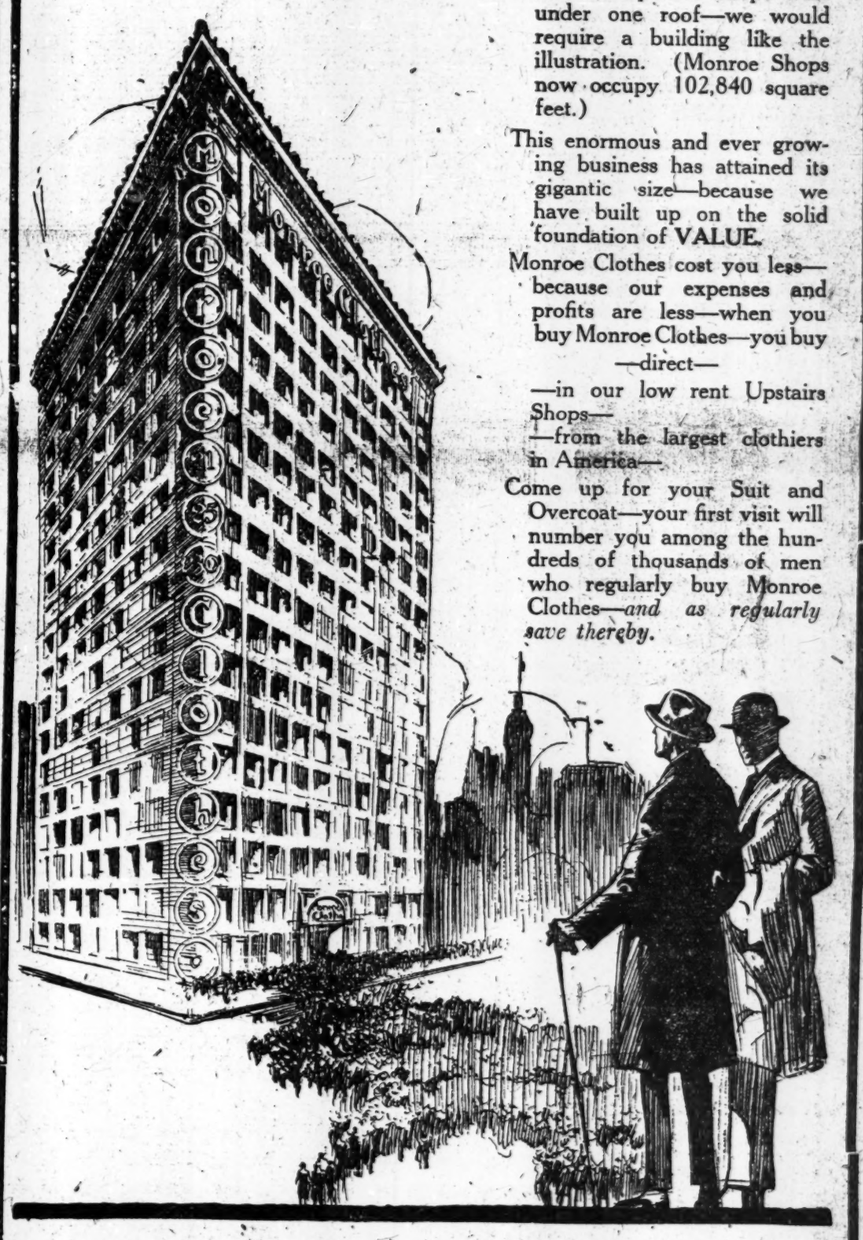
Monroe Clothes cost you less—because our expenses and profits are less—when you buy Monroe Clothes—you buy

—direct—

—in our low rent Upstairs Shops—

—from the largest clothiers in America—

Come up for your Suit and Overcoat—your first visit will number you among the hundreds of thousands of men who regularly buy Monroe Clothes—*and as regularly save thereby.*



Monroe Clothes
$21.
Distinctive, high grade Fall Suits and Overcoats *at a tremendous saving.*

Monroe Clothes
$30.
De luxe Suits and Overcoats *a tremendous saving.*

Monroe Clothes
$25.
Custom quality fabrics in Suits and Overcoats *at a tremendous saving.*

MANHATTAN
42nd Street cor. B'WAY.
50 E. 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY.
14th St. opp. ACAD. MUSIC
34th Street, Cor. B'WAY
59th. " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th. AVE.
CHRYSTIE St. at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave. at 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague Sts.
Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK—151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—Newark Ave. at Bay
PATERSON—220 Main St.
YONKERS—Getty Square

OPEN EVENINGS
Monroe Clothes
America's Largest Retail Clothiers
SUITS and OVERCOATS READY FOR SERVICE
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

RAID SPECULATORS UNDER NEW LAW

Thirty-two Arrests Made, and Eleven Men Held in Court for Examination.

TYSONS HAD NO LICENSE

Most of Prisoners Clerks in Their Offices — Profiteering to be Taken Up Next.

The first attempt by the District Attorney's office to enforce the new city ordinance intended to regulate theatre ticket speculation was made yesterday afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe. With the aid of three Police Inspectors and sixty detectives thirty-two sellers in Broadway offices and at other points in the theatre districts were arrested. Eleven of the prisoners were held in $300 bail each in the West Side, Yorkville, and Jefferson Market Courts for examination on Tuesday.

All the others released were clerks or sellers in the twenty-one hotel offices of the Tyson Company, Mr. Kilroe said, and they were freed after an officer of the agency office 1,482 Broadway had announced the immediate application would be made for a license. A single theatre ticket license permits an agency to operate any number of separate selling booths or sales offices.

The arrests were made in three inspection districts, commanded by Police Inspectors Dominick Henry, James S. Bolan, and Frank J. Morris, all of whom accompanied Mr. Kilroe in his search for licensed and unlicensed agencies along Broadway and at all the principal hotels. According to Mr. Kilroe the only resistance met with occurred at the agency of Joseph Le Blang at Broadway and Forty-third streets.

"A detective seized a clerk there for the alleged sale of tickets without a license, and another clerk sought to take the prisoner from the officer, who hit the meddler and tumbled him beneath a counter. He was one of the eleven arrested," said Mr. Kilroe.

The question of profiteering, of which the District Attorney has received several complaints, was not considered in the raids yesterday, but this feature of the ordinance will be taken up later. The maximum penalties provided in the ordinance are $500 fine and six months' imprisonment or both. The ordinance has been in effect since Dec 28. District Attorney Swann said:

"We believe public opinion approves and appreciates the ordinance designed for the protection of amusement seekers, and we shall enforce it by continual arrests, if necessary. We have no doubt of the authority of the Aldermen to enact the measure, and believe the city authorities have power not only to demand the license fee of $250, but to impose a prohibitive license fee if it were desired—say $2,500 or more."

Louis Marshall, who was retained as attorney for the ticket agencies, will defend the accused men and he intimated that a writ of habeas corpus may be applied for to test the validity of the ordinance in the Court of Appeals. Mr. Marshall holds the measure is unconstitutional and advised that the license requirement be ignored. However, some seven or more of the large agencies have obtained licenses.

"Manon Lescaut" Sung Again.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening, with Mme. Alda in the name part, Mr. Martinelli as Hero, Messrs. De Luca, De Segurola, and others, Mr. Papi conducting. A dress rehearsal was held earlier in the day for tomorrow's production of "La Reine Flammette," the first opera by Xavier Leroux to reach New York, soon to be followed by the Chicago production here of another of his works, "Le Chemineau."

Mr. Monteux was indisposed yesterday, and Mr. Bamboschek directed the rehearsal, with Mr. Lasaro and others, Mme. Farrar singing the title rôle of Flammette, which was acted in Catulle Mendes's play some years ago by Miss Julia Marlowe.

Alfred Cortot Gives Last Recital.

Alfred Cortot, the French pianist, gave his last recital here for the Society of Friends of Music yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, having remained some days after the departing Paris Orchestra, with which he came to America last Fall. M. Cortot was heard in Schumann's posthumous "Etudes Symphoniques," a theme and five variations, not the longer and familiar series. He played Liszt's sonata dedicated to Schumann, besides pieces by Schubert, Weber, Mendelssohn, and four of the pianist's countrymen—Ravel, Faure, Debussy, and Chabrier.

"Tea for Three" at Sing Sing Prison

"Tea for Three," now being performed at the Maxine Elliott, will be played at Sing Sing Prison a week from Sunday night, under the auspices of the Mutual Welfare League.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Helen Westley and Frank Thomas have been engaged for "Hobohemia," which will reopen the Greenwich Village Theatre on Saturday night, Feb. 8.

Chic Sale will make his first appearance in the Ziegfeld Frolic a week from Monday night. He will appear in both the 9 o'clock and midnight shows.

Howard Kyle will appear in Marjorie Rambeau's support in the revival of "Eyes of Youth," to be seen at the Manhattan Opera House on Saturday night.

Ed Wynn has returned to the Century Midnight Whirl after an absence of about a week.

Louis Emery and Alice Belmore have been added to the cast of "Penny Wise," a Lancaster comedy in which Molly Pearson will have the leading role.

Ada Mae Weeks, the dancer of "Listen, Lester," has been placed under a two years' contract by John Cort, and will be seen next season in a new revue.

Ned Wayburn, the stage director, will leave for Paris in about two weeks to produce an entertainment along the lines of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

More than one thousand wounded men will attend a special showing of "The Fighting Roosevelts" at the Strand Theatre at noon today.

MUSIC NOTES.

John McCormack, who lost a concert in Scranton because of a cold, has been annoyed out West by reports that he had pneumonia. The tenor telegraphed yesterday that he was singing in Missouri, where they have to "be shown," and he was showing them.

Rachmaninoff and Rudolph Ganz are giving benefit concerts today, the Russian at Carnegie Hall for the Society for Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, and the Swiss pianist at Aeolian Hall in aid of the Professors of the Paris Conservatoire.

ROME HAILS OUR SAILORS.

200 of Them Entertained and Cheered in the Streets.

ROME, Jan. 21.—A contingent of 200 American sailors arrived here today and was most enthusiastically received at the station.

The Italian Government has undertaken to put a special train at the Americans' disposal during their stay here for the purpose of taking them to and fro between this city and Civita Vecchia, the seaport of Rome. Rome is so crowded that it is impossible to find accommodations for the men here at night.

The Minister of the Navy gave a luncheon for the American officers today, while American and Italian sailors lunched together at another restaurant. Wherever the American bluejackets appeared during the day they were heartily cheered by the population.

Overheated Legislators Must Go.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 22.—From today until all danger from the present influenza epidemic has passed members of the Legislature whose temperatures are above normal must leave the State House immediately, both houses decided yesterday. Official clinical thermometers for taking the legislators' temperatures have been provided.

Propose Memorial to Don Martin.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Plans for a memorial for Don Martin, correspondent of The New York Herald, who died in France during the war, were made at a meeting today of the Albany Legislative Correspondents' Association.

Governor Harrison Reaches Panama

PANAMA, Jan. 22.—The Danish motor ship Zeelandia, from Manila for New York, passed through the Panama Canal today. Among the passengers on board the vessel is Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, who is proceeding to the United States on a six months' leave of absence.

New Zealand's Casualties 57,932.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 22.—New Zealand's casualties in the war totaled 57,932, of whom only forty-five were taken prisoner by the enemy. The number killed was 16,500.

Thursday and Friday
January 23, 24 at 3 P. M.
Hear the playing of
Bauer, Cortot, Gabrilowitsch, Ganz, Godowsky, Hofmann, Paderewski
Reproduced by
THE DUO-ART PIANO
Admission without charge
The Aeolian Company,
29 West 42nd St. Fourth Floor

AMUSEMENTS.

SIXTH BILTMORE MUSICALE
FRIDAY MORNING
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore
To-morrow (Friday) Morning at 11
"Biltmore Musicales begin promptly at 11:05"
HELEN STANLEY
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
ANDRES DE SEGUROLA
Res. Seats $3, Box Seats $5, now on sale at Biltmore Box Office (from 9 to 6 (balcony floor). Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY ..... Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
To-night at 8:30 & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30
HEIFETZ
BERLIOZ SYMPHONY FANTASTIQUE,
BEETHOVEN LEONORE NO. 3,
BEETHOVEN VIOLIN CONCERTO.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26, AT 3
GUIOMAR NOVAES
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Today at 3
Auspices Society for Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, Inc.
Mrs. HERMANN M. BIGGS, President.
Miss RUTH TWOMBLY, Vice President.
RACHMANINOFF
A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS $2.50 TO 75c.
ON SALE NOW AT HOTEL ST. REGIS AND CARNEGIE HALL BOX OFFICE.
Direction C. A. ELLIS. Steinway Piano used.

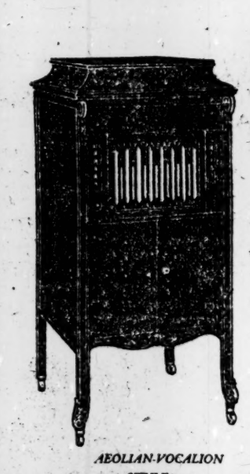
CARNEGIE HALL, Tom'w Eve., Jan. 24
KOSCAK YAMADA
SECOND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
with SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 50.
CLARENCE WHITEHILL, Baritone.
Seats 75c to $2. Mgt. Jules Daiber.
Japanese-Wagnerian Program. (Steinway.)

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
GANZ
ONLY PIANO RECITAL IN NEW YORK.
Benefit: Societe Mutuelle des Professeurs du Conservatoire, Paris. Prices 50c to $2.00. On sale at Box Office. (Steinway Piano)

TOMORROW
ACTORS' FUND
Seats and Boxes Century Theatre.
BENEFIT
DRAMATIC & MUSICAL STARS in A GREAT PROGRAM OF NOVELTIES.
50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50 CENTURY FRIDAY, 1:30
Management of Daniel Frohman.

PERFORMANCE BY
CHALIF'S PUPILS
UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
for 4 Weeks.
Time and place to be announced later.
Money for tickets will be refunded at
163 West 57th Street

Attractive Terms for Thursday and Friday



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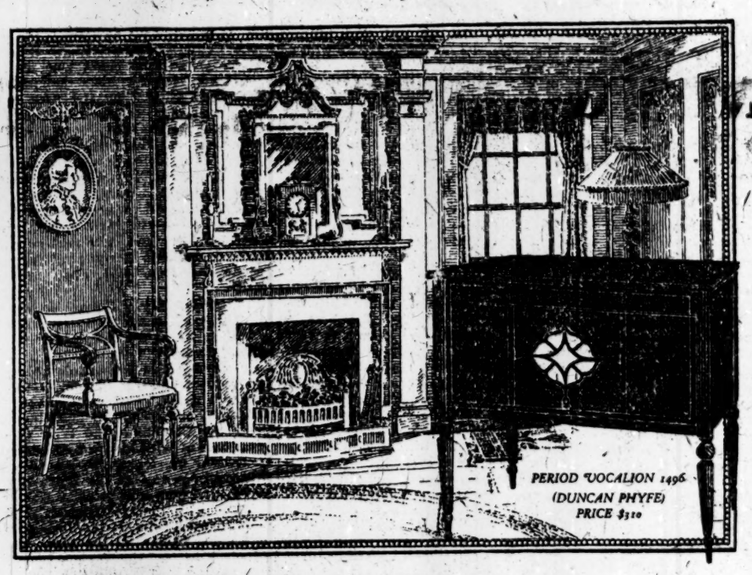
STYLE 700
PRICE $285



PERIOD VOCALION 1496
(DUNCAN PHYFE)
PRICE $310

Either of These Two
BEAUTIFUL VOCALIONS
will be delivered to you for a moderate down payment, the balance $15 Monthly

THE instrument shown at the left is the famous Style 700 Aeolian-Vocalion, price $285. Many people consider this the most beautiful of any of the regular Upright Vocalion line. It has a pure, full tone, of great power and richness. Its volume may be beautifully modified in two ways; by the wonderful Graduola with which you may graduate the flow of melody as you will, or by the Volunome—an ingenious device for setting the Vocalion to play at "Piano," "Forte," etc., until a change in volume is desired.

The superior Vocalion Automatic Stop, the famous Vocalion Universal Tone Arm for playing all records, and eight finest quality record albums are included in the splendid equipment of this Vocalion.

Shown at the right is Period Vocalion number 1496—price $310—designed in the Duncan Phyfe manner—one of the sixteen handsome Period Models that have attracted such wide attention. Exquisitely proportioned, dainty in detail, this "Phyfe Vocalion" appeals invariably to persons of discriminating taste.

Period Vocalions are all equipped with the Graduola, with the Universal Tone Arm, the Vocalion Automatic Stop, and in addition they contain a new and most convenient record filing device. In choosing any one of these Vocalions, you may feel confident that you are securing a phonograph of highest quality—superior in tone, in appearance, and richer in special features than any other phonograph on the market.

VOCALION PRICES
Conventional Models from $50. Period Models from $240

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
Makers of the Duo-Art Pianola Piano — Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World.
AEOLIAN HALL
In MANHATTAN 29 West 42nd Street
In THE BRONX 367 East 149th Street
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In NEWARK 895 Broad Street

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 156 in 42nd Week
SINBAD
in New York. 42nd Week in New York.
Sunday Night Concert
A BILL OF NOTED ENTERTAINERS.

Century Grove—Roof of Century Theatre
NEW CENTURY —At 11:30—
MIDNIGHT WHIRL A SENSATION! Phone Col. 8800.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
ALICE BRADY
Personally FOREVER AFTER

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
A New Play by Samuel Shipman & Max Marcin.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD
in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

WILLIAM COLLIER LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30.
in "NOTHING BUT LIES"
Last 3 Weeks. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
A. E. Anson Chrystal Herne Lee Baker Albert Bruning
"RIDDLE: WOMAN"

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
WILLIAM Courtenay AND TOM Wise
In Oliver Morosco's Latest Fun Hit.
CAPPY RICKS

LYRIC 42d St. west of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers.
5th Month | Not a War Play | THE | The Season's Hit.
UNKNOWN PURPLE With RICHARD BENNETT

NORA BAYES Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 61. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15.
NORA BAYES | LADIES FIRST
IN HER JOYOUS PLAY
Nora Bayes Nifty Sunday Nights

SHUBERT West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS in N. Y.
BETROTHAL
By Maeterlinck, Author of Blue Bird.

PRINCESS Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings at 8:20.
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes.
OH, MY DEAR!
"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—N. Y. Herald.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:15.
Riotous Musical Comedy
THE MELTING OF MOLLY | With CHARLES PURCELL Chorus with a Kick

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, Broadway and 97th St. Mat. Today, Best Seats 50c. UNDER ORDERS
Next Week—An Ideal Husband.

39TH ST. Thea., Ft. Bry. 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Laugh Play.
Keep IN TO Yourself
"Rarely one sees an audience so convulsed by laughter."—S. J. Kaufman, Globe

COMEDY 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:30.
"IT IS WELCOME AND WILL SUCCEED."—Louis De Foe, World.
THE CLIMAX With ELEANOR PAINTER
"FRESHER AND MORE VIGOROUS THAN EVER."—John Corbin, Times.

ASTOR 45th Street & B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour
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THE COMEDY HIT
Tea for 3
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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Rachel Crothers' A LITTLE JOURNEY
Comedy with Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley.
Moves to Vanderbilt Theatre next Monday.

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MARTHA | FRA DIAVOLO
Sat., 8:15. | MME. BUTTERFLY
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With Maggie Teyte and Orville Harrold
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PLYMOUTH West 45th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION

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BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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THE LAUGHTER of the GODS | Mat. Today
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Tues. Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5.) Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8:15. Oberon, Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs. at 8. Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Cousinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
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AEOLIAN—Tues. Aft., Jan. 28, at 3.
SAMUEL GARDNER
SECOND VIOLIN RECITAL
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 25, 2:30
PIANO RECITAL—JOSEF HOFMANN
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Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 28, at 8:15
LEOPOLD AUER
Program: Beethoven Sonatas, C Minor, G Major, A Major.
Mme. WANDA STRIN at the Piano.

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Soloist
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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., at 8:30
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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JUDGE MOON'S VIEWS ON TREASON.

Representative MOON of Tennessee plants his feet upon the solid rock of consistency and defies a sneering world. Granting the soundness of his views as to the Postmaster General's powers and his exercise of them, Judge MOON's position is unassailable. He is Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, he is unflinching in his championship of Mr. BURLESON, he believes that the control of telegraphs, telephones, and cables is rightly lodged with Mr. BURLESON, he is loyal to Mr. BURLESON. He stands by his guns and for his courage, at least, he is to be commended.

If it be once granted that a department officer, without limit and without restraint, may exercise war powers after the fighting has stopped, then resistance to that officer's authority becomes a serious matter. Mr. REYNOLDS, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, not standing in fear of Mr. BURLESON, had urged upon employés of the Postal system something perilously like obstruction to the plan of Federal control. In testifying at the hearing given upon Judge MOON's bill to extend the period of control over telegraphs and telephones, Mr. REYNOLDS admitted that he was dismissed because of this act of insubordination. "Because you were treasonable?" asked Judge MOON. To that remark Mr. REYNOLDS objected. "You were disloyal to Mr. BURLESON," persisted Judge MOON. How can that be denied? Mr. BURLESON is sovereign of the wires. Mr. REYNOLDS impudently defied him. Obviously, this was lèse-majesté, a grievous lesion was inflicted in and upon the august person of the sovereign by the insurrectionary REYNOLDS.

In taking the view that this was "treasonable," Judge MOON appears to have the distinguished support of CHARLES E. HUGHES, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In his address to the New York State Bar Association the other day, Mr. HUGHES said that "in increasing measure we are ruled not "by Congress, nor by the Executive, "nor by State Legislatures, nor by "Governors, but by department officials, whose personal will, whose "favor or disfavor measures for practical purposes the rights of American citizens." But here is the point:

> Disobedience to the bureaucrat is a crime, and a citizen prefers to obey rather than chance the disgrace of an indictment. For him due process of law is largely an unreality, for reputation is too dear to enable him to risk the displeasure of the bureau chief or even of a subordinate who can enforce his will by the fact of a criminal charge.

It is unfortunate for Mr. REYNOLDS that these considerations did not occur to his mind in time to save him. He sinned against authority, the axe fell, and now Judge MOON intimates that he is guilty of treason and disloyalty.

It is a solemn thought that a railroad passenger who thoughtlessly opens or closes a car window may bring down upon himself an accusation of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, because of some regulation issued by authority of the Director General, of which he was ignorant. A like disgrace may be incurred by the heedless infraction of some telephone or telegraph regulation issued from sovereign authority. It is because of these risks, and of a thousand inconveniences, that the people of the United States are fervently praying that the war and the legal fiction of its continuance may be brought to an end promptly by the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

Department officers continue to exercise war powers, to ask for an extension of the period of their exercise, long after the fighting has ceased. Persons of a suspicious temper even intimate that these powers are exercised, not because of any war emergency, but because of the deliberate purpose of certain department officials permanently to extend Federal control over railroads and the wires. That suspicion may be treason. It has been popularly supposed that there are limits to the executive power. It has been assumed, even, that the courts would define those limits, that they would protect citizens and their property against acts beyond the authority of department officials under war or other legislation. The cables were seized after the war had ended, in fact but not in law, on the plea that it was necessary that the Government should have quick and unimpeded communication with Paris during the sessions of the Peace Conference. Objection was made that the seizure of the Pacific cables could hardly be justified by that plea. Suits were brought to determine the issues involved in the exercise of Federal authority in that manner, but as Congress had granted very broad powers to the Executive, and as the war in the legal sense had not yet ended, the decision of the Federal Court in this city that the case could not be considered justiciable was not unexpected. The courts, as everybody knows, do not concern themselves with the exercise of the executive power unless it plainly transcends statutory or Constitutional authority. But somewhere there are limits, and as Mr. HUGHES remarked in his address before the Bar Association, the courts of justice "should be keen to detect the step- "ping over the line of official au- "thority." The abuse of power is "the most vicious wrong in democracy," and the only protection "is to be found in courts of justice." States as well as individuals have begun to take notice of the somewhat startling theories of the scope of their powers entertained by department officials.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

It is one of BERNARD SHAW'S theories, or statements of fact, as disputable and certain, no doubt, as most other facts, that the Englishman is a dreamer, the Irishman severely logical and practical. An Irishman like Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL, a noble poet and prose writer, an effective dreamer, a mystic, and a master of agriculture, co-operation and one knows not what else, might represent both nationalities. Something of artistry, of humor and the want of it, of simplicity in the best sense, of earnestness, and of ardor is to be expected of all successors of the Tuatha de Danaan.

These characteristics were not missing from the meeting of the twenty-five Sinn Fein members of the British House of Commons, who have organized the Irish Parliament at Dublin. They call it "Dail Eireann," in that Irish language which was the medium of so ancient and memorable a literature, which is venerated even by revivers of it who, like WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, can't read it, and of which, in translation, the reader who has no Irish can only complain that, in the case of proper names at least, its pronunciation is mighty hard.

Mr. CHARLES BURGESS, Gaelicized as CATHAL BRUGHA, was Speaker of this Irish Parliament. Nothing is wholesomer than laughter, and the audience, mostly women and children, can't have been too much refreshed by the real Irish speeches, the Irish declaration of independence, and address to free nations. The greatest reverence is due to antiquity, yet language revivals demand patience, even of the patriot. An All-Indian Parliament listening to addresses in Sanscrit, a German Parliament whose proceedings were in Old Gothic, a New England Parliament in Algonquin or Hassanamissittese, would be improving and impressive, but not too blithe. Some of the members of the Irish Parliament had trouble in reading their Irish manuscript speeches. All the more credit to them and to their hearers.

Descent was made to English, however, and the two main documents were translated into English and French. It seems a little strange that these friends of the Irish Renaissance forgot their Armorican cousins. Copies might well have been made in Breton.

Of three delegates to present the Irish cause to the Peace Conference two are in jail for the moment. The third will have to apply in English to the British Government for a passport. "The nation of Ireland," begins the address to the free nations, "having her national independence." Right before the eyes and ears of the Government these declarations of independence are made. These twenty-five men, almost all young and hopeful, chosen to a Parliament in which they won't sit, start on paper a new "nation," though they and their imprisoned colleagues represent not more than a half of it, and for a different purpose. In Dublin Lord FRENCH and the Secretary for Ireland are not in the slightest degree disturbed. LLOYD GEORGE in Paris has several other things to look after. Both on the part of the Sinn Feiners and of the British Government, no more amiable and peaceful conduct could be wished.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

If one believes MAXIM LITVINOFF, late Bolshevist Ambassador in London, his Government has engaged in no propaganda in any foreign country but Germany. But there are excellent reasons for not believing Mr. LITVINOFF. He was expelled from London for engaging in propaganda against the existing British system. He says the charge was false; but several thousand people heard him address the labor conference at Nottingham with a plain exhortation to revolution, and there is good evidence that propaganda literature was sent out from his Embassy.

Detailed evidence is at hand as to Bolshevist propaganda in Switzerland, which was a year or two ago, and perhaps is still, to serve as a centre for agitation in Germany, Austria, France, and Italy. Just before he went back to Russia LENINE himself left a memorandum for his associates at Zimmerwald which, as summarized by the Journal de Genève, laid out a program for the Swiss Socialist and labor elements which was frankly revolutionary. It contained four main proposals: Struggle against the Swiss Federal Constitution with the object of centralizing the State; denationalization, by close co-operation between Swiss and foreign proletarian groups and by facilitating rapid naturalization—a measure which at that time would have immensely forwarded the German plans for gaining economic control of Switzerland; unceasing struggle against the moderate and patriotic parties in Swiss socialism; and opposition to all measures for national defense.

This, to be sure, was LENINE as a private individual. But last Spring LENINE's Government sent a legation to Switzerland, and, according to Swiss newspapers quoted by The New Europe, its head expressly promised the President not to engage in any revolutionary propaganda. Yet very soon the mission was doing propaganda work, both by interviews given by the Minister to the Socialist press and by literature and "news" emitted by his subordinates. There is evidence that this centre carried on the work of LENINE himself, which had included incitement to a proletarian revolution in France as well as agitation in Switzerland, and it also carried out his advice to the Zimmerwaldians and tried to make out of every manifestation of economic discontent an expression of proletarian revolutionary sentiment. So, early in November, the Swiss Government expelled the whole mission.

That some persons, either Russian Bolsheviki or sympathizers with the Bolsheviki, have carried on a strong pro-Bolshevist propaganda at the Peace Conference is evident from the accounts of what is going on there; correspondents and peace delegates appear to be favored with innumerable arguments and apologies for the Bolsheviki. The conference has finally been persuaded that it will be best to give a hearing to the Russian factions, Bolsheviki and all. The best informed friends of the Russian people will feel that this is a deplorable mistake. The Bolsheviki are not only irreconcilable enemies of human society, their leaders have been the paid spies and agents of Germany. It is a fresh betrayal of the Russian people to treat with them. But the Allies, chiefly, it appears, because of opposition at Washington, refused aid to the Russians ten months ago, when they might have put down the Bolsheviki and set Russia free. This is a late and weak attempt to correct that blunder.

DOCKS AND TUNNELS.

It does not fully express the significance of the New York-New Jersey tunnel to say that it is a proposal to unify the Port of New York. That is enough to justify it, or rather to make it imperative to build it. Beyond that joint interest of the two States most immediately concerned, and also beyond the interest of the nation in the port which it neglects scandalously, lies the specific interest of this city. The existing situation is that unless funds are found for harbor facilities the city will lose commerce for the lack of waterside accommodation. The nation ought to help, for it is a reproach that of the billion dollars of Federal appropriations for development of rivers and harbors less than 3 per cent. has come to the port which does 50 per cent. of the nation's foreign trade and supplies three-quarters of the customs collections.

The annexation of Manhattan to the continent is not a local improvement in any sense, but there would be local consequences of specific importance to it. If the vehicular tunnel were built, there would be less need for the forty-six piers now in use by the railways on this little island, and there would be an immediate sufficiency of accommodation for foreign commerce now diverted elsewhere because the city is unable to furnish the piers for which offers have been made. If there were a vehicular tunnel the New Jersey waterfront also would be released from the railway monopoly which prejudices New Jersey. There is not space enough to accommodate the railways between the Palisades and the river, and the railway terminals need many acres further inland. The preferable tunnel would be a railway tunnel, on the broad view of the question. The vehicular tunnel would be a great relief to the New York interest. It would be a substitute for drayage, at the expense of shippers instead of railways. The traffic would be greatly facilitated, but it would remain true that the cost of delivery across the river would equal or exceed the cost of carriage from midcontinent or overseas. The need is so great that consignees as well as shippers would be willing to assume it in despair of other relief, and the time is ripe for availing of their readiness, which may disappear when trade becomes quieter. It should be remembered that the through East and West business needs accommodation as much as the local traffic, and can only get it by great inland railway classification yards, which should separate the two classes of business and deliver the goods where they ought to go on the wheels which bring them to tidewater. The mere cost of breaking bulk for wagon delivery creates a problem as great as the lighterage problem, which has muddled the rate situation for years.

There is no prospect that the railways in their present anaemic condition can build freight tunnels as one road built passenger tunnels. Nor is there any prospect that the Federal Administration will help the railways in the matter. Therefore, there is no escape from welcoming the co-operation of New York and New Jersey in the building of the wagon tunnels. Twelve of the most representative and influential civic organizations have approved, and the only dissent has come from New Jersey. That State does not appreciate what it will receive, and overvalues what it will give. It even ungraciously suspects the motives of its partner State and wants a sectional referendum upon the question of unifying the port. There is danger that the New York vote, either by population or investment, would promote the unification of the port, but it is not a danger which New Jersey needs dread. There is equal representation upon the commission which has the matter in charge, and there is no reason to suppose that anything injurious to New Jersey can even be proposed, and still less be feared from the malice or covetousness of New York. Tunnels run in both directions, and New Jersey travelers or freight will benefit more by access to Manhattan than Manhattan users of the tunnel will benefit by access to New Jersey.

PORTUGAL.

Of what is to come from the confused, explosive politics and parties of Portugal in the last nine years the seventh son of a seventh son born under Libra, and therefore of balanced judgment, shall make but vain guesses. The Monarchists, who are rising, or said to be, in the north, were mostly pro-German in the war, with the exception of the associates of Dom MANOEL in England. Portugal's ancient friendship and alliance with England forbid any long German success there, and if Dom MANOEL is really bent on a Lusitanian emprise he at least is a good friend of the Entente.

A certain vigor and violence, a remarkable power of intrigue, the spirit of dictatorship, however hidden by republican and democratic names, are characteristic of modern Portugal. If, with the fate of his father and elder brother in his mind, and Europe full of monarchs out of business like himself, Dom MANOEL really goes back to Portugal, he is a brave man who loves adventure, loves Portugal so well that he wants to be buried there as soon as possible.

SAILORS FOR GERMAN SHIPS.

According to the agreement reached at Treves last week, the German ships which are to carry troops to this country and Australia will take back food to Germany. All must be manned by British or American seamen. Germany's delegates in the brief conference asked that sailors of their own country be used. Their plea was rejected. The seamen's boycott appears to have been overlooked.

Nearly all the British seamen have signed a pledge which excludes them for seven years to come from any service in the interest of Germans, and this boycott movement has the support of the French sailors' organization. The leader of it, J. HAVELOCK WILSON, President of the International Seamen's Union, and his Executive Committee have called an international conference, to be held on Feb. 24, for the consideration of a resolution saying that seamen "will "not man any ship going to or coming "from an enemy country" until provision has been made for due compensation to the dependent relatives of those whose lives were taken by submarines. There were more than fifteen thousand British victims of the U-boats. He predicts that the resolution will be adopted "provid- "ing that no food shall go to Ger- "many" until the compensation is assured.

If the seamen stand by their pledges the movement of troops as well as the carrying of food may be delayed, for in many cases the same ship will be used for both kinds of service. The German ships in home ports are ready for sea work. An early announcement by the Peace Conference of its purpose to care for the dead sailors' dependents would promote effective and immediate use of them, if German seamen must be excluded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Promise Must Be Kept.

People in and out of Congress who are making such bitter moan over the prospect that the Government must pay $2.26 a bushel for wheat when the market price is likely to be about $1.35, feel a perfectly comprehensible grief, and one that is shared, probably, by everybody except the farmers who are going to get an extra billion or more for their crop. They, of course, view the situation with pleased equanimity.

Hard, however, as the bargain does seem, now, and hard as it undoubtedly is, the thought of not standing by its terms has not received expression from any quarter, and it should not. National faith is involved in keeping the contract, and even a suggestion to evade the Government's agreement would have deplorable consequences—possibly fatal consequences, perhaps, if ever there should arise in the future another emergency like the one that existed when the agreement was made. It was vital, then, to the world's safety and welfare, to be assured that the next wheat crop in this country would be large enough to make up for the difficulty or impossibility of getting adequate supplies for the Allies, their associates, and their friends in other lands. There was no failure here or anywhere else to recognize that fact, and the only question raised was, not as to fixing a minimum price for all American wheat, but as to the size of the price that should be fixed.

Criticism Queerly Reversed.

Even the fiercest of the orators now discussing the price of wheat have the grace to admit that the agreed price must be paid. Somehow or other, however, they must utilize for political purposes the general and natural reluctance to pay more than the market price for anything, and they have found what they think is a way to do it. Their naïve device is to attack the man whom, with some plausibility, they can attack as having had much to do with determining the amount every American farmer should get for every bushel of wheat he could and would raise.

They forget that, only a few months ago, every politician who had any regard at all for the farmer vote was denouncing that same man for insisting that $2.26 was a price quite enough to make wheat raising attractive, because profitable. They vehemently declared that amount insufficient to make the farmer confident of making both ends meet or to inspire him with either eagerness or willingness to risk planting a large acreage to a somewhat uncertain crop. The clamor, then, was for $2.50 a bushel, and when that was refused prophecies rang through both halls of Congress that our sturdy yeomanry were about to be ruined because of that same man's ignorance or malice.

At present the contention is that the country is to be robbed of a billion because he set the price too high! If Mr. HOOVER is well supplied with appreciation of the humorous, he may be only amused by this oscillation of opinion as to his judgment; if he isn't, his temper must be much tried.

A Warning Familiar in Sound.

As it will make no practical difference whether or not New York State ratifies the prohibition amendment—as the amendment, that is, will become a part of the Constitution, regardless of what New York does—there is some difficulty in understanding how the "wet" spokesmen at Albany managed to put so much fire into their orations. It was easy to see, however, that they used more fire than wisdom, especially in the case of those who substituted for argument based on facts an appeal to fear.

Prohibition, they declared with an almost convincing semblance of sincerity, would be followed by a Bolshevist revolution here, and then, they said, we'd be sorry for shutting up the distilleries and breweries that hitherto have guarded us from that awful fate!

Now, if these seemingly apprehensive persons really are afraid of such a result of prohibition, they are quite the most timid people in the United States, and they shouldn't be allowed as far away from home as Albany unless attended by nurse girls at least as competent as Orphant Annie to guard them from Black Things.

Their warnings recall what we used to hear would happen to us if, ignoring the opinions and will of our pro-German residents, the United States dared to join the Allies in fighting the Central Empires. As a matter of fact, just nothing happened—nothing, that is, except that many Americans of German birth or descent promptly volunteered to fight under their adopted country's flag, and a considerably greater number submitted to conscription with no less docility than their neighbors.

Prohibition will doubtless have its troublesome consequences, but neither a Bolshevist revolution nor a Bolshevist uprising will be one of them.

The police would not permit it.

Another British Blunderer.

Prince FEISAL, son of King HUSSEIN, is a most disappointing person. His remarks, as reported by the ever-accurate Associated Press, contain not one trace of Oriental imagery—not one reminder of the Arabian Nights—not one indication that he is even trying to add something of picturesqueness and of the unfamiliar to the day's discussion.

He seems to be an entirely practical young man, with aspirations differing in no respect from his many fellow-fishers in the troubled waters the war has left, and for anything that appears in his talk he might have been born and raised, not in Medina, but in Paris, London, or even Trenton, N. J.

It's not that what the Prince says isn't sensible, intelligent, and commendable. It's that it isn't touched with the glamour of the East. Perhaps this is the fault, not of Prince FEISAL, but that of the British Colonel who has him in tow and presumably edits and possibly writes his speeches. If that is so, the British Colonel is either not wise enough to hold the place he does or else he is too wise. Somebody ought to give him some good advice as to what is expected of an Arabian Prince who really is a desert warrior and could talk like one if he were allowed to be himself.

"AND THERE IS NO PEACE!"

The god of love, the god of strife—
Twin brethren, they, and lords of all;
And, at the trumpet call of life,
They answer to one battle call.

The bowman, Cupid, armored Mars—
Eros and Ares—one in name,
They lead, as one, through life and wars,
For life and warfare are the same.

In bleeding heart and crimson hand
That show the quick blood of the race,
Their banners float in every land
Whereof the oceans still hold trace.

The fertile seed of life they sow,
And water it with blood and tears;
By blood and tears the nations grow
Through all the unremembered years!

The hand shall not put up the sword
Until the beating pulses cease,
And, all its crimson banners lowered,
Life yields the victory to Peace!

M. E. BUHLER.

THE BOLSHEVIKI AND THEIR APOLOGISTS.

The Kind of "Order" We Have in Russia—The Force Necessary to Save the Country—Lloyd George's Suggestion.

By GEORGE KENNAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A general and apparently concerted attempt is being made by radical Socialists in the United States to excite sympathy for the Russian Bolsheviki, on the ground that their Government is a new, untried, and peculiarly Russian form of democracy; that it has maintained order in Russia for a period of fourteen months; that it has the support of a majority of the people, and that the Russian masses ought not to be prevented, by foreign intervention, from trying out the theories in which they firmly believe. No one knows, it is said, what the real situation in Russia is; the alleged cruelties and atrocities of the Red Guard and the Extraordinary Commissions are probably exaggerations, if not inventions, and there is really no good reason why delegates from the Government of the Bolsheviki should not be admitted to the Peace Conference on a perfect equality with delegates from the anti-Bolshevist Governments in Omsk, Ekaterinodar, and Archangel.

In a speech made in Cooper Union last night and reported in the THE TIMES this morning, Mr. M. J. Olgin, one of the many apologists for the Bolsheviki, said:

"Though I am not a member of the Bolsheviki and do not approve of the course of the Russian revolution, I must say that the Bolsheviki were the only ones who introduced order out of chaos. They have maintained order for fourteen months and they show no signs of weakening."—(NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 20, 1919.)

It would be interesting to know just what Mr. Olgin's conception of "order" is. It must be something like the unrestrained activity of lunatics from a public asylum, a cohort of Black Hundred pogrom rioters from the Jewish Pale of Settlement, and a gang of "Forty Thieves" from the Arabian Nights. According to Maxim Gorky (as quoted by William E. Walling) there have been in Russia, since the revolution began, more than ten thousand cases of lynching, "with theft and robbery increasing every day." And for most of these crimes of violence, committed in what Mr. Olgin calls a state of "order," the Bolsheviki and their adherents are directly responsible. Mr. Walling also quotes Oskar Tokoi, formerly Socialist Prime Minister of Finland, as saying:

"Only a small minority supports the [Bolshevist] Government; and, what is worse, to the supporters of this Government are rallying all the hooligans, robbers and others, to whom this period of confusion promises a good chance of individual action."—(NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 30, 1918.)

Mr. Olgin says that "it would take a scholar many years to analyze the vast system of laws which they [the Bolsheviki] have introduced." But in all this "vast system of laws" the commandments "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not steal," which were handed down from Sinai for the protection of life and property, do not seem to have found a place. Perhaps Mr. Olgin thinks that the "vast system of laws" devised by the Bolsheviki has superseded the Ten Commandments, and that killing and stealing are not incompatible with a state of "order."

In arguing against foreign intervention in Russia Mr. Olgin says:

"Are the Allies going to fight Russia because they do not believe in its political principles? The Russian masses have done things they ought not to have done; but are we to invade Russia and kill them off because we disagree with them? To send an army to Russia would require 2,000,000 to 3,600,000 men, and the war might last from five to fifteen years."

This is more extraordinary, if possible, than the assertion that the Bolsheviki have maintained order. If the Allies invade Russia in force, it will not be to "kill off" the masses, but to prevent the Bolsheviki from killing them off. The Bolshevist Red Guard and Extraordinary Commissions are the killers; the allied armies would be the life-savers. Mr. Olgin's estimate that it would require a force of two million to three million men and a war of from five to fifteen years to overthrow the Bolsheviki is almost too irrational for serious consideration. A few divisions of Czechoslovaks, insufficiently armed and with very little ammunition, took away from the Bolsheviki last summer the whole line of the Trans-Siberian Railway from the Urals to the Pacific. A much smaller force of Russians and Czechoslovaks—only a few regiments in fact—boldly attacked the Bolsheviki, within a few hundred miles of the latter's headquarter's, captured from them the important cities of Samara, Ufa, Syzran, Stavropol, Simbirsk and Kazan; forced the evacuation of Nizhni-Novgorod, and threatened even Moscow itself. If they had had the support of a single division of allied troops, with artillery and machine guns, they would probably have taken Moscow by assault and put an end to the Bolsheviki forever. The forces of Lenine and Trotzky, composed mainly of Russian mercenaries and marauders with a stiffening of Germans, Hungarians, Letts and Chinese, could not stand against the Czechoslovaks and the "People's Army," even when they outnumbered the latter seven to one. The city of Kazan, which had a garrison of 8,000 Bolsheviki of the Red Guard, was taken by three hundred Serbians, three companies of the People's Army, and four companies of Czechoslovaks, with only a single 37-millimetre field gun. (For details of all these operations see "The Russian Democracy in its Struggle with the Bolshevist Tyranny," by Colonel Vladimir I. Lebedeff; N. Y., 1919, p. 13-31.)

And now we are told by Mr. Olgin that 3,000,000 veteran British, French and American soldiers would have to fight from five to fifteen years in order to conquer a Bolshevist Red Guard that was defeated a dozen times last summer by a mere handful of patriotic Russians and Czechoslovaks. The only word that seems fitly to characterize such an estimate is preposterous! But Mr. Olgin does not stand alone when he declares that it would take 3,000,000 allied soldiers fifteen years to overthrow the Bolsheviki. Other admirers of the Red Guard say that it would take 5,000,000. In an address on "Lloyd George's Policy toward the Soviet Governments of Russia," which was delivered last night in the Church of the Ascension of this city, Mr. Jerome Davis, who is described as the "Senior Secretary in charge of all the war work of the Y. M. C. A. in Russia," said:

"To crush out the Bolsheviki would be impossible, were it desirable. Those who have made a study of the question, Professor Harper of Chicago University among them, assure us that it would take 5,000,000 men."—(NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 20, 1919.)

This estimate is even more extraordinary than that of Mr. Olgin. It would require us to believe that the Red Guard of mercenaries—the Bolshevist army of Russians, Germans, Hungarians, Letts, and Chinese—which could not hold its own last Summer against a few thousand half-armed Czechoslovaks, has since become so formidable that to crush it would require a force comparable to that which Marshal Foch used in smashing the veteran and victory-flushed armies of Germany. If Trotzky ever reads THE NEW YORK TIMES he will feel a thrill of pride when he sees that, in the opinion of Professor Harper and the Senior Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., his Red Guard would be almost if not quite, a match for five million such men as fought at Château-Thierry and in the forest of the Argonne.

Mr. Davis is also reported as saying that even if the Allies do not intervene for the protection of the harried and terrorized people of Russia—if they merely send "ammunition, clothing, food, and supplies of all kinds to the opponents of the Bolsheviki"—they will so incense and exasperate Lenine, Trotzky & Co. that the latter will attack their enemies more fiercely than ever, and bring about a state of "chaos which will make the so-called Red Terror look mild in comparison." This policy, moreover, on the part of the Allies, will bring about in some unexplained way "the starvation of hundreds of thousands of women and babies." And for all this, including wholesale Bolshevist massacres and starving women and babies, we, the Allies, are to be held directly responsible. It will be, as Mr. Davis says, "on our heads."

What, then, is to be done? Shall we, in the words of President Wilson, "stand by Russia," or shall we stand by the Bolsheviki and let Russia perish? Mr. Davis seems to favor the latter course, inconsistent as it may be with Y. M. C. A. principles. The only policy left, he says, "is the one sponsored by Lloyd George. We must be proud of England for taking this stand, and it must be that it is the result of superior information which Lloyd George has, and which most of you have not. I am inclined to think that it is based on the reports of the British High Commission, reports which have not been published, but which I understand convey the offer of the Bolsheviki to cooperate with the Allies."

This policy, which Mr. Davis says is recommended by Lloyd George and the British High Commission, would be a disgraceful compromise with what Ambassador Noulens has called a system of "tyranny and terror which should place the bloody chiefs at Moscow and Petrograd outside the pale of humanity." It would admit as delegates to the Peace Conference unrepentant Bolshevist murderers who ought long ago to have been tried for their innumerable crimes and hanged by the neck until they were dead. It would condone assassination and mass terrorism; it would put the stamp of toleration on such acts of violence and outrage as those committed by the Germans in Belgium; and, worst of all, it would invite red-handed criminals from Moscow to come to Paris, mingle with honorable men, and take part—as witnesses at least—in the proceedings that are to determine the future fate of Russia.

France, certainly, will never consent to the adoption of any such policy, and it is to be hoped that the delegates from the United States will unhesitatingly take their stand beside Ambassador Noulens and Foreign Minister Pichon. If Lloyd George believes that delegates from the Bolsheviki are worthy of admittance to the Peace Conference, he is in violent disagreement with his own Ambassador to Russia, Sir George Buchanan, who witnessed the rise of the Bolsheviki to power, and who now joins Ambassador Noulens and Foreign Minister Pichon in denouncing them as cold-blooded murderers and traitors to the Allies, whose atrocious crimes "should place them outside the pale of humanity." In a recent article in The Fortnightly Review, Sir George said:

"Russian workmen and peasants alike have realized too late by bitter experience what Bolshevist rule means, and how it has spelled ruin both for themselves and their country. Liberty, the watchword of the revolution, has long been a dead letter—it is the monopoly of a single class, of a minority which through its Red army terrorizes the majority of the nation. All who do not subscribe to the articles of the Bolshevist creed are disfranchised, all papers which do not support the Government are suppressed. Justice is unobtainable, or only to be bought, and corruption is rampant. Never since the days of Ivan the Terrible has Russia suffered from such tyranny; and when, some weeks ago, the Bolsheviki feared that their power was on the wane, they indulged in an orgy of massacre and pillage, in the hope of overawing a helpless people with the Red Terror. Nobody's life is safe—all their political opponents, whether belonging to the Socialist or non-Socialist parties, to the working classes or to the aristocracy, are styled counter-revolutionaries, and as such are judged guilty and sentenced to death. The process of passing sentence on individuals is even found too slow, and they are massacred in batches, the Red Guard or the Chinese mercenaries employed as executioners being free to choose their victims from the list of the proscribed. Such are the methods by which those pseudo-democrats, Lenine and Trotzky, have attempted to found their Socialist State, and such are the precepts of the Bolshevist gospel which they would fain see preached in this and other countries.

"I believe in Russia's eventual resurrection, provided that the Allies will help her to cast off the Bolshevist tyranny, which is sapping her vital force, and that they will further, with all the means at their disposal, her political and economic reconstruction."

Will Mr. Davis and the Y. M. C. A. please take notice!

GEORGE KENNAN.

New York, Jan. 20, 1919.

General Bell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During General MacArthur's campaign to the north from Manila in the Spring of 1899 I served on his staff as a civilian aid, on the recommendation of Major J. Franklin Bell. One evening, after a day of very lively skirmishing, Bell and I were busy making our own little camp with a few armfuls of rice hay and one blanket when the General approached. He took Bell aside, but only a few feet, and complimented him on what he had accomplished, concluding with these words: "Major Bell, you have been worth your weight in gold to me this day." There was no other auditor besides myself.

GEORGE F. BECKER,
United States Geologist.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1919.

SEES ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA HERE

Sir Henry Babington Smith Warns Against Efforts to Create Discord.

BECK URGES FRATERNITY

Says Sentiment of Unity Between Liberal Forces Is Needed for League of Nations.

Sir Henry Babington Smith, Acting High Commissioner of Great Britain in the United States, speaking yesterday at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Pilgrims at the Waldorf-Astoria, said that there are influences and activities, some subtle and some gross, some open and some secret, whose object it is to create discord and destroy the confidence created in the last 100 years between Great Britain and the United States.

Referring to the villain in "Hamlet," who murdered Hamlet's father by pouring poison into his ear while he was asleep, Sir Henry declared earnestly: "Poison is being poured into the ears of the American people, and if they be not awake to the danger it will have its murderous effect. I believe, however, that whatever attempts will be made they will be powerless for evil, provided that we are on our guard against them."

A similar sentiment was spoken by James M. Beck, former United States Attorney General, who declared that there are two great currents running through this country; one the sentiment of accord with Great Britain and the other a current of deep-seated prejudice and passion against everything British. "And these two currents will come into active collision before many a day," he added. The chairman of the meeting was Chauncey M. Depew.

"The war is over, but we have not yet made peace," said Sir Henry in his address. "We are all rather inclined to believe that we are at the end of our troubles, to grumble at the slowness of demobilization and at everything that interferes with our return to business as usual."

After adding that the process of readjustment is going on with surprising rapidity Sir Henry remarked that a period of convalescence is necessary, for the patient cannot go about his business as usual the moment the fever has subsided. The world, he said, is going through this period of convalescence, and the doctors are in consultation in Paris.

Sees Difficulties Cropping Up.

"There is indeed just as much need of co-operation and unity now as there was during the war, and it is more difficult to maintain it," he continued. "In the war the one paramount object was to defeat the enemy. In this we were all agreed. But now that the fighting is over and the compelling force of military necessity ceases to operate, divergent interests and desires begin to reappear, not only between nation and nation, but it may be between different political parties, different social groups, or diverging national aspirations in the same country. On the broad principles which should guide the settlement there is substantial agreement, but in the detailed application of these principles there is room for difference, if only because of the complexity of the problems to be solved and of the variety of the forces which come into play."

The governing idea underlying the League of Nations, Sir Henry urged, was that the reign of law which in civilized life governs the relations between individuals should be extended to govern the relations between nations.

"The League of Nations, if it is to be an effective instrument and a living reality, must be the expression and the embodiment of the fixed will and determination of the world. Two things are necessary; the creation of the law-abiding habit of mind in international affairs, and the creation of machinery for giving effect to law, whether it be for the guardianship of young nations, for the settlement of disputes, or for the coercion of the law-breaker, but the former is as necessary as the latter. In the last resort the effectiveness of the league's action would depend on the wills of the nations composing it, and not upon the ingenuity or aptness of the provisions devised for its constitution. It is only by the force of the nations composing the league, whether that force be exercised as moral suasion, or in case of necessity, by economic pressure, or by armed compulsion, that the league can give effect to its obligations or to its decisions. They must guard against the danger of providing machinery from which the motive power will be lacking, and which will therefore remain ineffective.

"For this reason doubts have been expressed whether the present is the right time for forming the league, and it has been suggested that it would be better to wait till passions were cold, and till the normal economic life of the world has been resumed. I venture to dissent from that view. Steel has to be cast when it is hot, not when it is cold. It is true that the strength of the casting depends upon the strength of the metal when it is cold, but if you wait till it is cold the casting cannot be done."

Summing up the union of Great Britain and America during the war, Sir Henry declared that there were not wanting those who will try to efface that impression. "They do not hesitate to distort facts, to suggest vile or selfish motives and to appeal to every outworn prejudice and animosity of the past." He concluded by declaring that the surest guarantee for the peace of the world, the firmest foundation for a League of Nations, lies in the understanding and friendship, the unshakable confidence between Great Britain and the United States.

Beck Refers to Prohibition.

Mr. Beck, after referring to the prohibition amendment as a new child, but not a true child of our constitutional system of Government, declared that the victory of the allied nations was one of sentiment; for it was the sentiment of the free peoples that enabled them to conquer the nations which had prepared for war.

"So far as Great Britain and America are concerned," he added, "it is easier now than ever before to develop this sentiment of fraternity, and I say this notwithstanding the efforts that are now being made in many ways to divide these two countries. A peace conference can meet, solemnly deliberate, engross elaborate treaties of peace, form leagues of nations, bind them together by yards of red tape, and attach signatures with many seals; but, when all is done, these will prove little more than scraps of paper unless behind them is the sentiment of unity and fraternity between the liberal forces of the world that have won the victory. We have fought together. We must

WANT WOMEN JURORS TO SERVE AT WILL

Club Presidents Favor Bill Providing for an Elective System.

DOUBTFUL ABOUT FARMERS

Miss Wren Says They Will Not Pass a Bill That Would Take Their Wives from Farm Duty.

Presidents of Women's Clubs at a meeting called by the Brooklyn Women's Bar Association at the rooms of the Professional Women's League, 64 West Forty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon voted unanimously to favor a bill making women of the State subject to jury duty. The proposed bill does not make jury duty mandatory as it is for men, but elective, the women to have the right to refuse to serve if they wish to do so.

This was not the desire of the gathering or of the Brooklyn women lawyers, who consider that the exemptions which free men from duty under many circumstances would be equally satisfactory for women, but they voted for elective jury duty because they said the up-State farmers would never pass a bill which might call their wives and daughters away from home in the middle of Winter to spend a week in a town hotel.

"There are two Winter sessions of the court," said Miss Amy Wren, President of the Brooklyn Lawyers' Association, who presided, "and the men go to court as they would to the theatre, but you couldn't get the farmers to pass a bill that would make it mandatory for their wives and daughters to go. If the men enjoy it I don't know why the women should not have a little of the fun."

"The women would love it," said Miss Mary Wood. "I'm an up-State woman and I know. The men have all that fun and are paid for it, too."

"Unmarried women are not as well fitted for jury duty as the married," said Mrs. Ellen Kirk Downs. "They cannot understand children and family conditions."

"I consider the unmarried women are much better fitted," said Miss Wood, "because they are unprejudiced."

"No one can understand a boy like a mother," persisted Mrs. Downs.

"Cases of children under 16 are tried in the lower courts where they have no jury," said Miss Wren, "and the age is going to be raised to 18."

"I have heard Judge after Judge say that they have had cases where they would have been thankful if they could have had even one woman on the jury," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

"Most men and women believe that jury duty goes automatically with the privilege of voting," said Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel. "Women always rise to their responsibilities and they will make good jurors."

LENBACH PAINTING, $1,750.

"Portrait Study of a Man" Leads Moderns in Halsey Collection.

At the sale of paintings and miniatures of the collection of the late Frederic R. Halsey at the Anderson Galleries last evening an unusual "Portrait Study of a Man," the half length figure of a Bavarian peasant in relief against a background of rough gray boards, by the German artist Lenbach, brought the highest price for a modern picture, going to L. M. Robbins for $1,750. Another Lenbach, "Portrait of a Peasant Girl," a life-size study, an early work of the artist, went to the same buyer for $925. The returns for the evening were $13,429.

F. A. Lawlor was one of the biggest buyers at the afternoon sale of art and household furnishings, paying $625 for a bronze group, the "Four Seasons," in four pieces; $200 for a pair of modern bronze amphoras, French; $145 for an Empire candelabraum, and $100 for two figures, Anthony Van Dyke and Rubens. The returns for the afternoon were $7,315. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

SOLDIERS TO SEE PARIS.

Pershing Issues New Order Providing Leaves of Absence.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—All American officers and soldiers will get a chance to see Paris in a leave of absence of three days before sailing homeward, according to General Order No. 14 issued from American General Headquarters on Jan. 18. American soldiers of Italian, French, Belgian, and British extraction will have an opportunity to visit their former homes or relatives before returning to the United States.

The general order, however, carries one condition to the clause concerning visits to Paris, as follows:

"Permission may be granted without special reason to men of exceptional good character, who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and who have sufficient funds."

Black marks against privates will not prevent them, however, from obtaining leaves of absence to visit relatives in France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy.

Leaves are hereafter to be granted on a more liberal basis.

Their 60th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lamkay of 350 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, are celebrating their sixtieth wedding anniversary this week. They were married in this city and have ten children, twenty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, all of whom are living and well. The entire family resides in Greater New York and are uniting in the celebration. Mr. Lamkay is prominent in Brooklyn fraternal and charitable institutions.

Special Sale of
BOOKS
Through January
Fine Sets of Standard Authors, Art Books, etc.
at DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Ave., near 54th St.

JAN V. CHELMINSKI'S
Latest Portraits of
PERSHING, FOCH, JOFFRE and HAIG, Etc.
on Exhibition at the
Kleinberger Galleries
725 Fifth Ave.

1,000 ATTEND PEACE BALL.

Southern Society Dances at Waldorf in Aid of War Wounded.

The Peace Ball, given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, by the Southern Society, was largely attended, the guests numbering more than 1,000. The grand ballroom and Astor Gallery were used for the affair, with decorations symbolic of peace and victory. The affair began at 9:30 o'clock with a reception, followed by general dancing, two orchestras playing continuously.

The Southern colony of New York was well represented, and many offerings of the army and navy, as well as soldiers and sailors, enjoyed real Southern hospitality. Special dances enlivened the evening's program.

The proceeds of the ball will be used by the society's war fund, of which Walter L. McCorkle is Chairman, to promote the comfort of the wounded boys from overseas. Robert Adamson was head of the Entertainment Committee.

Thirty representative Southern women of prominence acted as patronesses, among whom were Mrs. A. M. Anderson, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Chester Alexander, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Barron G. Collier, Mrs. James H. Dinwiddie, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Bedell Parker, Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver, Mrs. Julian B. Beatty, Mrs. Walter L. McCorkle, Mrs. E. B. Wilson, Mrs. George B. Covington, Mrs. Junius Parker, Mrs. Mart Gress, Mrs. Robert H. Wiley, Mrs. S. R. Bertrand, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, Mrs. Hugh Gordon Miller, Mrs. James W. Hall, Mrs. F. Graham Cootes, and Mrs. Stuart G. Gibboney.

ZIONIST FUND NOW $700,000.

Day's Subscriptions Reach $284,000 —Canada Pledges $250,000.

Subscriptions to the Palestine Restoration Fund on the fourth day of the $3,000,000 drive by the Zionist Organization amounted to $284,000, bringing the total up to $700,000. The Zionists of Canada have pledged $250,000 and it was announced yesterday that at a dinner the Canadian Zionists had raised $50,000.

Among the contributions received yesterday was an anonymous one of $24,000. Emil Berliner subscribed $10,000 and $1,000 each was received from Mrs. Max R. Guggenheimer, Rudolph Levy of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lindheim. At a meeting of the team captains yesterday $29,651 was reported in cash and pledges. At a benefit performance in Kessler's Theatre $1,700 was raised.

The Zionist Organization of America announced the departure for Palestine of Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore, Vice President of the Zionist Organization of America; Dr. I. M. Rubinow of New York, and Robert Szold of the Department of Justice of Washington. Dr. Friedenwald will be accompanied by Rudolph Sonneborn, who will serve as his private secretary.

Y. M. C. A. MAKES DENIAL.

Asserts Cigarettes for Free Distribution Were Not Sold.

Charges that the Y. M. C. A. sold in France packages of cigarettes intended for free distribution, made by an Army Chaplain, were denied last night by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

In the statement given out by the Y. M. C. A. refuting these charges, it is said that Beveridge C. Dunlap of New York, was one of the Y. M. C. A. workers with the regiment to which the Chaplain was attached and that he has received from the men in the regiment a loving cup, costing $100 in appreciation of the services he performed. Mr. Dunlap has received a letter from Colonel William Screws, commander of the regiment, in appreciation of his work.

The statement says that this is the first specific charge against the Y. M. C. A. that has been fully investigated, and that it has been found to be entirely without foundation.

SAVED 47 FROM CASTALIA.

Americans Picked Up by Norwegian Ship—Five Died After Rescue.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22.—The Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, which has arrived here, reports saving forty-seven men from the American steamer Castalia, which was wrecked off Sable Island on Jan. 11, while the Bergensfjord was on her way across the Atlantic.

Five of these saved died from exposure after being taken aboard the Norwegian vessel.

Better Ocean Mails Wanted.

Major Philip Curry, a Director of Traffic in the British Ministry of Shipping, will sail today for England on the Leviathan to discuss the shipping situation with the chief officials in London. Merchants here are complaining of the poor mail facilities under the present system. There has not been a mail steamer for Liverpool since the Carmania sailed on Jan. 8. The next will be the Lapland, sailing on Saturday, Jan. 23.

Community Theatre for the Bronx.

The Bronx is to have a community theatre, and to carry on the movement the prominent women of the Bronx have formed an auxiliary, who will hold a meeting at the Melrose Library next Monday evening.

Mrs. Flagler's Wealth Grows.

The accounting of Cornelius J. Sullivan and the Guaranty Trust Company as committee of the property of Mrs. Ida M. Flagler, divorced wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, for the past year, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It shows that the property put in trust for Mrs. Flagler's benefit when she was declared incompetent and sent to Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald's sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y., is now worth $7,950,327, an increase of $1,289,477 over the value reported last year. In that year there was a shrinkage of $1,310,000, due to the depreciation of securities in the trust.

J. G. Blaine, Jr., to be Bank Official.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—James G. Blaine, Jr., of Providence, R. I., has retired as director of the Department of Development of the American Red Cross to become a Vice President of the Liberty National Bank of New York. He has been succeeded by Edward C. Crossett of Davenport, Iowa, an associate director of the Department of Development.

Diamond Bar Pins
THE FINER GRADES ONLY IN MODERN AND DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 FIFTH AVENUE New York AT 32ND STREET

EX-SENATOR OLIVER DIES IN PITTSBURGH

Publisher of Two Republican Newspapers Was Former Steel Manufacturer.

BEGAN CAREER AS LAWYER

Elected to United States Senate for Unexpired Term of Knox, He Served Continuously Until 1917.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 22.—Former United States Senator George T. Oliver died at his home here this morning after a lingering illness. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, and will be private.

George T. Oliver, former United States Senator, lawyer, steel manufacturer, and newspaper publisher, was born in Dungannon, Ireland, Jan. 26, 1848, while his parents were visiting there. His lifelong home was in Allegheny, now a part of Pittsburgh, and he was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, of which subsequently he was a trustee.

He was admitted to the bar in 1871, practicing with notable success until 1881. His legal business had been largely identified with the steel industry, and eventually he withdrew from professional practice and devoted himself to manufacturing. During twenty years of connection with steel he gave the subject the same careful attention he had previously given the law. Until 1899 he was Vice President and then President of the Oliver Wire Company, and was President of the Hainsworth Steel Company from 1889 to 1897. He remained President of the amalgamated companies until 1901, when he disposed of all his manufacturing interests.

Senator Oliver became the owner of The Pittsburgh Gazette in 1900, and a little later he purchased an afternoon paper, The Chronicle-Telegraph. He completed his newspaper purchases in Pittsburgh six years later when he bought The Times, a morning paper, and merged it with The Gazette under the name of The Gazette-Times. For eighteen years he directed the papers, with his two sons, George S. Oliver and Augustus K. Oliver, associated in the management. In the meantime he became the owner of extensive real estate in Pittsburgh and contributed to the upbuilding of the city.

While a newspaper publisher he became active in local, State, and national politics as a Republican, exerting potent influence in the nomination and election of State and national officers. He was elected United States Senator in 1909 for the unexpired term of Senator Knox, who had become Secretary of State, and subsequently was elected for a full term of six years ending March, 1917. While in the Senate he gave close attention to tariff matters affecting iron and steel and other products of Western Pennsylvania.

Senator Oliver left in addition to the sons already mentioned, one son, Lieutenant Bennett Oliver, and three daughters, Mrs. John P. Young and Mrs. Alexander C. Blair, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Edward McCauley of Washington. His wife, who was Miss Mary Kountze of Omaha, died in May, 1917.

EX-EMPEROR OF KOREA DIES

Yi Hiung, Who Abdicated the Throne in 1907, a Victim of Apoplexy.

TOKIO, Jan. 21.—Former Emperor Yi Hiung of Korea is dead. He died after a stroke of apoplexy.

Former Emperor Yi Hiung abdicated the throne of Korea on July 19, 1907, when his throne was threatened by dissensions in the Korean Court. Yi Hiung, it was said at the time, was without a friend among the Governments of Europe. He succeeded the preceding monarch on the throne in 1864, being the thirtieth in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392, but did not assume the title of Emperor until October, 1897. Yi Hiung was succeeded by his son, Yi Syek, who maintained his position on the throne until Aug. 22, 1910, when Korea was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan and the name of the country changed to Chosen. Yi Hiung was 68 years old.

Moses H. McKee.

Moses H. McKee, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Elections since July, 1911, died Tuesday night at his home, 275 West 140th Street. Mr. McKee had long been active in Republican politics of this city and was leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District. For many years he was a close friend of ex-Governor Odell, then State Chairman, but in 1906, when he found that most of the Republicans in his district were in favor of Herbert Parsons, he went with the other wing of the party. In August of that year he succeeded Edward H. Healy, an Odell man, as State Deputy Commissioner of Excise, and five years later he was appointed by Controller Prendergast as Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Later he became a member of the Board of Elections.

Charles Alfred Hamilton.

Charles Alfred Hamilton, Vice President of the International Silver Company and a Director of the Bridgeport Brass Company, with offices at 11 Maiden Lane, died yesterday at his home, 431 West End Avenue, in his seventieth year. He was born in Albany, and came here many years ago. He had a Summer home at Ridgefield, Conn., and was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Lotos Club. Mr. Hamilton is survived by his wife and one son, Captain Burgoyne Hamilton, who returned Saturday from France, where he had been in active service.

Miss Dorothy Hamlin Dies in Paris.

Miss Dorothy Hamlin, a Red Cross canteen worker for a short time in England and France, died of influenza at Hospital 101, in Paris, on Jan. 13, according to announcement made yesterday by the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hamlin of 70 East Fifty-sixth Street, and left here on Nov. 27, after having been engaged in canteen work in this city for more than a year. She was accompanied to France by her friend, Miss Adrienne Rudkin of this city. Miss Hamlin was the organizer of the Day Nursery in Chicago.

PAYS HONOR TO GIBBONS AS A GREAT AMERICAN

Cerretti, Presenting Pope's Jubilee Message, Also Says Red Hat Was Intended for Ireland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—In an address, not only eulogistic of Cardinal Gibbons, but which also paid a tribute to President Wilson, Archbishop Bonaventure Cerretti, Papal Under Secretary of State, today presented to the Cardinal the congratulations of Pope Benedict on the golden jubilee of his episcopate.

Archbishop Cerretti also indicated that had he lived Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul would have been made a Cardinal.

"The Sovereign Pontiff has sent me to express his love and admiration for that great American whose name is written with letters of gold in the hearts of the American people," said the Archbishop to Cardinal Gibbons. "But in honoring you, your Eminence, the Holy Father honors the whole American Church, honors America, for in your Eminence is represented all that is great and noble in American religious and civil life."

In speaking of the close friendship which existed between Cardinal Gibbons and the late Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. Cerretti said:

"If the Archbishop of the West had been spared, he would have rejoiced to be here today, and we also would rejoice were he with us today. Especially would we all have rejoiced in the near future—this I may say without indiscretion—when the great Archbishop Ireland, whom the Holy Father esteemed so highly, would also have received the highest distinction within the power of the Sovereign Pontiff to bestow.

"We are gathered together in a historic moment for America. The eyes of the world are turned with hope and confidence toward this great Republic. Your great President Wilson has enunciated to the world the highest and the noblest principles of humanity. He has proclaimed, in the most eloquent terms, the spirit and nobility of American manhood.

"And we are indeed gratified to know that those great principles which the American people love, those principles which President Wilson has never ceased to expound, to develop and to apply, according as the events of the gigantic world struggle have evolved, we are gratified to know, I say, that they are based upon the general outlines already traced by the Holy Father during the critical period of the war.

"It is well known what the Holy Father proposed for the restoration to the world of a just and lasting peace, that peace for which he together with the whole church has prayed so fervently. It was in particular these four points: That the right of might should give way to the might of right, that the just aspirations of nationalities should be satisfied, that no nation should be subjugated by another, because nations do not die; that there should be a general disarmament of nations and an international court of arbitration established."

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR B. SATTERLEE, a civil engineer, for many years connected with public works engineering of this city, died Tuesday at his home, 1,125 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Satterlee was a son of the late Edward Satterlee of New York and Highland Falls and a brother of the late Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington.

ALFRED P. McNULTY, who for the last year had been engaged in war work as a Knights of Columbus secretary, died in his thirty-first year on Tuesday at his home, 262 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was one of five sons of the late Peter H. and Margaret V. McNulty, three of whom are in the army.

FRANK STEWART MOORE, formerly a diamond salesman for a Manhattan firm and in recent years proprietor of a restaurant in Bay Shore, L. I., died in the Babylon Hospital on Tuesday after an operation.

MAX A. MILLER, associated with his father in the manufacture of women's garments, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 660 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 32 years. He was a member of Veritas Lodge, 734, F. and A. M., and of the Unity Club.

FRANK C. BISHOP, 63 years old, formerly in the wholesale paper business, and a member of the Colonial, New York Athletic, and the Tennis and Racquet Clubs, died on Tuesday at his home, 262A Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.

DANIEL GILL, at one time widely known in the leather district in this city, died in his ninety-third year on Monday at his home, 128 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. He was an inspector of hides for many years and one of the oldest members of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KINSELLA, widow of William J. Kinsella, and her daughter, Caroline G. Kinsella, 22, died on Tuesday of pneumonia at their home, 2,630 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, within seven hours of each other. Another daughter, Josephine, 19, is seriously ill with influenza. Mr. Kinsella, who died two weeks ago, was a master plumber, for twenty-five years in business in the Sheepshead Bay section.

GEORGE STRATH, since 1902 golf professional for the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 9,030 Seventh Avenue, Bath Beach, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Strath was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, and was one of three brothers who became well known as golfers, the others being Andrew and David. On coming to this country, twenty-four years ago, he laid out the courses for the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, at Westbrook, and the Marine and Field Club.

GEORGE BRENNECKE, at one time widely known in the cotton trade of the country and a former President of the New York Cotton Exchange, of which he was also Treasurer for several years, died on Monday at his home, 219 Congress Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Brennecke was formerly head of the old firm of George Brennecke & Co. of Manhattan. He was born in Bremen, Germany, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

Captain P. A. DEMENS, who in 1916 aided in reorganizing the Russian Purchasing Bureau in New York, died Tuesday at his home at Alta Loma, Cal., at the age of 69. Nearly forty years ago, while a Captain in the Imperial Guard, he had a difficulty with a member of the then imperial family of Russia, which caused him to come to America.

WILLIAM H. STEELE, 71 years old, of New Milford, Conn., died suddenly of heart disease last night at the Empire Theatre, Broadway and Fortieth Street, where he had gone to attend the performance of "Dear Brutus." Heart disease was given as the cause.

LEWIS A. PLATT, President of Platt Brothers & Co. and Treasurer of the Patent Button Company, Waterbury, Conn., died yesterday at Miami, Fla., at the age of 64 years. He was a member of the University and Yale Clubs of New York and served in the Connecticut State Senate in 1910.

Miss EDITH M. DEVANEY, assistant organist of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J., and private secretary in the office of Jaegels, Inc., Newark, N. J., died Tuesday night of pneumonia. She was 24 years old.

The Rev. JOHN A. GRAHAM, pastor emeritus of St. Francis's Roman Catholic Church, Metuchen, N. J., died yesterday at his home at Piscataway, N. J., at the age of 45 years. He was graduated from St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1895.

ALBERT GLEEK of 63 Garfield Avenue, Paterson, N. J., for many years a mason contractor, died Tuesday night from a fracture of the skull suffered when his horse ran away in a Paterson street and threw him to the pavement.

Mrs. MARY SPARKES WHEELER, wife of Dr. Henry Wheeler, Methodist clergyman, died Tuesday night at her home in Asbury Park, N. J. She was the author of many religious books and was once superintendent of the World W. C. T. U.

Mrs. FRANCIS J. TIBBETS, supervisor of the public playgrounds in Port Chester, N. Y., died at her home on Oakwood Avenue, Rye, N. Y., yesterday of pneumonia, following influenza. She was at one time supervisor of the playground system in Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES MARTIN NILES, for many years rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, N. J., died at the rectory, 1,722 Pacific Avenue, that place, yesterday. He was born in Rutland, Vt. Dr. Niles was a delegate to the Pan-Anglican Congress which met in London several years ago.

Mrs. MARY C. TOOLE NOONAN, wife of Justice Thomas F. Noonan of the Municipal Court, died Monday at her home, 357 West Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. ELLA BRUCH MAHR, musician and member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, died Monday at her home, Arlington Heights, Mass. She married in 1887. Following Mr. Mahr's death, in 1914, Mrs. Mahr became teacher of diction in the New England Conservatory of Music. She was 52 years old.

The Rev. ANDREW J. POTTER, 80 years old, a widely known Baptist clergyman of Southern Connecticut, died Tuesday at Noank, Conn.

JAMES CAMPBELL GROENDYKE, head of the firm of J. C. Groendyke Company, manufacturer of cordage and binder twine, died suddenly at his home, 4,338 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, on last Thursday. He was a son of John Groendyke of Somerville, N. J.

In Memory of Dr. MacCracken.

A memorial service for Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of the New York University, will be held in the chapel at University Heights on April 18, plans for which are now being made by a committee of the university. Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, representing the committee of the University Council, began yesterday to arrange for the memorial service.

Married.

BEHNKE—HAPPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Happel announce the marriage of their daughter Anna to Mr. Richard E. Behnke of Allentown, Penn.

BERSE—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cohen of 551 West 143d St. announce the marriage of their daughter Alice to Lee N. Berse of Plainfield, N. J. Reception after return from honeymoon.

Died.

ADLER.—On Jan. 21, Rose, wife of the late Ignatz Adler and beloved mother of Lillian and Daisy and Jessie Seidenberg. Funeral from her late residence, 515 West 124th St., on Friday at 10 A. M.

ADLER.—Officers and members of the Society of Righteous Women are requested to attend the funeral of our sister, Rosa Adler, from her late residence, 515 West 124th St., Friday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock.
ROSA HERSCHMAN, President.

ALLEN.—Clara Harrison, born Carlisle, England, beloved wife of Herbert O. Allen, Jan. 21, at her home, Far Rockaway, L. I. Funeral Friday, Jan. 24, at 10:30, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Far Rockaway, L. I. Interment at Woodmere, L. I. Besides her husband three daughters survive her, Mrs. Winifred A. Dickson of Far Rockaway, Mrs. Florence Olen of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. T. E. Williams of Thessalon, Ontario, Canada.

ARLINGTON.—Jan. 22, Frederick T., beloved husband of Theresa Arlington, (nee Dolan,) father of Frederick T. Arlington. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 8 P. M.

AUB.—At her residence, 645 West End Av., Jan. 19, Emma Rupprecht Aub, widow of Albert Aub. Requiem mass at Church of St. Gregory the Great, 140 West 90th St., Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

AUBRY.—Henry. Lying in state. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

BAIRD.—At her residence, 534 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., Jan. 22, 1919, Ruth Ryan, wife of Collier W. Baird and daughter of Mrs. George W. Ryan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENSON.—On Jan. 21, 1919, Helen Roberts Walton, beloved wife of Guy Kenneth Benson, at her residence, 838 West End Av. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell,) Broadway and 66th St., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

BETTMAN.—Henrietta, (nee Maas,) relict of Moses, in her 89th year. Funeral services at Chapel Temple Emanu-El, Salem Fields, 10:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 24.

BICKMAN.—Suddenly, Edward, beloved son of Elizabeth and the late John Bickman. Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock from late residence, 327 East 18th St., thence to the Church of the Epiphany, where solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Kindly omit flowers; masses preferred. Funeral private.

BIDDLE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, at her home, Elizabeth, N. J., Catherine Freneau, widow of Edward Biddle. Funeral private.

BISHKOW.—Citizens Lodge No. 628, F. and A. M. Brethren are requested to attend the funeral service of Worshipful Brother Thomas Bishkow at his late residence, 631 East 168th St., on Thursday, Jan. 23, 10 A. M. sharp. Fraternally,
JACOB J. UHR, Master.
MORRIS D. JACOB, Secretary.

BLUMENTHAL.—After a short illness, Benjamin Blumenthal, brother of the late Isaac Blumenthal, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral Thursday at 2 P. M., from 42 West 70th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BRENNECKE.—On Monday, Jan. 20, 1919, at 5 P. M., George Brennecke, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 219 Congress St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

CAIN.—Jan. 21, 1919, Ida Marguerite, wife of G. Willis Cain and daughter of George W. and Marie L. Dietz. Funeral private, at her late home, 686 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CANNON.—John. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., Thursday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

CAPEN.—At her residence, Providence, R. I., Jan. 19, Rosetta Willets Capen, wife of Samuel H. Capen, Jr., and daughter of Walter R. Willets of New York, in her 36th year. Funeral at Episcopal Church, Roslyn, L. I., 3:30 P. M., Thursday, Jan. 23.

CHAPMAN.—Sergt. Major Russell Chapman, at Camp McClellan, Jan. 20, in his 25th year, only son of William and Hannah Chapman, Elmhurst, L. I. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARKE.—On Jan. 22, 1919, Harriet Pritchett, wife of James Irving Clarke, at her residence, 112 Riverside Drive, aged 38 years. Funeral private. Interment at Century, Fla. Friends please omit flowers.

COHEN.—Henry C., of 136 Lee Av., Yonkers, N. Y., beloved husband of Clotilda and dear father of Julius, Freda, August, and Louis. Services Myers & Co.'s Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

DAENIKER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 20, Mary Taylor Mills Daeniker, widow of Henry H. and daughter of the late Seth D. and Julia T. Mills. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 258 West 88th St., Thursday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

DAVID.—Julius, beloved son of Edw. David and brother of Otto David. Funeral services Thursday, 23d, at 10 A. M., at the B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 1, 108 West 43d St.

DAVIES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at his residence, 238 West 136th St., Thomas J. Davies, beloved husband of Susie Davies and brother of Hannah, Hopkin B., and Charles F. Davies, in his 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—At her residence, 2,598 Creston Av., Fordham, on Jan. 21, 1919, Louise Collins Locke, wife of Dudley A. Davis. Funeral from Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 2496 Marion Av., Fordham, on Friday, 10 o'clock. Interment Poultney, Vt.

DILLON.—At Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1919, Julia McEnter, wife of the late John Dillon. Funeral at her late residence, 109 Pearl St., on Friday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Mount Repose Cemetery, Kingston, N. Y.

DOANE.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, 1919, Lieutenant Colin R. Doane, U. S. N., of pneumonia, beloved son of Francis H. and Anet R. Doane, in his 25th year. Funeral services at residence, 56 East 40th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Thursday morning.

DUMONT.—Grace Robbins, beloved wife of R. Duval Dumont, Jan. 21, pneumonia. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, 938 East 14th St., Brooklyn.

DUNCAN.—Julia Jones, widow of the late General Samuel A. Duncan, on Jan. 21, 1919, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ruth H. Duff, Jamaica Plain, Mass., in the 77th year of her age. Services at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff, Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

EHRLICH.—Rosa, wife of the late Adolph, mother of Henry, David, Irving, Annie Mandelbaum, Eva Cohen, Lillian McCarthy, sister of Ignatz and Bernard Liebling. Jan. 21. Funeral from her late residence, 914 Longwood Av., Bronx, Thursday, Jan. 23, at 1:30 P. M.

FALLON.—On Jan. 22, Michael J. Fallon, beloved husband of the late Catherine Fallon, (nee Kiernan.) Funeral from his late residence, 85 Diamond St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 25. Solemn mass of requiem at 10 A. M. at St. Cecilia's R. C. Church. Interment Calvary.

FINKELSTEIN.—On Jan. 22, 1919, at 220 West 98th, Louis Finkelstein, beloved husband of Ethel and father of Harry, Isaac, Herman, Nathan, Rose, Abe, and Frank.

FOX.—On Jan. 30, 1919, at New Haven, Marion Dorothy Roe Fox, wife of Lieutenant Robert Franklin Fox, U. S. A. D. C. Funeral service at Lefferts Place Chapel, 80 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2:30.

FRIEND.—On Jan. 21, Carrie P. Friend, beloved sister of Edith F. Ryttenberg and Clarence G. Friend. Funeral private.

GERRING.—On Jan. 21, 1919, at Shelton, Conn., Kate, daughter of the late William B. and Anne Ward Gerring.

GILL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, E. Howard, Jr., beloved son of Sarah E. and E. Howard Gill. Services at his late residence, 1,725 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GOLDMAN.—Bernard, Jan. 22, 1919. Funeral from his mother's residence, 217 West 111th St., on Thursday at 1 P. M. Detroit papers please copy.

GRAVES.—On Jan. 22, 1919, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 70th year, Sarah Frances, daughter of the late Richard and Maria Luisa Major. Services at 2 P. M. Friday from her late residence, 1,350 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Interment private.

GRONMAN.—Rose, (nee Josephson,) beloved wife of Maurice Gronman, beloved daughter of Mrs. Annie Josephson, sister of Albert, Ray, and Jack, Jan. 21. Funeral from her late residence, Thursday, 10:30 A. M., 303 West 122d. Kindly omit flowers.

GUSTAFSON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919, Emma Gustafson, in her 62d year. Services at her late home, 138 Claremont Av., Thursday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Died.

HAMILTON.—On Jan. 22, Mabel, (Mrs. Bert Clark.) Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—Charles Alfred, on Jan. 22, at his residence, 431 West End Av., New York City, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence Friday, Jan. 24, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private, at Ridgefield, Conn. Kindly omit flowers. Connecticut papers please copy.

HAMLIN.—Dorothy, a Red Cross worker, daughter of Harry L. Hamlin and Mary Paxton Hamlin, on Jan. 13, of influenza, in hospital in Paris. Chicago papers please copy.

JOHNES.—William Wallace Johnes, at his residence, Edgemere Drive, West Allenhurst, N. J., Jan. 22, 1919. Services private. Interment Potzville, Penn.

KAUFMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, Jennie, beloved wife of Isaac Kaufman, devoted mother of David, Samuel H., Julius, and Goldie Kaufman. Funeral from her late residence, 2,391 Grand Concourse, Thursday, Jan. 23, at 1:30 P. M. Omit flowers.

LINTOTT.—Madeline, a Religious of the Sacred Heart, daughter of Thomas J. and Jane A. Lintott (nee Haggerty) of Newark, N. J., at the convent, Manhattanville, New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1919.

LITHGROW.—On Jan. 21, Margaret E. Lithgrow, in her 84th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 21, 1919, Harold Monteith, brother of Joseph F. and son of Marion Finch and the late Husted Lockwood of 354 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

LYON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919, at his residence, 10 Methahan St., Brooklyn, George E. Lyon, in his 68th year. Funeral services Friday, Jan. 24, 1919, at 9:30 P. M.

McNULTY.—On Tuesday, of pneumonia, Alfred P. McNulty, son of the late Peter H. and Margaret V. McNulty, at his home, 262 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. Requiem mass Friday, 11 A. M., at St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St. Interment Holy Cross. Automobile cortege.

MILLER.—Max A., beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Segal,) and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, beloved brother of Abe, Isidor, and William Miller, Annie Stern, Bessie Hirshberg, Sadie Mendelowitz, and Blanche Miller. Funeral from his late residence, 558 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, 10 o'clock sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

MONDS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919, Ann Monds, in her 88th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 103 Grant Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

MYERS.—On Jan. 21, 1919, Alice, in her 66th year, dearly beloved wife of Benjamin Myers and devoted mother of I. William, Otto, Clarence, and Mrs. Henry Lustgarten. Funeral Thursday at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 189 Maple Av., Red Bank, N. J. Interment Fairview Cemetery. Please omit flowers. Greensburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—Lewis Frederick, beloved husband of Mary Curtis and father of Helene Curtis Nichols, on Jan. 22. Services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. Interment Saturday morning.

NIEMEYER.—On Jan. 20, after a short illness, at his residence, 4,241 Broadway, my beloved husband, Nicholas Niemeyer, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M., at the Holyrood Church, 179th St. and Fort Washington Av.

NILES.—Fell asleep at noon on Jan. 22, the Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City. Funeral services at the church on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M. Reverend clergy invited to attend.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover as Market Sentiment Grows Calmer—Steel Mill Operations.

The atmosphere surrounding stock market transactions was clearer yesterday than for several preceding days, inasmuch as conflicting information about the railroads was absent, and prices recovered part of the distance lost since Monday morning. Probably much of the buying which imparted the firm tone to the list as a whole and gave particular stocks a strong appearance was in the way of realizing of profits on earlier short sales. Such a process was not unnatural in view of the downward tendency of railroad issues before and may have been hastened somewhat by the fact that only a moderate degree of liquidation occurred when prices looked weakest on Monday and Tuesday. Trading was quiet, and the upturn was as free of untoward movements as had been the progress toward lower levels. Any survey of the course of dealings for some time past would be incomplete without reference to the relative indifference which the public has displayed toward the market. Inquiry in bank and brokerage circles indicate that many of the sellers of railroad stocks from long accounts were much closer to the ticker than the average owner of railroad securities, and therefore was more easily disturbed by reports and conjectures which gained a hearing in market circles. Baltimore & Ohio recovered 2 points, St. Paul preferred 1¼ points, New York Central 1 point, and many of the other prominent stocks moved forward good-size fractional distances. Reading, which had been under considerable pressure the day before, rose 1½ points under persistent buying, which was also the case with Southern Pacific.

Market comment turned from the rails to industrial stocks again. Naturally, the steel issues came in for close study, and here decidedly mixed opinions were voiced. Information coming from manufacturing centres goes to show that mill operations are decidedly "spotty." The largest single unit is extensively engaged in working up commercial orders which have accumulated in the last year or more, and its plants are reported to be still operating in excess of 90 per cent. of normal, taking the varied forms of output as a whole. The Iron Age said that the larger Chicago mills were operating from 70 to 90 per cent. of capacity, while in the East less than 50 per cent. has been the rule this week. The companies with diversified products and substantial bookings to be specified against seem to be doing pretty well, but new orders are said to be coming in at a rate equal to no more than half of current operations which indicates that the period of deflation is not yet over. Every day of partial activity means progress toward the time when buyers and sellers will get together and the steel stocks have not yet reflected any undue apprehension among the holders that the period will be so long as to deplete their patience.

The foreign exchange market contained movements against the Swiss and Belgium francs. The Belgium check rate now stands at 5.67, as compared with 5.62 when business was begun a few days ago. This movement may have reflected some transfers of funds to this centre from Antwerp, but the decline has not been greater than would be expected to follow the renewal of financial transactions after the long interval in which the market was disrupted. Call money was slightly firmer than on Tuesday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	High
Low	Low
Renewals	Renewals
Last	Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼@4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	Sixty days
Ninety days	Ninety days
Four months	Four months
Five months	Five months
Six months	Six months

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days
4 to 6 months
Other Names
4 to 6 months

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7580	—.002125
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	
Francs—				
Demand	5.45%	5.45%	5.45%	
Cables	5.43¾	5.45¼	5.45¼	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8865 London	4.7580	4.7650
5.1813 Paris		5.45¾
5.1813 Belgium	5.45¾	5.45¼
China—	5.67	5.65
Hongkong		66
Peking	78.00	78.25
Shanghai	120.00	120.25
40.20 Holland	120.50	120.80
19.30 Greece	41.875	42.625
32.44 India—	19.35	19.40
Bombay		46
Calcutta	35.43	35.43
5.1813 Italy	35.43	35.78
Japan—	6.37	6.35
Kobe		50
Yokohama	51.40	51.50
19.30 Spain	51.40	51.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—	20.15	20.15
Manila		49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—	49.75	49.85
Stockholm	28.625	28.875
Copenhagen	26.50	26.75
Christiania	28.625	28.875
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.70	44.85
5.1813 Switzerland	25.15	25.25
51.40 Russia (currency)—	4.85	4.85
100 rubles	Bid.	Asked.
500 rubles	15.60	15.30
	14.90	15.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	60 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.75¾	$4.72½	

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports. ‡$4.71

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $745,943,767; balances, $121,726,884; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,803,806; Federal Reserve credit balance, $119,186,498.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.6250 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47 7-16d; in New York, $1.01½ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Customs receipts:

Customs	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Internal Revenue—	$6,811,103	$83,862,685
Inc. and exc. profits tax	22,037,458	708,411,115
Miscellaneous	74,083,515	665,452,774
Total receipts	13,009,676	268,822,037
Exc. of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	114,842,149	1,723,948,013
Exc. of total disbursements over total receipts	962,682,388	7,853,329,934
Expenditures	1,017,524,917	41,484,152
		9,577,278,047

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.50		5.50	
Spelter	7.45		7.45	
Antimony	7.00		7.00	
Quicksilver	$103.00		$105.00	
Aluminium	*33.00		*33.00	
Iron, No. 2 X				
silicon	36.55		36.55	
Nominal.				

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	91	0	0	91	0	0
Copper, futures	84	10	0	84	0	0
Tin, spot	247	5	0	250	0	0
Tin, futures	244	0	0	246	0	0
Spelter	56	0	0	56	0	0
Lead	35	0	0	35	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	449,710	369,052	355,078
Year to date	8,111,520	10,825,293	13,613,713

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
200	Advance Rumely	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
100	Ajax Rubber	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
400	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30½	31½	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅞
2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	69	68½	68¾	+ ⅜
200	Am. Can	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
1,500	Am. Can pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	90½	90½	89¾	89¾	— ¾
1,200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	— 1
13,100	Am. H. & Leather	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
300	Am. H. & L. pf	81½	81½	78	78	— 3½
400	Am. Ice	39	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
2,800	Am. International	54	54	54	53½	— ⅛
300	Am. Linseed	46	46⅝	46	46⅛	— ⅛
200	Am. Linseed pf	89	89½	88½	88½	— ½
100	Am. Locomotive	90	90	88	88	— 1
100	Am. Locomotive pf	88	88	88	88	
200	Am. Malting	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
12,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81½	81½	78	78	— 3½
100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	68	69½	67½	69½	+1¼
1,100	Am. Steel Fdries	106	106	106	106	
1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	78⅛	79⅞	78⅛	79¼	+ ⅛
2,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	112	112	111½	111½	+ ⅛
200	Am. Tel. & Tel	102	103⅜	102	102	
100	Am. Tobacco	100¾	100½	99⅝	100	— ⅛
700	Am. Tob. pf. new	195	195	193	193	
1,700	Am. Woolen	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
100	Am. Writing P. pf	45¾	46	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
4,500	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	34½	35¾	34	34	+ ⅛
6,100	Anaconda Copper	41	41	41	41	+1
400	Asso. Dry Goods	57½	57⅝	56⅝	57⅜	+ ⅛
400	Associated Oil	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
500	Atch., Top. & S. F	72	72½	72	72¼	— ⅛
1,800	Atlantic Coast Line	91¼	91¼	90¾	90¾	— ⅜
1,400	At. Gulf & West	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅜
4,800	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	101	101	98	98	— 3
4,200	Baldwin Loco	66¾	66¾	66½	66½	— ⅛
100	Baltimore & Ohio	67½	68	66⅝	67⅜	+ ⅛
300	Baltimore & O. pf	46	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
100	Barrett Co	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
700	Batopilas Mining	10	10	10	10	
100	Bethlehem Steel	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19,900	Beth. Steel, class B	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ⅛
400	Beth. Steel 8% pf	56½	58⅜	56½	56½	— ⅛
4,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
100	Burns Brothers	21⅜	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
200	Butte Cop. & Z	15 2/3	15 2/3	15 2/3	15 2/3	— ⅛
100	Butte & Superior	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
100	Butterick Co	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
800	California Packing	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
600	California Petrol	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
1,300	California Pet. pf	22½	22½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
900	Central Leather Co	66¾	67	66½	66½	— ⅛
300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
300	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
100	Chi. Great West. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
2,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	36¾	37½	36	37¼	+ ⅛
1,400	Chi. & Northwest'n	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
700	Chi. Rock I. & P	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	22¼	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
700	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	74	74	73½	73½	— ½
500	Chile Copper	62	62	61½	62	
100	Chino Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
200	Cluett, Peabody	33⅜	33¾	33	33¾	
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	63	63	63	63	— ½
200	Col. & Southern	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
600	Columbia Gas & El	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
600	Consolidated Gas	40⅝	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
400	Continental Can	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ⅛
100	Continental Insur	68½	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ⅛
4,100	Corn Products Ref	59¾	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+ ⅛
1,500	Crucible Steel	47	47⅜	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	54⅞	55⅜	53½	53½	— ⅜
300	Cuba Cane S. pf	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
100	Deere & Co. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
200	Den. & Rio Grande	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
4,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
600	Distillers' Secur	6½	6½	6½	6½	
200	Dome Mines	53½	53½	51½	51½	— ⅛
1,000	Elk Horn Coal	51	51	51	51	— 1
800	Erie	12	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
100	Erie 1st pf	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
100	Erie 2d pf	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
100	Federal M. & S. pf	25	25	25	25	
3,100	Federal M. & S. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
400	Gaston, W. & W	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
100	General Cigar	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
1,100	General Electric	29¾	29¾	29	29¼	— ½
3,170	General Motors	149	149	149	149	— 1
100	Gen. Motors rights	1	1⅛	1	1	
800	General Motors pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
100	Goodrich Co. pf	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
900	Granby Consol	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	— ⅛
4,700	Great Northern pf	91¾	91¾	91	91	— ⅛
300	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	36¾	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
400	Greene-Can. Cop	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
100	Gulf States Steel	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
100	Haskell & Barker	43	43	43	43	
1,000	Homestake Mining	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
1,553	Inspiration Copper	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
1,300	Interboro Consol	5	5	5	5	
500	Interboro Con. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
3,700	Int. Harvester new	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
20,000	Int. Mer. Marine	23½	23½	22½	22½	— ⅛
1,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	100⅜	100⅝	97½	97½	— 2
6,300	Int. Nickel	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
200	Int. Paper	35¾	36¾	35	35	— ⅛
100	Kansas City South	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
100	Kayser (J.) & Co	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
100	Kelly Spring Tire	68	68	68	68	
4,500	Kennecott Copper	32½	32½	32	32	+ ⅛
100	Kress (S. H.) Co	63	63	63	63	
800	Lacka wanna Steel	63¾	63¾	63	63	+3
100	Lake Erie & West	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
200	Lee Rubber & Tire	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
500	Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ¼
500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	45½	46⅜	45½	46	+ ⅛
300	Mackay Cos	70½	70½	70	70	
340	Manhattan Elevated	84½	84½	83	83	— 1½
1,400	Maxwell Motors	27¼	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
100	Maxwell M. 1st pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
200	Maxwell M. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
100	May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
41,200	Mexican Petroleum	168½	169¼	164	165½	— 1¾
200	Miami Copper	24	24	24	24	
1,300	Midvale Steel	42	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
100	Minn. & St. L. new	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
370	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	
2,800	Mo. Pacific	23	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
500	Mo. Pacific pf	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
100	Montana Power pf	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	70	70	70	70	
600	Nat. Con. & Cable	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
800	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	48	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅛
600	National Lead	68	68	67¼	67¼	— 1
1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
800	New Cn., Tex. & M	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
1,700	N. Y. Central	70	71	70	71	+ ⅛
700	N. Y., N. H. & H	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
100	Northern Pacific	89	89½	89	89½	+ ⅛
600	Nova Scotia S. & C	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
5,100	Ohio Cities Gas	42	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
206	Ohio. Prod. & Ref	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
100	Ontario Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
100	Owens Bottle Mach	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
1,200	Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	— ¼
2,600	Pan-Am. Pet. & T	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
300	Pan-A. P. & T. pf	68¼	68¼	67½	67½	— ⅛
160	Pennsylvania Rail	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
500	People's Gas, Chi	45	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
700	Pere Marquette	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
100	Philadelphia Co	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
1,100	Pierce-Arrow	30	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
100	Pierce-Arrow pf	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
1,800	Pierce Oil	102	102	102	102	
300	Pittsburgh Coal	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
1,700	Pitts. & West Va	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
100	Pressed Steel Car	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
1,300	Ry. Steel Springs	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
12,600	Ray Consol. Cop	77	77¼	77	77¼	
1,000	Reading	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
100	Republic Iron & S	77½	77½	77	77½	+ ⅛
400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
400	Roy. Dutch N. Y. rcts	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
100	St. Louis-San. F	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
100	St. L. Southwn. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
600	Seaboard Air Line	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
100	Sea. Air Line pf	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
300	Sears, Roe. & Co	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
173	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
3,800	Sinclair Oil Ref	174⅜	174⅜	173	174⅜	+2⅜
8,700	Southern Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
2,300	Southern Railway	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
600	Stromberg Carbur	96	97¼	96	97¼	+ ⅛
19,000	Studebaker Co	38¾	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
200	Studebaker Co. pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
100	Superior Steel	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
600	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
5,000	Texas Co	184	184	183	183	— ⅛
700	Texas C. rights	15	15	15	15	
21,200	Texas & Pacific	180	180¼	178¾	178¾	— ⅛
2,800	Tobacco Products	16¾	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
100	Twin City R. Tran	28¾	31⅞	28¾	31	+ ⅛
2,100	Union Pacific	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
100	Union Pacific pf	40	40	40	40	
200	United Alloy Steel	125¼	126	125¼	125¾	— ⅛
3,300	Unit. Cigar Stores	72	72	72	72	— ¼
100	United Drug 1st pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
100	United Dyewood	110½	113	110½	112¼	+1⅝
400	United Fruit	52	52	52	52	
100	Unit. Ry. Invest. pf	58	58	58	58	
500	U. S. Express	160	161¼	159	159	— 1
200	U. S. Industr. Alco	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
200	U. S. R. & I. Co	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
2,000	U. S. Rubber	99⅜	99⅜	97¼	99	+ ⅝
100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	24	27¼	24	23½	+ ⅛
100	U. S. S. R. & Min	73½	74⅝	73⅝	74⅛	+ ⅛
74,700	U. S. Steel	106	106	100	100	+1
200	U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109	109	
7,200	Utah Copper	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	— ⅛
200	Utah Securities	89¾	90⅜	89¾	90⅜	+ ⅛
100	Va-Car. Chemical	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
300	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
200	Wabash pf. A	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
400	Western Pacific	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
300	West. Union Tel	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
400	Westing. E. & M	18¾	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
300	Wheeling & L. E	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
1,200	Wilson & Co	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
8,000	Willys-Overland	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
100	Wisconsin Central	66¼	66	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
100	Wool. (F. W.) Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
200	Woolworth pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
200	Worthing. Pump	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— 1¼
		115	115	115	115	— 1
		54	54	54	54	— 1

New York Central Elects Directors.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad today the following Directors were elected:

William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harold S. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, Edward S. Harkness, Charles B. Segey, Samuel Mather, and Frank J. Jerome.

Land Banks Loaned $157,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Under the farm loan system $157,020 000 had been lent to 67,882 farmers up to Jan. 1, the Federal Farm Loan Board reported today. This included $9,567,000 loans to 3,525 farmers in December.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	60.42	59.97	60.23	— .40
25 industrials	81.48	80.40	80.83	+.17
50 stocks	70.95	70.18	70.55	+.29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 21	70.96	69.78	70.37	— .59
Jan. 20	71.62	70.70	70.90	— .63
Jan. 18	72.02	71.38	71.53	— .38
Jan. 17	72.30	71.71	71.92	— .92
Jan. 16	73.51	72.67	72.84	— .85
Jan. 15	73.69	72.94	73.19	+ .25
Jan. 14	73.52	72.72	72.94	+ .12

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan.			
*1919.	77.99 Jan. 6	69.78 Jan. 21	70.55
1918.	80.09 Jan. 31	64.12 Jan. 15	68.91
1917.	80.46 Jan. 1	64.77 Jan. 23	68.21
1916.	91.52 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915.	84.68 Jan. 23	60.07 Jan. 2	83.27

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919.	74.99 Jan. 6	69.78 Jan. 21	70.55
†1918.	88.37 Jan. 3	64.12 Jan. 15	68.90

Full Years.

1918.	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	72.20
1917.	90.46 Jan. 3	67.43 Dec. 20	68.33
1916.	101.51 Nov. 29	81 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.15 Oct. 22	68.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	—.77	—.16	+1.06

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Jan. 21	77.98 —.17	Jan. 14	78.67 —.15
Jan. 20	78.10 —.35	Jan. 13	78.82
Jan. 18	78.45 —.03	Jan. 11	78.82 —.18
Jan. 17	78.48 —.11	Jan. 10	78.97 —.01
Jan. 16	78.59 —.05	Jan. 9	78.98
Jan. 15	78.64 —.03	Jan. 8	78.98 +.04

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919.	79.01 Jan. 9	77.78 Jan. 22	77.78
†1918.	77.26 Jan. 23	76.72 Jan. 23	76.72

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

Full Years.

1918.	82.36 Nov. 12	75.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48 Jan. 26	74.24 Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Farmers' Income Tax.

Owing to the high prices which farmers received for their products last year it is to be expected that much heavier income tax payments will come from agricultural regions than before. Congress is considering a special appropriation to meet the guarantee of $2.26 per bushel for wheat. A banker suggests that the income taxes of the farmers be applied as completely as possible in

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

EXPORT EXPANSION

CERTAIN STANDARD OIL COMPANIES ARE PREPARING FOR INCREASED POST-WAR FOREIGN TRADE.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO DISCUSS WITH INVESTORS THE RELATIVE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THESE COMPANIES.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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Eastern Texas Electric Company

5% Gold Bonds
Due November, 1942

Price to yield about 6%

Net earnings over 5 times bond interest charges.

The bonded debt is very conservative, being less than 1⅛ times gross earnings.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire property subject on a portion of the property to only $272,000 underlying closed mortgage bonds of the Beaumont Traction Co.

Circular B-1 containing detailed information sent upon request.

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Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange
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The business position and earning power of this Company reviewed

Special Circular "T" on Request.

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THE OIL INDUSTRY

on a

Peace Basis

Special letter on request

F. S. SMITHERS & CO.,

Members New York Stock Exchange

19 Nassau St., New York

TO OPPOSE ALIEN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

Carranza Sends Envoy to Paris to Seek Support for Radical Property Doctrines.

HITS AMERICAN INVESTORS

American Oil Interests Send E. L. Doheny to Combat Proposals at Peace Table.

The Mexican Government is planning retaliatory measures against the action of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico in consolidating all the interests having conflict with the Carranza Government. An American delegation will make representations at the Peace Conference at Versailles, asking for the abatement of the present unsettled conditions in Mexico and the firm establishment of the property rights of foreigners, and it was learned yesterday that Alberto Pani, who recently sailed for France as the representative of the Mexican Government, will have entire charge of presenting the case of his country, which is expected to stand in opposition to the contention of American business men.

With him when he sailed was a large delegation of Mexicans, many of whom it is understood will be directly associated with him in his endeavor to have the ideas of the new Mexican Constitution incorporated as a principle of international law. Large as this delegation is, however, it is believed here that additional lawyers will be dispatched from Mexico in the near future to give their support to Pani's proposals.

It is said that the plans which the Mexican representatives hope to offer before the Peace Conference will be revolutionary as regards the custom of nations. The chief point which Pani has been instructed to present is the so-called Carranza doctrine which was enunciated by President Carranza in a message to the Mexican Congress on Sept. 1 last. This is to the effect that no nation shall have the right to interfere in the affairs of another country even where the property rights of citizens in a foreign country are in question, that being the province only of the country in which the rights are held.

Another Carranza Contention.

Pani will also support another Carranza contention that a Government by alteration of its constitution can legally take such properties within its borders as the demands of the Government may indicate. It is the belief of the Mexican President that in such cases there can be no appeal to an outside nation which may feel that its citizens are being discriminated against, this being a question which only the courts of the country can determine.

This doctrine was submitted at the International Labor Conference at Laredo, Texas, recently for ratification, but after consideration it was turned down by the delegates, mainly because of the opposition of the American representatives.

The propcsals of Carranza are in keeping with the new Mexican Constitution which was adopted more than a year ago, and in which was set forth the principal that all the subsoil rights in Mexico were inherently the property of the Mexican Government and that they never could have been sold to foreign interests. Where such sales were made it is maintained that they were in contravention to the rights of the Mexican Government and therefore could not be legal. This applies not only to the purchase of subsoil rights by foreigners after the passage of the Mexican Constitution, but is retroactive to the extent of application in all cases where foreigners hold such rights.

It was to support this idea that the Carranza doctrine was promulgated. It is hoped that Pani can now have the Peace Convention ratify the proposals Peace Conference ratify the proposals the Carranza Government had with foreigners will be at once settled by international decree. The Mexican Government does not consider that its proposals are confiscatory, but a contrary view is held by the Governments whose citizens have made investments in Mexico. Several sharp notes have been dispatched to Mexico on this subject by both the American and British Governments.

Sees Advantage for Mexico.

Pani, it is believed, hopes to have an advantage over the delegates from this country in that he may be able to obtain a seat at the peace table as the representative of one of the neutral nations. Steps have already been taken looking toward this end. The American representatives, on the other hand, will have no official standing, their hope being that they will be called before the Peace Conference to describe conditions as they have been found in Mexico. It was said yesterday by an authority on Mexican affairs that there might be a stumbling block to Pani's aspirations in that Great Britain will not recognize the Carranza Government until certain confiscated British properties have been restored.

The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico is steadily advancing its cause. Yesterday afternoon the oil interests identified with the association appointed as their delegate to Paris E. L. Doheny, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company. Together with several other oil men he went to Washington last night to arrange for passports. Mr. Doheny expects to sail on Feb. 1. Whether the other representatives of the association will sail at the same time is not certain. Some of them have not yet been appointed. Cornelius F. Kelley, who is expected to represent the mining interests, may leave for France a little earlier.

The State Department, it is said, is thoroughly conversant with the plans of the American Association, and is understood to have said that the last note of President Wilson to the Carranza Government, in which he described the proposed enforcement of the subsoil provisions of the Mexican Constitution as confiscatory, was a document on which it was prepared to stand.

McHUGH MADE CHAIRMAN.

Will Lead Bankers' Committee on Commerce and Marine.

John McHugh, Vice President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Marine of the American Bankers' Association yesterday. The members of this committee are Robert F. Maddox, President of the Atlanta National Bank, and President of the American Bankers' Association; Lewis E. Pierson of the Irving National Bank, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, Fred I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company, Daniel G. Wing of Boston, Charles A. Hinsch of Cincinnati, Thomas B. McAdams of Richmond, Va., John L. Hamilton of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. McHugh.

The committee came into being at the recent convention of the association, when resolutions were adopted calling upon the members to support by every means possible the development of foreign trade. The committee will devote especial attention to expanding facilities for financing this export business.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer Oil	4½	5¼	Houghton	30	90
Bay S Gas	7	8	Homa Oil	1	3
Bos Arlz		1½	Iron Blos	45	50
Boston Ely	95	98	Iron Cap	15¾	15½
Bos Mont	40	50	Jer Verde	43	52
Begole		50	La Rose	40	45
Black Hawk	25	50	Majestic	22	25
Bohemia	75	85	Mex Metals	25	28
Butte Lon	14	15	Moj Tung	7	7
Calaveras	1¼		New Baltic	1	1¼
Champ. old	3	4	Nat Z & L	8	10
Chief Con*	3⅝	3¾	Nixon Nev	42	bid
Con Copper	5⅝	6	Nev Doug	25	35
Con Ariz	1⅛	1¼	Oneco	20	45
Cortez	13	15	Onondaga	10	15
Crown Res	42	45	Seven Mets	45	46
Crystal	20	21	S W Miami, full paid	85	1¼
Denbigh	50	51	Un Ver Ext	33	34
Davis Daly		2	Vic Mines	75	75
Eagle B B	2½	2⅝	Yukon Gold	75	95
Fortuna	2	4			
Gold Lake	1	4			

*Ex-div ½.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	98¼	98⅝	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99	99⅜	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99½	100½	5.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Gov.	5½	June, 1919	58½	60	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	130	136	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100½	100⅝	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	94	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	100⅜	101¾	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101¼	101⅜	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅛	102	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅛	102⅜	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅜	103	6.05
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅛	103⅜	6.10
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98½	99½	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100½	100⅞	5.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	100⅜	101	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	100¼	100⅞	6.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	100⅜	101	6.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101	101⅜	6.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¼	100⅝	5.80
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	89	91	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	97⅞	98½	6.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	96⅝	97¼	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100⅛	5.20
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.80
Cud'y P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	102¼	102⅝	6.80
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99	5.75
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98¼	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	94	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100⅝	100⅞	5.40
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅜	99	5.75
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¾	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99½	5.80
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	99⅝	7.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	98	99	11.00
Pitt. & S. S. R.	6	Mar. 5,1920	100	100½	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	..
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.20
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	103	5.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¼	103½	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	104¾	5.75
Rem. A. U. M. Utge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99½	100	5.00
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	102¼	103¾	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	99⅜	99¾	7.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99¼	100	7.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	95½	96½	7.50
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	95	98½	8.00
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	98½	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	80	90	9.25
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Win. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

COTTON MARKET IRREGULAR.

Shows Strength in Forenoon, but Drops Sharply in Afternoon.

Yesterday's cotton market was highly irregular. Starting firm, it rose 30 to 40 points in the forepart of the session, mainly on cheerful reports from Liverpool, where both futures and spots were strong, and on a fairly considerable amount of short covering by local traders, who seemed entirely satisfied to accept the more optimistic foreign attitude. The South again sold, but its selling was neither large in volume nor aggressive in character, and was quite overshadowed by the buying, which dominated the market and controlled the price movement.

The improvement abroad was undoubtedly in response to the announcement that the British Cotton Control Board has removed some of the restrictions on manufacturers. Local interests took this to mean that the export movement here will quicken, and as the slowness of exports has been one of the chief retarding factors for some time, this was considered bullish.

But the strength was short lived. In the early afternoon buying began to fall off and in the last hour selling became general and fairly heavy. With demand satisfied, the bears found but little opposition, and hedge selling from the South and a resumed output of short contracts by many of the ring traders, who had covered early in the day, sent quotations down sharply. At the low point January was off 100 points from the previous closing, March was down 46 points and July was off 54 points. Just before the end a slight rally occurred, but even with this quotations finished 25 to 55 points under Tuesday's ending.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. day.
Jan.	25.35	25.40	24.10	24.52	25.10
Feb.	....	....	....	23.70	26.90
Mar.	23.90	24.10	23.30	23.52	23.75
Apr.	22.53	22.60	22.52	22.45	22.70
May	22.55	22.80	21.95	22.31@22.35	22.47
July	21.65	22.02	21.10	21.35@21.45	20.58
Aug.	....	20.57	20.57	20.20	21.64
Sep.	20.15	20.17	19.65	19.65	20.20
Oct.	19.00	20.25	19.28	19.45@19.55	19.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, at 60 points decline to 27.25c for middling upland; sales, 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 31c; Augusta, 26.68c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 26.75c; Little Rock, 27.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last. Yr.
Port receipts	23,164	36,813	15,640
Exports	46,165	.....	.....
Exports, season	2,293,693	2,051,073	2,306,904
N. Y. stocks	93,788	84,327	149,538
Port stocks	1,411,112	1,454,061	1,487,703
N. Y. arrivals	2,747	1,762	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was freely offered at 16.81d for middling, old contract, and 19.67d for good middling, new contract. Sales, 1,000 bales, of which 500 American. Imports, 17,000 bales, of which 13,000 were American. Futures opened steady at 1 point decline to 10 points advance, and closed steady at 23 to 32 points advance. Prices: January, 17.92d; February, 16.47d; March, 15.24d; April, 13.91d. Manchester: Yarns were dull and cloths were in good demand.

BANKS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Richard Morris Named Vice President of Bankers Trust Company.

The election of several new officers for banking institutions took place yesterday. Richard L. Morris became a Vice President of the Bankers, Trust Company and will be connected with the bond department. He was formerly with the banking firms of Potter, Choate & Prentice and Kean, Taylor & Co., and the commercial paper house of Blake Brothers & Co. Mr. Morris lately served as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Investment Bankers Association.

Alfred G. Fletcher was elected Vice President of the American Foreign Banking Corporation. He was with the Canadian Bank of Commerce for seven years and took part in the organization of the Metropolitan Bank at the time of its merger with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1914. The American Foreign Banking Corporation was formed last year by several of the local banks to extend banking facilities abroad. Amos F. Hill of Boston was elected by the Executive Committee of the Clearing House section of the American Bankers Association as Secretary, succeeding Jerome Thralls. Mr. Thralls resigned recently to become Secretary and Treasurer of the Discount Corporation of New York. Mr. Hill was formerly connected with the Traders National Bank of Lowell, Mass.

TO MOVE CLEARING HOUSE.

New Quarters to be Provided in Stock Exchange Building.

At the weekly meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday it was decided that the Clearing House of the Exchange, now more than a block from the big board, should be housed in the basement of the Exchange building, which runs through the block between Broad and New Streets, and which houses not only the trading floor but executive offices, morarles, and a luncheon club.

After yesterday's meeting a Governor of the Exchange said that the decision had been reached after considerable discussion, and that the change meant that the necessity of transporting large quantities of valuable negotiable securities through busy thoroughfares would be abolished. The new plan will be carried out as soon as possible.

SAYS CHINA WANTS AMERICAN EXPORTS

Consul General Appeals to Business Men to Enter Far East Market.

ENCOURAGES FOREIGN TRADE

Assistant Secretary Long Says State Department Wishes to Stimulate Expansion.

Chao Hsin Chu, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, in an address made yesterday at a luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, held at the Hotel McAlpin, said that the Chinese market offered big opportunities to enterprising exporters. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who was the other speaker, pledged the full support of the State Department to the campaign for overseas trade. More than 300 representatives of the country's large manufacturing export concerns were present.

"Commercial opportunities everywhere in China are awaiting you American business men, Consul General Hsin Chu said. "You have been building up your foreign trade in Latin-American countries, but you have not paid proper attention to your foreign trade in the Far East. Prior to the war Germany had developed a large trade in the Orient. The German interests have now been driven out of business and it is a good opportunity for America to enlarge her foreign trade there, and such replacement, I can assure you, will become permanent and most acceptable."

Discussing China's tariff the Consul General said that even if American manufacturers chose to "dump" their products into the Chinese market no protective tariff law would be invoked. "On the contrary," Hsin Chu said, "I am inclined to believe that we should enjoy the dumping, for we are always anxious to obtain large quantities of foreign manufactured articles to satisfy the universal needs and wants."

The Consul General recommended that agencies should be given to Chinese firms, as local conditions and different dialects would discourage foreign salesmen in the interior of China; that direct trade should be facilitated between the two countries and the so-called compradore system dropped owing to its indirectness, and that to remedy this Chinese merchants should be allowed to become "partners" instead of compradores through some sort of American-Chinese mercantile company, to be formed for the purpose of securing better means of co-operation on the part of Chinese merchants. Mr. Chu's recommendations also included a comprehensive and sustained advertising campaign in Chinese newspapers and periodicals to push the sale of American goods, and exhibit rooms in Chinese commercial centres.

Assistant Secretary of State Long said that the Department of State desired to encourage and stimulate American foreign trade, and in pursuance of its policy applied every legitimate means to accomplish its object. "Industry in the United States," Mr. Long said, "cannot stand still. It must either expand or contract, and its influence upon the life of the entire country is so powerful that we must secure for it a normal rate of development, and, to that end, provide it with the room for expension which only foreign trade can furnish. Our international interests today are greater than they ever have been before. We have been living in stirring times, we have been in an international atmosphere, and I wonder whether, when it is over, if there will not remain to us, individually and nationally, something of those emotions which we had."

Mr. Long added that during the last Summer there was established in the Foreign Trade Adviser's office of the State Department a new economic intelligence section, which is equipped to deal with the economic and commercial questions which are more and more frequently arising.

FEW NEW STEEL ORDERS.

Buyers Show Disposition to Wait for Lower Prices.

New orders in the steel trade are coming in slowly, according to this week's reports from trade centres, and buyers continue to show a disposition to wait for lower prices. Mill operations in different quarters of the industry show wide variations in comparison with normal times, ranging from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of capacity. The Iron Age says:

With new bookings less than half of current production, the industry is measurably nearer the moment of total deflation from the war basis. In many lines of finished steel there is not much over a month's work ahead. The encouraging feature from the buyer's standpoint is that labor, now idle shows a disposition to resume at reduced wage rates, and firm offers for steel at below present levels are now the more likely to lead to successful negotiation.

Threats of strikes in the Pittsburgh district seem unwise. Pig iron makers have been piling iron; melters are for the greater part in possession of three months' supplies; high cost plants are contemplating shutdowns, and there is no hesitation to blow out furnaces for relining and repairs. January pig iron production will be considerably below that of December.

While in the heavier tonnage items of finished steel, production isat a low ebb, in sheets, tin plate, and wire products, there is comparative activity, mills averaging 70 per cent. of capacity. So is the country as a whole on a uniform manufacturing basis, the larger Chicago mills operating at 70 to even 90 per cent. of capacity, while in the East less than 50 per cent. is the rule.

The Iron Trade Review says:

In Pittsburgh, steel works are operating at an average of 70 per cent. capacity. About thirty blast furnaces have been blown out in the East, and South Buffalo furnaces are again becoming a powerful factor in the New York pig iron market, owing to the fact that the freight rate from Buffalo to the metropolitan territory is lower than the rate from Pittsburgh. Inquiries for 5,000 tons of foundry iron for delivery during the first half are now pending in New York. Moderate export activity continues. Japan, which is actively pushing its shipbuilding program, has placed 35,000 tons of plates in the Chicago district and ordered 10,000 tons of pig iron.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Express Company announces that the sixth dividend in course of liquidating the company, amounting to $1.25 per share of stock, will be paid Feb. 21 to shareholders of record Feb. 1.

The Western Gas and Electric Company has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to sell $450,000 of its 5 per cent. bonds at a price not less than 85¼.

Tornblower & Weeks are offering a portion of 60,000 shares of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation at $65 a share.

Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company have decided not to issue a quarterly report covering the three months ended Dec. 31 last. The necessity for additional time to adjust accounts for the annual statement and the uncertainty about tax legislation caused the decision.

The Irving National Bank has prepared a pocket edition of its commercial map of Latin America for the convenience of commercial travelers.

Hartshorne, Fales & Co. have issued a letter discussing the General Asphalt Company and its oil holdings.

A chart which shows the movements of the principal foreign exchange rates in the New York market from April 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1918, has been issued by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Frederick P. De Witt and Charles H. Dahmer have been appointed assistant cashiers of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Arthur J. Stobbart has been appointed to take charge of the Fidelity claim department of the National Surety Co.

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$195,000

Oklahoma City, Okla.

5% School District Bonds

Coupon Bonds $1,000 Denomination. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed value of taxable property (actual)	$80,567,012.00
Total bonded debt, 1918	2,015,747.80
Sinking fund, June 30, 1918	$752,490.04
Net Debt	1,263,257.76

Population, 1918—estimated, 110,000

OKLAHOMA CITY is the capital and largest city in the State of Oklahoma. It is served by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways. The City is the commercial metropolis of the surrounding territory, there being no other large city nearer than 175 miles.

THIS ISSUE OF BONDS was made by the Board of Education of the School District of Oklahoma City, which includes all of Oklahoma City and a large amount of outside territory. The bonds are payable by a direct ad valorem tax upon all taxable property within the district. The bonds were issued for the purpose of retiring a like amount of indebtedness.

MATURITIES

$55,000.....1926 $60,000.....1930 $80,000.....1931

Price 100 and interest

LEGALITY APPROVED by the Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma and by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Attorneys at Law, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Government and Municipal Bonds
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The attitude of the British investor on the present status of the

TOBACCO INDUSTRY

is strikingly illustrated in the quotations for

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

which on November 4th, a week before the armistice was signed, sold on the London Stock Exchange at 118 shillings and on January 4th at 130 shillings, 6 pence equal to $31.06.

British American Tobacco is quoted here 24¾ bid 25 asked.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange in British American Tobacco are unusually large, indicating a wide demand for the stock.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.

of Great Britain which is offered in our market at 13½ is selling in London at 70 shillings equal to $16.66, another illustration of the wide popularity of Tobacco investments in Great Britain.

We specialize in both British and Imperial, as well as in R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Securities.

Bamberger, Loeb & Co.
25 Broad Street New York

General Asphalt

A discussion of this Company and its oil holdings is presented in our circular E-40, which may be had upon request.

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Class B Stock

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Exempt from Federal Income Tax
No Income Tax Certificates Required

Municipal Bonds

To yield from 4.20% to 5.10%

		Rate	Maturity	Yield
NT	$100,000 Rochester, N. Y. Reg	4½%	1931-32	4.20%
NT	10,000 Syracuse, N. Y. Reg	4¼%	1921	4.30%
N	50,000 Youngstown, Ohio	5%	1921-24	4.55%
	9,000 State of Louisiana Port Com. Canal	5%	1942	4.75%
	15,000 Stamford, Texas	5%	1953-55	5.00%
	23,000 High Point, N. C.	6%	1919-37	5.10%
	72,000 Renville County, N. D.	6%	1922	5.10%

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, will be HELD on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February, 1919, at 10 A. M., at the offices of the Company, 56, Church Street, in the City of Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

Holders of Bearer Share Warrants desirous of attending the Meeting or of being represented thereat by proxy, must deposit their Warrants at the head office of the Company, 56, Church Street, Toronto, at least three days before the date appointed for the Meeting in exchange for which they will receive a certificate entitling them to attend and vote either in person or by proxy.

The Bearer Warrants must remain deposited with the Company until after the General Meeting or any adjournment thereof shall have been held, and upon delivering up the said certificate to the Company the Share Warrants in respect thereof shall be returned to the parties surrendering the certificate.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE, Secretary.
56, Church Street, Toronto, Canada, 23rd January, 1919.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK 130 EAST 15th STREET

January 6th, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 27th, 1919. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 18th, 1919, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1919.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York,

250 Fifth Avenue, New York.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Second National Bank of the City of New York, held January 21, 1919, the following officers were elected:

WILLIAM A. SIMONSON, President.
EDWARD H. PEASLEE, Vice President.
WILLIAM PABST, Vice President.
ARTHUR L. BURNS, Vice President.
CHARLES W. CASE, Cashier.
EDWARD H. WEBB, Assistant Cashier.
JOHN H. HOVERMAN, Asst. Cashier.
ROBERT E. SHOTWELL, Asst. Cashier.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the preferred and common stock transfer books of this Company will close February 5, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 27, 1919.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
New York, January 21, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK RESPECTIVELY OF BRONX EXPOSITION, INC.:—

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the BRONX EXPOSITION, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exposition Grounds, 177th Street and Bronx River, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to take action upon a proposed amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company; so as to increase the number of shares that may be issued by it from 105,000, as at present constituted, and of which 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 are preferred stock, and 100,000 shares of no par value are common stock, to 138,500 shares, of which 8,500 shares of the par value of $100 will be preferred stock, and 125,000 shares will be common stock with no par value, and to increase the amount of capital with which this company will carry on its business from $1,000,000 to $1,475,000.

And to elect Directors to serve until the next annual election and until their successors shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified;

And to take action upon such other or further matters as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, Jan. 22d, 1919.

HARRY F. McGARVIE, President
L. A. Beebe, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly presented, will be held at the office of the Company, Eleventh and Olive Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 18, 1919, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 18, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock M., and will reopen on Wednesday, February 19, 1919, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, January 21, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 4, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may come before them.

C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to

Correspondence Invited

We invite correspondence on stock market commitments and all investment subjects. Frequent analytical reports issued and mailed gratis. Special weekly cotton letter and grain review.

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January list of offerings will be furnished on application.

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7.15% Income

$487.50 plus accrued dividend will purchase 100 SHARES

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7% PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to which 25 shares common stock is given as a bonus. After deducting preferred stock dividends, fixed charges, etc., the Company's earnings are at the rate of about 8% on the common stock for 1918 with possibilities of considerably increased earnings for this year. Write for circular "T."

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"Securities Suggestions"

Among other interesting features, the last two issues of this semi-monthly publication contain the following:

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OPPOSED TO LUXURY TAX UPON CLOTHING

Manufacturers in Convention Declare Against Proposed Measure.

DON'T WANT WAGES LOWER

Wholesale and Retail Clothiers Deny That 1919 Fall Prices Will Be Lower Than Those Last Year.

Following a conference between manufacturers and retailers, a report was made yesterday to the annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers, held at the Hotel Astor, covering uniform credit terms, in which it was recommended that a study of the subject be made with a view to deciding whether it was possible to establish a basis for uniform terms, either net or regular, or both. The report emphasizes that there should be uniformity in either one or both of these methods.

The convention approved lifting the ban now prescribed by the style regulations for the Spring of 1919 on double-breasted suits, and on golf suits, where the latter were made with knickerbockers, but not including golf suits made with vests and long trousers. The association also went on record as opposing the so-called luxury tax on furnishings, and also a similar tax on clothing, if the latter should finally be incorporated in the Internal Revenue bill now in conference.

The manufacturers passed a resolution suggesting that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States send a commission to Europe, composed of men of high standing, to study and report upon industrial conditions. David Kirschbaum of Philadelphia stated that a fund of $150,000 had been set aside by the manufacturers to investigate fraudulent advertising and seek its correction, even to the extent of legal prosecution of offenders who misstate the quality and values of their goods through public advertisements.

It was the sense of the convention that neither an increase in the hours of labor nor a reduction of wages was desirable, but attention was called to the fact that the minimum wage in Great Britain for clothing workers was for women $3.50 per week and for men not more than double that sum. Under this wage scale, it was said, American manufacturers could not successfully compete with the English, despite the fact that American clothing is the best made in the world.

Samples to be Larger.

Following a brief discussion, it was decided to return to the old sample sizes of 6½ by 9 inches double, or 13 by 18 single, which is just double the size which has been in operation during the war. This course was taken because there is no longer vital necessity for the conservation of material. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by the convention to the War Service Committee for the excellent work it did during its life.

Mr. Kirschbaum told the members of the association that the American clothing industry alone now disposes of $600,000,000 of manufactures annually, and that if domestic manufacturers could successfully export clothing, the business would be doubled. The next convention will be held in Chicago, Dec. 16 and 17 of this year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ludwig Stein, Chicago; Vice Presidents, Jacob J. Abt, Max H. Friedman, David Kirschbaum, Max L. Holtz, E. R. Smith, and Eli Strause; Treasurer, Max L. Wile, and Secretary, William R. Corwine.

In connection with views attributed to some who attended the convention of the National Association of Clothiers on Tuesday that the price of men's clothing would probably be lower next Fall, Ludwig Stein, President of the National Association of Wholesale Clothiers, and Andreas E. Burkhardt, Vice President of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, made the following statement yesterday:

"In our judgment prices of men's and young men's clothing for the Fall of 1919 will be the same as the opening prices of the Fall of 1918, or will possibly be slightly higher on trustworthy merchandise. While prices of the raw material, that is, the cloth for the Fall season, will be offered at slight concessions over prices which prevailed for the Fall season of 1918, conversion cost has advanced materially.

Stocks Nearly Exhausted.

"The statement made in this morning's TIMES that the stocks of the retail clothiers were 25 per cent. higher than normal is erroneous. The business since the signing of the armistice has been exceptionally good, and stocks of the better kinds of merchandise are pretty well exhausted, particularly in suits, as has been evidenced by the fact that larger operators have been obliged to replenish their stocks of heavyweight suits to considerable extent during the last sixty days. A conference of the National Association of Retailers and the National Association of Manufacturers was not held yesterday, as reported, but was held today, and many matters of interest were discussed. Among these was the question of price reduction, which was coverd by the following resolution:

It is the sense of this convention that an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that prices for men's clothing will be cheaper for Fall and Winter was not reflected in the deliberations of the convention, and does not represent the views of the delegates. The fact that the manufacturing costs are higher at this time than ever before does not give encouragement to the theory of lower prices.

Samuel Weill, retiring President of the National Association of Clothiers, added the following statement:

"The conference bases this recommendation on the apparently certain outlook and on facts so far as they can at this time be determined, that the elements that go into cost of production do not warrant even the hope that prices for next Fall can be any lower than for the season just closing. In fact, there is a possibility, and it cannot be determined at this time, that prices generally speaking, at least for worthy merchandise, will be higher rather than lower.

Samuel Weill of Rochester, N. Y., presided at the annual dinner held last night in the grand ballroom of the Astor. More than 1,000 clothing and fabric manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers were present. Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, who had as his subject, "The Constitutionalizing of Industries," discussed the future relations of capital and labor. Referring to the clothing manufacturing industry, he said that the subject of seasonable occupation warranted close study, since it was bad for the morale of workers to be idle periodically. Mr. Frankfurter congratulated the association upon having formed a labor bureau.

Edmund James Cattell of Philadelphia said that he saw a big future for American trade. Ludwig Stein, President-elect of the association, expressed the belief that a wonderful prosperity would exist in this country during the next few years. D. Thomas Curtin of the Northcliffe Press, London, told of his experiences as a war correspondent in eleven campaigns, covering seven countries.

Oppose Skip-Stop System.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 22.—Unless the Public Service Railway Company abolishes the skip-stop system within the city limits of New Brunswick, the city's Fire Department will be used to compel compliance with the demands of the City Commission, Commissioners E. F. Houghton and J. J. Feaster declared today. Fire trucks will be run along the trolley tracks in front of each car, stopping at every corner and thus compelling the cars to stop. City Attorney T. F. Hagerty declared the trolley company had been profuse in its promises to abolish the system, but that nothing had been done, so the Commissioners decided on drastic action.

Absorbs Cumberland Valley Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—As a further step toward consolidating the Pennsylvania Railroad system and simplifying its incorporate organization, it was announced today that the company had absorbed the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Jacket	.04
Alta	.02	Mexican	.08
Andes	.04	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.01
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.02	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.04	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Virginia	.02	Union Con	.08
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican Dollars	.47½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.60	Booth	.13
Brougher Divide	.19	Florence	.12
Jim Boy	.06	Goldfield Cons	.21
Gold Zone	.19	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.16	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.34	Jumbo Extension	.13
McNamara	.27	Kewanas	.06
Midway	.37	Lone Star	.06
Mizpah	.03	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.07	Spearhead	.19
Montana	.14	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.06	Manhattan Cons	.04
Rescue	.06	Nevada Hills	.03
Tonopah Divide	2.97½	Rockaway	.03
Tonopah Exten	2.25	Rochester	.25
West End	1.25	Round Mountain	.31
West Tonopah	.35	United Eastern	4.25
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.13
Atlanta	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5¼	Isabella	5	6½
Dr. J'pot	4	5	McKinney	7½	8½
Elkton	6¾	7	Portland	100	104
El Paso	14	20	Rose Nicol	13	16½
Golden Cy	174	177	U. Gold M.	15	18
Granite	19	30	Vindicator	40	45

EARNINGS.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total income	$4,402,175	$6,955,866	$6,931,357
Net income	724,914	3,263,010	3,136,218
Pfd. dividends	686,107	2,744,430	2,744,430
Surplus	38,807	519,480	391,788
Prev. surplus	1,645,356	1,875,877	1,834,090
Total surplus	1,684,163	2,395,357	2,225,878
Deduction	*550,000	750,000	350,000
Pr. & loss sur.	1,134,163	1,645,357	1,875,878

*Appropriation for reduction of amount advanced by Bankers Trust Company June 29, 1916.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Forty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,380,000, were chartered today. They include:

Albany Plaza Real Estate Corp., Albany, $10,000; W. J. Brennan, W. Howard Spellman, J. Sheldon Frost, Albany.

Treaties Service Corp., Manhattan, insurance, $15,000; W. W. Heshaw, A. D. Dowrie, A. M. Jorburn, 54 Pine St.

Hygrade Delicatessen, Inc., Schenectady, $15,000; J. G. and A. G. Abramson, S. Dressel, 30 Church St.

The Horace Kane School of Flight, Inc., Manhattan, flying machines, $15,000; P. M. Coonley, L. Moen, H. Keane, 478 Central Park West.

Cyro Realty Co., Manhattan, $9,000; J. P. Thorn, T. F. Costello, E. V. Plak, 250 West 21st St.

Delaware Avenue Auto Service, $10,000; W. H. Watson, J. L. Khuey, M. E. Sullivan, Buffalo.

Ellen Terry Theatre Corp., Buffalo, $5,000; J. A. Schuchert, H. E. Wilkinson, W. W. Bradley, Buffalo.

Mahnken & Moore Material Co., Brooklyn, building materials, $25,000; C. W. and J. R. Mahnken, D. W. Moore, 1,376 Union St., Brooklyn.

Cassidy Co., Queens, make gas and electric fixtures, $250,000; G. W. Cassidy, W. N. Baylis, A. Wahle, 1,492 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

The Northern Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $50,000; W. E. Davis, C. Epstein, S. Weiss, 108 Broad St.

Moore Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; 2 W. 111th St.

The Ferro Electric Welding Co., Brooklyn, $150,000; K. Furuhoth, A. Meyer, O. Johannessen, 55 East 18th St.

The Milk Producers of Randolph, Inc., Randolph, $50,000; W. H. Streib, H. D. Nutting, L. G. Kirkland, Randolph.

Lerego Baby Carriage Co., Rochester, $5,100; L. Cohen, W. Rehe, J. Levy, Rochester.

Gordon Radiator Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. B. Gordon, A. P. Anderson, J. Bramwell, 54 Nassau St.

Wellington Cross Co., Fultonville, Mercantile business, $20,000; W. W. J. and R. S. Cross, Fultonville.

Palisades Securities Corp., Yonkers, realty, $10,000; J. R. Green, L. Crawford, J. A. Rogers, Yonkers.

Stolwell Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Noger, I. A. Stoloff, M. Wolper, 1,011 Madison Av.

Tidewater Electric Co., Manhattan, $6,000; C. Bohling, P. E. Matteson, W. H. Shotwell, 91 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Aladdin Light Display Co., Rochester, motion picture equipments, $5,000; H. G. Morris, J. L. Conlif, R. L. Wallace, Rochester, N. Y.

Parker Axle and Products Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; C. W. and W. C. Parker, A. Foshay, 120 Broadway.

George L. Pierce Mfg. Co., Manhattan, baby carriages and stools, $250,000; H. B. Sahlston, F. D. and G. L. Pierce, 1,492 University Av.

Dynamic Metal Products, Manhattan, $30,000; W. E. Bowman, A. J. Tuck, W. S. Hutson, 483 5th Av.

Carbon Metal Products Co., Buffalo, metal specialty and office furniture, $12,000; R. E. Jacobson, E. Carlson, F. J. Janson, Buffalo.

I. S. and L. Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; I. I. Messing, R. R. Ernst, M. Epstein, 815 West 179th St.

Ogueca Dairy Products Co., Oquaga, $20,000; W. Walker, C. Crone, Meyer., E. B. Gregory, Oquaga Lake.

Pennsylvania Axminster Carpet Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; P. W. Jockel, J. M. Wyatt, C. Ehlerman, Jr., 68 William St.

Willis Jason Kendrick, Saratoga Springs, cork and corkwood articles, $10,000; A. J. and A. W. and W. J. Kendrick, Saratoga Springs.

Frank Partridge, Manhattan, furniture business, $300,000; A. F. Otto, D. J. Wickers, R. B. Miller, 114 East 84th St.

J. Goodman, Manhattan, drugs, $20,000; J. and E. S. Goodman, L. A. Grossman, 152 East 80th St.

Yankee Toy Product, (a corporation,) Manhattan, $10,000; E. F. Bond, M. Wichner, E. R. Madan, 260 Milford St., Brooklyn.

Fashion Bargain Emporium, Inc., Rochester, women's wearing apparel, $15,000; J. L. Abrams, J. and L. Lesser, 51 East 96th St.

C. E. Herrick & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; C. E. Herrick, I. Jacobson, F. Nathan, 20 Broad St.

Odets Printing Co., Manhattan, $30,000; H. G. Stein, P. and L. J. Odets, 143 West 20th St.

Aaron Garage, Inc., Bronx, $10,000; H. H. and A. and M. Moscowitz, 981 Hoine St., Bronx.

549 and 554 West 49th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $30,000; D. A. Schultz, H. Gubman, M. Rogoff, 2,879 West 29th St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Fuel Engineering Co. of New York, Manhattan, $25,000 to $150,000.

Randa Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Silver Black Fox and Fur Co., Binghamton, $30,000 to $50,000.

J. A. Smith Milling Co., Pittsford, $10,000 to $35,000.

Atterbury Motor Co., Buffalo, $250,000 to $500,000.

Bence Exporting and Importing Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

The Bird Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Neo-Gravure Printing Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $35,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Levine Shevell Co., Manhattan, to Canton Silk Mills, Inc.

N. Khouri & Co., Manhattan, to Madeira Cut Work Co.

Friedlander & Kofsky Bros., Brooklyn, to Kofsky Bros., Inc.

Bayer & Pretzfelder Co., Manhattan, to Bayer, Pretzfelder & Mills, Inc.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., Virginia; new representative, C. N. Barney, 115 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

M. Meyers, Inc., Manhattan.

Frey Sewing Machine Co., Manhattan.

Brouwers Point Realty Corp., Manhattan.

The American Guarantee Holeproof Clothiers Co., Manhattan.

Bersch Mazneto Co., Manhattan.

Imperial Motion Picture Co. of N. Y., Manhattan.

Willis Jason Kendrick, Inc., Saratoga.

Trade Mark Record, Manhattan.

Saratoga Stage Line, Inc., Saratoga.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—Charters filed:

Beaver Machine and Tool Co., Newark, $250,000; E. B. Slade, Anton Felin, and Hugo Brugmann, Newark.

Allied Amusement Co., Asbury Park, $30,000; Milan Ass, A. Taft, Eugene A. Amell, Asbury Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 22.—Charters filed:

United Sulphur Co., $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Hinger of Wilmington.

Manufacturers' Industrial Service Corp., $100,000; general employment business; G. F. Brown, M. M. McCormick, L. F. Pfiefer of Philadelphia.

Gypsy Cola Co., $50,000, extracts and syrups for nonalcoholic drinks, &c.; A. M. Confer, Louis C. Weaver, York Weaver of Philadelphia.

MOVE FOR SHIP CONTRACTS.

Senators Want Administration to Revoke Ban on Foreign Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A resolution to require the Shipping Board to revoke all orders preventing ship construction in America for foreign account was introduced today by Senator King of Utah, Democrat, and was referred to the Commerce Committee.

President Wilson's failure to remove such restrictions was criticised by Senator Jones of Washington, who declared it unjustifiable and "almost criminal." Such a policy, he said, not only compelled shipyards to suspend operations, throwing thousands of men out of employment, but resulted in these contracts being awarded to firms in other countries.

"Foreign shipbuilding contracts are sought in American shipyards," said Senator Jones. "These shipyards cannot take these contracts, because they cannot get a permit to do so from their own Government. American shipyards are closed. American labor is idle. American resources are unused. Hundreds of millions of foreign capital wanting to come here is directed to foreign countries. Why? Because an American President, using the power given to him to carry on the war, refuses for undisclosed reasons to permit our people to take those contracts and build these ships. No reason is given to justify it."

DISCUSSES GOMPERS' STAND

Henderson Says American Federation First Urged Labor Conference.

BERNE, Jan. 21.—Arthur Henderson, who is representing British labor at the International Socialist and Labor Conference here, issued today a statement relative to the refusal of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to attend the meeting. He said that it was the American Federation which first proposed a world labor and Socialist conference, to be held at the same time as the Peace Congress.

The Social Democrats of Russia have indicated their sympathy with the movement in a message to the Organization Committee of the meeting. They are represented by M. Axelrod.

Finland has sent M. Koto and M. Urolijok as delegates, and Esthonia is represented by M. Martina and M. Kostner. The Swedish Socialists are expected to send Hjalmar Branting, and two other prominent Socialists, probably Moller and Engberg.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—The German Social Democrats, according to a dispatch from Berlin, will be represented at the International Socialist and Labor Conference at Berne by Herman Müller, Otto Wels, and Richard Molkenbuhr.

St. Lawrence Still Open to Ships.

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.—Never in the history of navigation on the St. Lawrence has a steamer left Quebec for the open sea so late in the season as the Canadian Voyager, which departed today for Halifax and then overseas. The St. Lawrence is ordinarily ice locked here at this time of year.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY.
Notice of Redemption of Two-Year Secured Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Two-Year Secured Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes of Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, due February 1, 1920, issued under the Trust Agreement dated January 31, 1918, made to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that all said notes have been called for redemption and payment on February 1, 1919, and that said notes will be redeemed and paid on said date at the office of said The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at their principal amount and accrued interest. Interest on said notes will cease from and after February 1, 1919.

Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates covering the amount of accrued interest should accompany the notes when presented for redemption and payment.

Notice is further given to the holders of said notes that on or before January 22, 1919, but not thereafter, they may, at their option, as provided in said Trust Agreement, convert their notes at face value into Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Series A and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, of said Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, taken at ninety per cent. (90%) of their face value with a cash adjustment of fractions as provided in said Trust Agreement.

Dated January 2, 1919.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY,
By FRED D. COREY, President.

Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis
FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, intends to apply the sum of $14,350.97, now held in the Sinking Fund, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, c., on or before 12 o'clock noon on February 14, 1919, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of February 20, 1919. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and 8% premium.

Dated at New York, this 16th day of January, 1919.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.
Primary Trustee.

MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION CO.
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Muskogee Electric Traction Company, dated May 1, 1912, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of so many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of four thousand four hundred thirty-two and 13-100 dollars ($4,432.13) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, February 4th, 1919; on said within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 8, 1919.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1918, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,813.36, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Dated January 8, 1919.

International Paper Company.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5%
SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under International Paper Company Mortgage dated January 3, 1905, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of bonds issued under said mortgage to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand Two Hundred and Ten Dollars and Eighty-eight cents ($168,210.88). Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 3, 1919, and should be endorsed "Offers for Sale of Bonds to the International Paper Company Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

128 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Officers	*Comptroller's Call, December 31, 1918*			*Directors*
PRESIDENT LEWIS L. CLARKE	RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	WILLIAM M. BARRETT
VICE-PRESIDENTS WALTER H. BENNETT, THEODORE H. BANKS, GEORGE C. HAIGH, LOUIS S. TIEMANN, MERCER P. MOSELEY	*Loans, Discounts and Investments	$84,485,400.25	Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00	WALTER H. BENNETT
CASHIER ARTHUR P. LEE	*U. S. Liberty Bonds	$18,130,056.26	Surplus Fund	4,000,000.00	JOHN S. BROWNING
ASS'T CASHIERS A. K. de GUISCARD, ELBERT A. BENNETT, HUGH S. McCLURE, WALTER B. TALLMAN, ALEX G. ARMSTRONG, ROY MURCHIE, ARTHUR D. BRIGHT, CHARLES E. MEEK	U. S. Ctfs. of Indebtedness	1,619,367.85	Undivided Profits	1,689,354.59	LEWIS L. CLARKE
	Loans on Liberty Bonds	15,120,129.13	35,068,552.44	Inter't & Discount Collected, not earned	332,553.69	R. FULTON CUTTING
	Cash & Due from Federal Reserve Bank		23,421,834.94	Reserved for Taxes	664,686.36	WILLIAM P. DIXON
	Exchanges for Clearing House		57,553,775.75	Deposits	172,413,766.07	STEPHEN B. FLEMING
	Due from Banks and Trust Companies		3,326,607.23	U. S. Deposits	1,942,000.00	GEORGE LEGG
	Customers' Liability under Acceptances		6,395,517.28	Acceptances and Letters of Credit	6,852,223.68	EDGAR J. NATHAN
	Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer		250,000.00	Circulation	4,947,900.00	EDWARD C. PLATT
	Interest earned but not collected		201,496.52	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	10,000,000.00	JOSEPH A. SKINNER
		$210,704,184.39	U. S. Bonds Borrowed	2,331,000.00	JAMES A. SMITH
			Other Bonds Borrowed	530,700.00	ELBRIDGE G. SNOW
				$210,704,184.39	CLAUS A. SPRECKELS
			Documentary Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against	$6,010,942.04	JOHN T. TERRY

*Includes those securing Circulation, Postal Savings, U. S. Deposits and Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial Accounts - Reserve Accounts - Time Deposit Accounts - Certificates of Deposit
Foreign Exchange - Letters of Credit - Travellers Credits - Acceptance Credits

We Desire Your Business—Commercial or Deposit

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

To the Holders of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

Three-Year Seven Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes, due July 1, 1921.

Six-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes, due July 1, 1918,

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION:

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1966.

In view of the appointment of a receiver of the properties of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of its subsidiaries, New York Municipal Railway Corporation and New York Consolidated Railroad Company, and the default in the payment of interest on the above-mentioned Three-Year Notes and of interest and sinking fund on the above-mentioned Bonds, the undersigned, owning and representing large amounts thereof, believe that prompt action should be taken for the protection of the above-mentioned Notes and Bonds, and to that end, acting as a Protective Committee, under a Deposit Agreement dated January 2, 1919, invite the holders of said Notes and Bonds to deposit the same, with all coupons attached, on or before JANUARY 31, 1919, with CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary, under said Deposit Agreement. Against such deposits the Depositary will issue its certificates of deposit under said Deposit Agreement.

The undersigned have arranged that the Depositary will, if desired by depositors of said Three-Year Notes or First Mortgage Bonds, advance to them upon such Notes or Bonds, at the time of deposit, the amount of the interest maturing thereon January 1, 1919. Ownership certificates in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Law will be required upon all advances.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned.

New York, January 6, 1919.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary.
54 Wall Street.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

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35 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 2947-8-9 Rector

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY
49 Wall Street

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 37.

New York City, January 22nd, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year, on February 28th, 1919, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1919.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY
49 Wall Street

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.

New York City, January 22nd, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Milling Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable on February 28th, 1919, in cash, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE ESMOND MILLS

On February 1, 1919, there will be paid to all Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1919, the regular quarterly dividend, No. 36, of one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

THE ESMOND MILLS

On February 1st, 1919, there will be paid to all Common Stockholders of record at the close of business January 28th, 1919, a Dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds OF

The Northwestern Terminal Railway Company

Issued under the Mortgage indenture dated July 1st, 1906 (and supplements dated September 27th, 1909, and January 2, 1915), made by said Company to The Mercantile Trust Company (now Bankers Trust Company), as Trustee:

The Northwestern Terminal Railway Company (herein called the Terminal Company) has defaulted in the payment of the semi-annual interest due January 1, 1918, July 1, 1918, and January 1, 1919, upon the above issue of bonds. The 1916 and 1917 State taxes upon its property are unpaid and delinquent. We are advised that its terminal railway properties in and near Denver, Colorado, were taken, and now are, under Federal control. All the property of The Denver and Salt Lake Railroad Company (herein called the Salt Lake Company) was placed in a creditor's bill receivership in the District Court of Adams County, Colorado, in August, 1917, and such receivership is still in effect, except that the railway and transportation system of the Salt Lake Company is in Federal control. Under existing agreement whereby the Salt Lake Company occupied and used (and the Federal Railroad Administration is now occupying and using) properties of the Terminal Company, the Salt Lake Company agreed (in effect) to pay, as rental, among other things, the interest upon the Terminal Company's First Mortgage Bonds and taxes upon its property.

The undersigned, holding and representing large amounts of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Terminal Company, believe it to be essential that the holders of such Bonds be in a position to take prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests, and therefore have agreed to act as a committee for that purpose. This Committee is the result of an agreement whereby former committees organized separately, in New York and Denver, have been dissolved, and succeeded by the undersigned.

It will be to the advantage of the Bondholders promptly to deposit their Bonds with the Committee in order to participate in the benefits to be gained by concerted action on the part of the majority of the Bonds. Bondholders are therefore urgently requested to deposit their Bonds, with the January 1, 1918, and subsequent, coupons, on or before March 1st, 1919, with The International Trust Company, Denver, Colorado, the Depositary under an agreement, dated December 18th, 1918, providing for such deposits; or with Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, the Agent of the Depositary. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor.

The Committee will promptly pay any interest which may be received by it on the Deposited Bonds to the holders of the certificates of deposit representing the Bonds in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made, deducting any income tax required to be withheld.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained by application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned.

Dated, Denver, Colorado, January 3, 1919.

S. M. PERRY, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. BELL,
JOHN C. MITCHELL,
HENRY McALLISTER, Jr.,
THEODORE G. SMITH,
THOMAS B. STEARNS,
(All of Denver, Colorado)
Committee.

THEODORE G. SMITH, Secretary,
c/o The International Trust Company, Denver, Colorado.

GERALD HUGHES,
HENRY McALLISTER, Jr.,
Counsel to Committee.

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MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
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PROPOSE NEW LAWS TO AID STATE BANKS

Banking Council Would Admit Savings Institutions to Federal Reserve.

OTHER FEATURES OUTLINED

Also Provide for Departmental Banks to Operate Under National Charter.

The United States Council of State Banking Associations has mailed to all banks operating under State charters a bulletin which sets forth proposed legislation affecting such banks which is now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board. A résumé of the bulletin says:

"The proposed legislation is divided under three heads. First, to admit to membership in the Federal reserve system mutual savings banks, which have no capital stock, and stock savings banks with insufficient capital stock to entitle them to become members under the existing law, provided the surplus of mutual savings banks and the combined capital and surplus of such stock savings banks are equal to the capital stock required of national banks in the places where such savings banks are located.

"Second. Authorizing the board by regulation to prescribe the conditions under which time deposits may be classed as savings deposits and providing that two-thirds of the 3 per cent. reserve against savings deposits may consist of United States bonds issued since April 24, 1917, or United States certificates of indebtedness deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Third. Authorizing savings banks which convert into national banks to maintain separate savings departments and authorizing national banks to establish separate savings departments to be operated in substantial conformity with State laws.

"While two of these proposals relate especially to the membership of savings banks in the Federal Reserve system, the outstanding feature is the third proposal, which in effect creates a departmental bank under national charter, national banks being now authorized to conduct both a commercial and a trust business under certain conditions.

"Under the third proposal it would also be possible to organize a national bank solely for the purpose of conducting a savings business against which two-thirds of the required reserve could be carried in Government bonds. In such event it is more than probable that the use of the word 'savings,' both in corporate title and advertising, would be upheld by a Federal court, whether or not in contravention of State law.

"The Federal Reserve Board has taken no action or expressed any opinion in regard to these proposals, but has consented to their circulation in order that the State bankers of the country may have an opportunity to express their views on the subject. In this action the board has evidence a desire to co-operate with the State institutions."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$1.36	$1.31⅜	$1.33	$1.34⅛	$1.37⅛
February	1.25	1.22⅝	1.23⅝	1.31⅜	
March	1.31¼	1.25⅝	1.26⅝	1.29	
May	1.27⅝	1.22½	1.23½	1.29⅝	1.25¼
July	1.25	1.19¾	1.20¼	1.23⅝	1.24⅝

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	65½	62⅝	62⅝	64¾	80⅝
February	66⅞	63	63¼	66⅝	
March	67⅛	63	63⅝	67	79½
May	67⅞	63½	64	67⅝	77⅞
July	65¼	61½	61½	65	

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 74@75c; No. 2 white, 73½@74¼c; No. 3 white, 73@74c; No. 4 white, 72½@73c; ordinary clipped, 74@75c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	$23.20	$23.15	$23.20	$23.20	$24.67
May	23.60	23.30	23.32	23.60	24.90
Ribs—					
January			24.25	24.50	23.92
May	22.25	21.90	21.90	22.17	24.35
Pork—					
January			45.00	45.25	47.25
May	40.30	39.60	39.60	40.15	45.75

COFFEE.

Range of prices: High. Low. Bid. Closing Prev. Close.

May	13.70	13.43	13.68	13.40
July	13.37	13.25	13.48	13.24
September	13.30	13.10	13.35	13.14
December	13.25	12.95	13.20	12.97

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
February	$1.55½	$1.49	$1.49
March	1.55½	1.48	1.48
May	1.55½	1.47	1.47

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,416 packages. The market decidedly lower and very much unsettled. Supplies heavy, there is no buying support, and it looks as if still lower prices would have to be accepted. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 58½@59c; extras, 92 score, 57½@58c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 55c; lower grades, 50@52c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 53@54c; thirds, 80½@81c; extras, 80½@80c; firsts, 57@59c; seconds, 84@85c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 56½@57c; good to prime, 53@56c; common to fair, 48@52c; renovated, extras, 52@53c; firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 44@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 43c; lower grades, 41@42½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42½@43c; No. 2, 41½@42c; lower grades, 37@40c.

EGGS.—8,157 cases. Arrivals continue moderate and advices indicate moderate shipments in transit at the market and "the weather conditions continue favorable, collections are increasing in some sections, there are some orders to sell limited stock on hand, and with increased offerings and a quiet trade the market is lower and closes weak at the decline quoted. Very little doing in storage eggs on the open market. Most of the dealers have discontinued their use, and there are some lots offering for which it is not easy to find buyers at recent prices. Nearby white eggs scarce, and there was still some call for them yesterday at unaltered prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 63@65c; extra firsts, 61½@62½c; firsts, 60@61c; seconds and poorer, 57@59c; checks, good to choice, dry, 49@51c; unstate, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to prime, 64@68c; gathered whites, 64c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 70c; lower gatahered browns and mixed colors, 61@64c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 61@64c.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4	@4½	5.90
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@5	5.90	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.86	5.82
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	6.00	5.55
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½	5.65	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	7.25	6.50
Chicksaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	5.95	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	7.75	7.25
Delaware & Hud.	1922	5	6.15	5.60
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	5.85	5.50
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.80	5.30
Michigan Central	1919-'31	5	5.80	5.80
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	5.95	5.50
Mo., K. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	6.25	5.75
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	1919-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.85
Nort. & Western	1919-'24	4½@5	5.55	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.30
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1919-'23	4	@4½	6.00
Reading Co.	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'26	5	5.75	5.35
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	@6	6.40
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	7.00	6.20
Southern Railroad	1919-'24	4½@5	5.75	5.30
Union Tank Line	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50
			6.50	5.50

PLAN FOR CHEAPER FOOD.

Produce Exchange Asks President to Remove War Restrictions.

The New York Produce Exchange directed an appeal to President Wilson yesterday asking him to take prompt action to remove the present war restrictions on food products and to discontinue price-fixing as now applied to hogs, grain, and similar commodities. Conditions of supply and demand, it was asserted, should now be allowed to govern prices. If these were to be permitted full sway the Exchange believes that there would be brought about a material reduction in the cost of living. With reference to wheat a special memorandum was added to the resolutions adopted by the Exchange in which it was asked that the present method of handling the 1918 wheat crop and the price for the same remain as at present. With reference to special agreements the resolutions said:

"In cases where the Government is obligated, either by law or by agreements entered into in good faith, to maintain prices, we are in favor of an honorable fulfillment on the part of the Government of such obligations up to the present time, but not beyond. Such obligations should be at once terminated or canceled, and just an equitable adjustment should be made to provide for any actual bona fide loss accruing under such agreements, believing that such a course would be wiser and economically safer, as well as more just and equitable, than to maintain the prices at a high and artificial level to the benefit of about 30 per cent. producers against about 70 per cent. consumers who are now suffering from the high cost of living, which we believe is not justified by the actual conditions of supply and demand now existing."

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Record.
Am Bank Note	1½ Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Bates Mfg	1½ Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Com. P. R. & L. pf.	1½ Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Continental Motors	1½ Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Edwards Mfg.	3 SA	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Kellogg Switch'b'd	2 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
National Acme	1½ Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Nort. & Western	1½ Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pennsylvania	1½ Q	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
Pressed Steel Car	1½ Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Do pf.	$2 Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 11
Standard Oil, Ind.	$3 Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 4
Do	3 Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 3
*Payable in scrip.	3 Ex	Feb. 28	Feb. 3

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Thurs.; cloudy and cooler Fri.

Tenn.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

Ohio—Cloudy and rain Thurs. and Fri.

Mich.—Rain or snow Thurs. and Fri.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	89	92
2s, Panama, '38, reg.	97¾	98¾	3s, Fed Land Bk, '35	102¾	103¼
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	97¾	98¾	4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	104¼	105¼
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¼	101¼	100¼
4½s June, 1965	100¼	101¼	100¼
4½s Mar., 1963	100¼	101¼	100¼
4½s Nov., 1957	100¼	101¼	100¼
4½s May, 1957	100¼	101¼	100¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¼	96¾	96
4½s Mar., 1964	96¼	96¾	96
4½s Apr., 1966	96¼	96¾	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96¼	96¾	96
4½s Sept., 1960	96¼	96¾	96
4s May, 1959	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91¾	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¼	91¼	90½
4s Nov., 1955	90½	91¼	90½
4s Nov., 1936	93	94	93
4s May, 1919	99¼		99¼

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
3s Nov., 1955	81	81			
3s Nov., 1954	81	82¼	81		
3s May, 1954	81	81			

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.35	4.60	
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.35	4.60	
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.35	4.60	
4½s 1919-1923	4.50	4.30	4.50	
4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.30	4.50	
3½s 1940-1963	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1930-1939	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1922-1929	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1918-1921	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1940-1956	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1926-1930	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1919-1925	4.60	4.40	4.60	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
36 Con Coal	81½	81	81				
65 Con Power	106	104¾	106	25 Mer Trust	108	106	106
260 Davison C	36¼	36	36	12 North Cent	73½	73½	73½
55 Elkhorn	28½	28½	28½	10 W, B & A	26½	26½	26½
10 Farm Bank	44	44	44				

Bonds.

$1,000 City & Sub Wash 5s	100	100	100
11,000 Coaden B 6s	89¾	89½	89¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
125 Ahmeek	70	70	70				
100 Alaska Gold	3¾	3¾	3¾	32 Osceola	48½	49	49
45 Anaconda	57½	57½	57½	140 Pond Creek	13	13	13
110 Ariz Com'l	11¼	11¼	11¼	13 Shattuck	13	13	13
135 Calu & Ariz	59½	59	59	50 Seneca	13	13	13
79 Cop Range	42	41¾	41¾	5 St Mary's Ld	42	42	42
380 Davis-Daly	5	5	5	50 Superior Cop	5	5	5
325 East Butte	9¼	9	9	1,600 Super & Bos	2½	2½	2
20 Franklin	3¾	3½	3½	100 Trinity	2½	2½	2½
50 Hancock	5¼	5¼	5¼	200 Tuolumne	78c	78c	78c
10 Inspiration	48¾	48¾	48¾	25 U S Smelt	43¼	43	43¼
70 Isle Royal	24¾	24¾	24¾	75 Do pf	45	44¾	44¾
100 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	100 Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	338 Utah Con	8	8	8
30 Mohawk	51	50¾	50¾	110 Utah Cop	69¾	69¼	69¾
30 New Corn'a	16	16	16	325 Utah Metals	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼	200 Victoria	2½	2½	2½
40 North Butte	10¼	10¼	10¼	135 Winona	95c	95c	95c

Railroads.

20 Mass Elec	3	3	3
200 Do pf	16	15½	15½
195 New Haven	29	28	28¾
13 Old Colony	100	100	100
10 West End	44	43	43
5 Do pf	85	82½	82½

Miscellaneous.

100 Int P Cem't	5	5	5
30 Mass Gas	82	81½	82
4 Do pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 N E Tel	92	90	90
2 Pullman	122	121	121
1 Plant pf	95	95	95
124 Stewart	33	32¾	32¾
276 Swift	122¾	122	122½
80 Torrington	55	54½	54½
80 United Drug	94	93½	93½
350 United Fruit	162	159	159
51 United Shoe	45	44¼	45
70 Do pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
50 Venture	7¾	7¾	7¾
30 Walworth	18	18	18
3 Warren Bros 2d pf	39	39	39
80 West Union	87½	87	87¾

Bonds.

$5,000 U Fruit 4½s	100	100	100
9,000 Ventura 7s	95	95	95
1,000 West Tel 5s	90	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Armour pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	50 Pub Serv	91	91	91
85 Booth Fish	19¼	19¼	19¼	10 People's Gas	46	46	46
120 C C & C pf	104	104	104	42 Quaker Oats pf	102½	102	102½
258 Cudahy	104	103¾	104	610 Sears, Roeb	174	172	174
400 Do rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	50 Do pf	120	120	120
25 Com Edison	114	114	114	801 Stew. Warn.	87	86¾	86¾
315 Dia Match	110	110	110	1,112 Swift & Co	102	101¾	102
1,995 L McN & L	21¾	21¼	21¾	1,100 Swift Int	44¾	44¼	44¾
180 Lindsay	13¾	13½	13¾	497 Un Carbide	36¾	36¼	36¾
20 Midw Util pf	53	53	53	25 Wilson	39	38¾	39
				30 Do pf	97	97	97

Bonds.

$3,000 C C & C 5s	48	48	48
8,000 Ch Teleph 5s	96¾	96¼	96¾
10,000 C Ed 1st 5s	94¾	94¼	94¼
$28,000 Pub Ser Nor Ill 5s	87½	87½	87½
2,000 Wils 1st 6s	97½	97½	97½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Am G, N. J.	66½	66½	66½				
20 Cam Iron	41	41	41	70 Lehigh Nav.	72	72	72
10 Cramp	80	80	80	13 Penn Salt	84½	84½	84½
15 Elec S Bat	53	53	53	365 Phil Elec	25	24¾	25
50 Ins Co, N A	27¼	27¼	27¼	405 Phil R T	25¼	24¾	25
1,855 Gen Asp't	57½	55	56¾	1,500 Ton Belm't	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,924 Do pf	92¾	88	92	230 U G Imp	73	72¾	72¾
410 Lake S Co	17¾	17¾	17¾	35 West Coal	75	75	75

Bonds.

$8,000 A G & E 5s	87	87	87
6,000 E & P 4s ctfs	70	70	70
3,000 N J Trac 5s	89	89	89
3,000 LV Coal 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
$5,000 L V G 6s con.	102	102	102
1,000 L Sup Inc 5s	59½	59¼	59¼
12,000 P El 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000 Welsbach 5s	95	95	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	16½	17	16½
Atlantic Refining	1100	1125	1100
Borne-Scrymser	475	495	475
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97	94
Cheesebrough Mfg.	200	310	290
Continental Oil	475	500	490
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37
Cumberland P L	175	185	175
Eureka Pipe Line	180	190	180
Galena Signal Oil, com	85	92	88
Do pf, new	100	105	100
Do pf, old	115	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line	164	168	164
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	103
Int Pet Co, Ltd	20	21	20
National Transit	16	17	16
New York Transit	195	205	195
Northern Pipe Line	108	113	108
Ohio Oil	314	318	315
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	75	80	75
Prairie Oil & Gas	640	650	650
Prairie Pipe Line	268	272	269
Solar Refining	350	370	350
Southern Pipe Line	177	182	175
S W Penn	98	102	98
Stand Oil of Cal	263	267	263
Stand Oil of Ind	745	755	750
Stand Oil of Kan	530	540	520
Stand Oil of Ky	355	365	360
Stand Oil of Neb	490	510	490
Stand Oil of N J	675	680	677
Stand Oil of N Y	305	310	307
Stand Oil of Ohio	460	470	460
Swan & Finch	98	102	98
Union Tank	112	115	113
Vacuum Oil	395	405	395
Washington Oil	33	37	33

TELLS OF WAGE INQUIRY.

Consumers' League Reports Findings in the Case of Working Girls.

The Consumers' League made public yesterday a report of a survey of the cost of living of girls employed in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The report says that in proportion to costs the girls in most cases were receiving the same wages that were paid in 1918. According to the report, the cost of living has increase... as follows: Clothing for women, 112 per cent; food, 85 per cent; fuel and light, 25 per cent; incidentals, 62 per cent.

The League found 3,016 girls receiving less than $12 a week. Of these 45 per cent were receiving less than $10 a week; 30 per cent less than $9, and 11 per cent less than $8. The statistics, it says, were gathered at the high water mark of wages in 1918 from employment files where trained workers register. The industrial history of the girls, the report says, showed a lack of standardization and failure to recognize long years of faithful work. Cases are cited of girls who after working 15 and 20 years receive $8 and $11 a week.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was a firm tone to values at the close of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices were substantially higher in the standard industrials and rails as the result of an active demand which was more than sufficient to absorb what stock was offered. This demand made for a general advance in the final half hour and had a favorable influence on those stocks which had shown a reactionary tendency previously. Reactions and rallies alternated throughout the session but price improvements, except in a few issues, were maintained.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Alaska Jun	2	2	2				
120 Allis-Chalm	30¾	30¾	30¾	140 Mo Pacific	23¾	23½	23¾
20 Am E Sugar	69¼	68¾	69¼	10 Nat E & S	48¼	48¼	48¼
180 Am Can	46¾	45½	46¼	10 N Y Lead	67¾	67¾	67¾
20 Am C & F	90¾	90¾	90¾	110 N Y Central	70¾	70¼	70¾
10 Am H & L	14¼	14¼	14¼	40 NY, NH & H	29¾	29¾	29¾
700 Do pf	81	78¼	78¼	30 North Pac	89½	88¾	89½
10 Am Ice	39½	39½	39½	90 Ohio C Gas	42¼	41¾	42¼
10 Am Linseed	48½	46½	46½	570 Ohio Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
900 Am S & R	69¾	69¼	69¼	20 P A P	67	67	67
60 Am Su Tob	102¾	102¼	102¾	187 Pennsylvania	45¼	44½	44¾
70 Am T & T	99¾	99¾	99¾	20 Pierce-Arrow 39	39	38¾	39
840 Am Tar Cop	57¾	56¾	57¼	20 Pierce Oil	17	17	17
10 A. G & W	98½	98½	98½	20 Pitts Coal	45½	44½	44¾
880 Bald Loco	68¼	67¾	67¾	30 Ry St'l Spgs	71¾	71¾	71¾
160 Balt & Ohio	46½	46½	46½	520 Reading	78¾	77¾	78¾
30 Batopilas	1¼	1¼	1¼	30 Rep I & S	72¾	72½	72¾
1,030 Beth St'l	58¼	56	58	400 Sinclair Oil	33¾	33¾	33¾
880 B'klyn R T	22	21¾	21¾	460 So. Pacific	97¼	96¾	96¾
50 Cal Petrol	22¾	22¼	22¼	110 So Railway	23¾	23½	23¾
120 Cen Leather	57½	57	57½	1,650 Studebaker	47¾	45¾	47¾
120 C, M & St P	37½	36	37½	10 Tenn Cop	13	12¾	13
50 C, R I & P	23	22½	22¾	70 Texas & Co	139¼	138¼	138½
130 Corn Prod	47¾	46¾	47	755 Texas & Pac	32	20½	31
310 Crucible	54½	53¾	54¼	120 Tob Prod	74¾	74¾	74¾
110 Cuba Cane S	24	23¾	24	110 Union Pac	126	125¾	125¾
560 Dist Secur	53¾	51½	51¾	150 Un Cig St	112¾	111	112
30 Erie	16	15¾	15¾	310 U S Rubber	98¾	98	98¼
60 Gas W & W	28¼	28¼	28¼	23,530 U S Steel	90¾	89¾	90¾
60 Gt Nor Ore	36¾	36¼	36¼	455 Utah Cop	43¾	43¼	43¼
150 Inspir Cop	43¾	43¼	43¼	50 Va Car Chem	69¾	69¾	69¾
110 Int Mer Mar	23½	22½	22¾	20 Wilson Co	30¾	30¾	30¾
2,460 Do pf	100¾	100	100	80 Westing El	41¼	40¾	41¼
60 Int Nickel	26½	26½	26½	160 Willys-Over	23¾	23½	23½
70 Int Paper	38	35½	36				
30 Kan City So	17¾	17¾	17¾				
30 Kenn Cop	32¼	31½	32¼				
20 Lack Steel	64½	64½	64½				
4,810 Mex Petrol	160¼	156	156¾				
20 Miami Cop	24¾	24¾	24¾				
60 Midvale Steel	42¾	41¾	41¾				

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 ‡Aetna Exp	6¾	6¼	6¾
50 ‡Air Red'n	54½	54½	54½
300 B-Am T Co, rct	23¾	23½	23¼
600 Do common	22¾	22¼	22¾
2,200 ‡Dict Prod	24¾	24¾	24¾
7,000 ‡Gen Asp't	57	54½	56¾
3,500 ‡Do pf	93	88¾	92½
250 ‡G W Prod'n	118	118	118
4,500 Hupp M C	6¼	5¾	5¾
1,200 Int Rubber	18	17¼	17¼
2,950 Key T & R	54½	53¾	54¼

2,000 ‡Mar of Am	4¼	4	4¼
500 ‡Nat C & I	52	50½	51
400 N A P & P	3	2¾	2¾
5,000 ‡Per P & R	4	3¾	4
1,600 Sub's Boat v t ctfs	11¾	11¼	11¼
500 ‡Swift

THE BUSINESS WORLD

The workmanship and fit of these dresses are so perfect that they are really far beyond what you would expect at an amazingly reasonable price.

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Cloak and suit house making a better line of coats, suits and capes is open for several offices to sell their output on a 5% commission basis; all transactions strictly confidential. Box B 348 Times.

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Auctions.

Continuation Starting With Lot 1801
Important peremptory auction sale of the entire stock of
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(in liquidation)
Inventoried at over $250,000.00
Today, Thursday, Jan. 23rd, at 10:30 A. M.
On the Premises, 881 Broadway, (at 19th Str.,) N. Y. C.
Today's Offering Will Include
large quantities and most staple part of stock and will complete the sale; large lines of the following will be offered:

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SILK NETS
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WHITE GOODS

Also 6 Cases of Laces, Chiffons and Nets in Bond.
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Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2343.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED LASTS, Shoes.—Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., 19th and B Sts., Washington, D. C., will receive bids on a proportion of lasts, Munson-Goodyear Welt, which have been used for manufacture of Army Shoes. Bids are invited on any quantity of these lasts. Numbers of pairs of shoes made on each last varies. Lasts can be inspected at various Zone Supply Offices located in the following-named cities: Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. Bids should be made in duplicate on special forms in time to reach Washington by A. M. February 5th, 1919, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as desire to attend. Specifications and forms for submitting bids may be obtained on application to Surplus Property Division, Reference S. P. D., No. 258 CE.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN POPLIN Wanted.—Cash; tan, Quaker, Rokie, Copen, Poplin. Kurlander Bros. & Herfield. Madison Square 9356.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, zybellines, mercerized plush fur effect cloth, anything suitable children's coats; attractive prices; spot cash. Rosenberg, 45 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Juilliard's 110 or equal; open for quantity, all colors. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Burgundy or wine, 54 inches wide. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

CAPES Wanted.—Coats, dolmans, and snappy style suits in the better grade. 40 West 27th, 6th floor.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on new, snappy samples. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

CAPES Wanted.— Jobber placing orders on capes, better grade, all week, until 12 A. M. 5th floor, 29 West 35th St.

CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted, black and white; quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 9087.

CLOTHS Wanted.—Will buy quantity of cheviots and poplins, in high shades only. Farragut 4717.

COATS Wanted.—We will look at Spring dolmans, capes, and sport coats, high grade only. Call fourth floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 30th St., (30th St. entrance.)

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Looking at better kind only; will look all day. Miller Cloak and Suit Co., 11 West 20th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Children's Spring coats; jobber can use quantities. Write, stating what you can make for February delivery. K 235 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats, suits, and capes. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at new style suits and coats all day. Use freight elevator, 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

COATS, Capes, and Dolmans Wanted.—Placing orders on better-grade Spring merchandise. 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing order on new coats and suits all week. 29 West 35th, 5th floor.

COATS, CAPES Wanted.—Dolmans, smart styles, ladies, misses. Call Thursday and Friday, 131 West 35th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Dolmans and Capes; better grade Spring samples. 122 West 26th, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high grade Spring coats and suits. 32 East 31st St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted. — Children's jobber looking Spring styles. Call with samples, 8-10, 40 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders; also juniors. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS, CAPES Wanted.—Dolmans of the better kind; jobber placing orders. Room 505, 339 5th Av.

COATINGS Wanted.—Three-quarter Flagler's, 1800, or similar for cash. B 862 Times Annex.

COATS, CAPES, and SUITS Wanted.—Better grades only. 15 West 26th, 1st floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of tan, olive, or brown crank, (mixture suitings.) Apply Borgenicht & Sons, 9 West 24th, 12th floor, mornings only.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Denims, linene, lawn, jean, 64-60, 68-72, 80-80, percale, 76-72, 88-80, 96-100 nainsook. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gram. 6227.

COTTON GOODS and Linings Wanted.—For cash, below market price. Nehemiah Gitelson, 317 Canal St.

COTTON PONGEE Wanted.—Black; open for a quantity. Chelsea 9229.

DELHI Wanted.—American and all wool serge single warp. Chelsea 4077.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgette, crepe, and taffeta; waists, underwear, and petticoats wanted for export by prominent international merchants. B 282 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity taffeta, georgette, satin, or cloth dresses; samples 9 to 12 daily. Wiener, 20 West 33d St., fifth floor.

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Any quantity; Spring garments; spot cash; jobs only. Farragut 8154.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are ready to place orders on dresses and skirts. Call every morning, 10 to 1, first floor, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders, better grade dresses, all materials; bring samples daily. 1,160 Broadway, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Georgette, taffeta, crepes, any quantity, cash. Albert, 130 W. 25th.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DEVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Silvertones, velours, Forstman, and Botanys, all colors; American 032, 0360, reindeer, trecos, Read's 5800, 7161, Andrews 5782, Garfield's 5810, all colors. Orchard 8245.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H., all shades; also F. & H. velour. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

EVORA, Bolivia and Cashvel wanted for spot cash. Samuels & De Malo, 6-8 West 32d St.

FRENCH LINEN Wanted.—Forty-five-inch, colors. Call Madison Square 1404.

FURS Wanted.—Jobs in furs of all descriptions; also furs for coming Fall season. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Interested in 20,000 yards of georgette, dark colored only; price no higher than $1.05, spot cash. L. Feinberg, 189 6th Av., 1st floor.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—100 pieces, three-thread; high shades; must be cheap for cash. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Madison Square 6870.

KERSEYS Wanted.—110, taupe and brown. Gramercy 1913.

KHAKI Wanted. — Open for all wool and worsted, cash basis; mail samples with lowest prices. Box OO 614, 1,265 Broadway.

OVERCOATING Wanted.—Melton, navy, regulation 30 oz.; Main 2533.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, P-10, Lapinix, any quantity, at $3 cash. Greeley 4099.

POIRET TWILL and Tricotine Wanted.—Good quality; Spring shades; cash. Mad. Sq. 4180.

POIRET TWILL OR TRICOTINE Wanted.—Tan, good quality. Madison Square 821.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan and gray, Arthur Joel's, Saxonia, or American woolens, Poiret twills, tan and navy, serges, Pekin and Copen. Greeley 2030.

POPLIN Wanted.—High shades, American, Brightwood, Walworth; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

POPLINS Wanted.—06077 or 90610. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

POIRET TWILL and Gabardines Wanted.—All colors. Parness, Farragut 2369.

POPLIN Wanted.—In high shades for spot cash. Farragut 4080.

POPLIN Wanted.—Burgundy and 'taupe, all wool. Chelsea 7897.

SATIN AND CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Heavy; close prices. Dayan Silk Garment Co., 338 West 17th St.

SATINS Wanted. — Black only, 36 inches wide, good quality, up to $1.42½ yard. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

SECO Wanted.—Quantity no object; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity navy blue only, 6120, 6122, W. F. X., and W. F.; spot cash; must be very cheap. M. Silverman & Sons, 1,135 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

SERGES Wanted.—99, Whitman's, navy, rookie, pekin, and copen; 1464, pekin, copen; 774, gray and copen. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of Nos. 9 and 104 Whitman serge and 11433 botany and navy; must be cheap. Phone Mad. Sq. 8093. Mr. Gottlieb.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 800, 99, 519, 11433, 54289, 7120; price must be low. K 234 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Copenhagen, similar quality as 6801, for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of style 812 Cleveland in black and navy. Merchants' Exporting Co., Stuyvesant 3411.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity 7120 at low price; cash on delivery. Wire Lederer Bros. & Co., Chicago.

SERGES Wanted. — Black, navy, 838, 9, 09070, 0936, 0066, gabardines 4666, all shades. Greeley 8578.

SERGES Wanted. — Bachman's American woolens, for clothing trade. 4th floor, 69 Worth St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 99 navy and black; must be cheap. Madison Square 9935.

SERGE Wanted.—99, 7614 navy, black, tan, poplin; Spring shades; for cash. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange 54289 or 6120, navy, for black, tan, or gray. Hopert Bros., 137 West 25th St. Farragut 3864.

SERGES wanted—Navy, 11 433 519 54 289, or similar for spot cash at a low price. Farragut 8880.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 09070, 9, navy and rookie, for cash. S. Stootsck & Co., 37 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Brightwood 4632, Whitman's 104, 99. Gramercy 4404.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 99, must be reasonable. Chelsea 0965.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES wanted—54 289 774, in black and navy. Call Mad. Sq. 5,738.

SERGES Wanted.—838, 99, 104, poplin 90610. S. Z. Stein, Gramercy 845.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy 1464. Farragut 2815, Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0609, navy only; quantity. Stuyvesant 7270.

SERGE Wanted.—285, 0936,; exchange navy for black. Joseph Durak, Greeley 8133.

SERGES Wanted. — 11433, black, and 7120 navy. Shapiro, Madison Square 8606.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 9-774 and F. P. L. Call Madison Square 7080.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds, any quantity; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—3859, 9, navy, black, at a price; cash. Farragut 707.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 8158, 99, 7122, 4666, 4059, 4061. Gramercy 1337.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 navy and Newport, large quantities. Gramercy 6510.

SERGES Wanted.—Tan, Rooky gray, 09070, 0936, 838, at right price. Gramercy 6174.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 4,408, also botany 2187. A. Bernstein, Gramercy 4476.

SILKS Wanted.—Jobs of satins, taffetas, peau de cygne; odd shades; seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped tub; also other silks; must be cheap. Leroy Shirt Co., 114 5th Av.

SILK Wanted.—Open for any quantity in odds and ends for cash. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity in all silk fancy linings; cash. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard henna, Pekin, Copenhagen, victory. Leibman & Hurwitz, 138 West 21st St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Bochman, Pekin, Copen, tan, beige; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades; Holden, Leonard, Joels; spot cash. Third floor, 9 West 35th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; also Garfields, 4718 tricotines. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Spring shades. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—High shades; Tricotine, Velour; checks. Farragut 597.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—We are ready to place orders on Spring suits and coats; call with samples. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders better made suits and coats. Call all week, 4th floor, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade suits, coats, and capes. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber looking at better grade suits only. Call all day, 45 West 35th St., 5th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders all week from 11-8, on misses' chic suits. 37 West 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber now placing orders on new smart samples. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on novelty blouse suits; call 4 to 6 P. M., 8th floor, 110 West 25th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Of better kind; jobber placing orders. Room 506, 339 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—50 pieces Stehli or similar make, navy and black; cheap. Louis Lazarowitz, 432 4th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Can use short ends from ½ yard up; any quantity; cash. Phone Farragut 3666.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Can use any color; no blacks; any quantity; changeable or plain; cash. Nadler, 7 West 18th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeable and plain colors; quantity no object. Room 1618, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2029.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Garfield's 4718 or similar, navy, tan, gray, and taupe. Madison Square 9208.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. serges, Holden-Leonard silvertone. Ben Ginaburg Co., 49 West 24th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Poriet twills, velours, in Spring shades, for cash. Madison Square 8586.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Garfield's 4718; tan, gray, navy; any quantity. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St., Farragut 8797.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, navy, also poiret twills. Madison Square 8478.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Poiret twill and serges. Farragut 8868.

TRICOTINES and American Poplins Wanted.—00610. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 W. 26th.

TRICOTINE and Poiret Twill Wanted.—Good quality; Spring shades; cash. Mad. Sq. 4180.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy blue. B. Lasker, 123 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweights, 6-4 cotton warp and all wool. Weinstein, Diamond & Cohen, 141 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy or exchange brown and navy for taupe 544, 13009, 11050, or similar weights. Gramercy 2065.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES, SERGE Wanted.—In high shades; spot cash. Friedman, Simon & Co., 44 West 28th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 544, 13009, 11050, brown, taupe, and navy, must be cheap. Madison Square 3935.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., all shades; also duvet de laine. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS, POPLINS, SERGES, AND COVERTS Wanted.—In all shades and makes. H. Drusin & Son. Farragut 3486.

VELOURS AND POPLIN Wanted.—All colors. Parness, Farragut 2369.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight taupe only; spot cash. Chelsea 6549.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweight; Spring shades. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050; cheap for cash. Spring 7553.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Must be cheap; any colors. Krischer, 19 University Place.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Any quantity, off price, light weights and heavy weights, spot cash; call with samples. Elias Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway. Spring 9697.

WOOLENS wanted—Velours, silvertones, spring shades, and American poplin, black. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER FURMOSS and Hudson Bay; reasonable. Farragut 9976.

BLANKETS.—All wool khaki and gray, 6-4 goods, $3.50. Stuyvesant 8883.

BOLIVIA, Silvertip, De Laine, 1150, all Spring shades, to close out. Jack, Farragut 9762.

BROADCLOTHS.—110, black, navy, brown, green and taupe; also light and heavyweight velours. Gramercy 2991.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., Botany, Spring shades; velour, Reade 5800; tricotines. Farr. 5759.

BROADCLOTHS. — Botany 515; all colors. Madison Square 7039.

CAPS.—Buyers of blue serge caps wanted. Henry Strauss, 45 Bond St.

CHECKS.—Black and white; 4 pieces Parker Wilder deer, 5 pieces and 3 pieces De Land deer serge. Weiss, Mad. Sq. 7073.

COATEES.—Beaver, mote, and Baffin seal; 500 sacrifice before moving. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; reduced prices; Bolivia, silvertones, Normandies, pom pom, pile fabrics, &c.; Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Special for jobbers; newest Spring style; very cheap; suits on racks for immediate delivery. B. Rabinowitz & Sons, 50 West 15th St.

COATS.—American poplin coats, half lined, special $9.50; quick delivery. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 9th St., near Broadway. Stuyvesant 2496.

COATS.—2,000, closing out prices, large assortment, colors and materials, fur and self trimmed. Sipkin & Gorshen, 15 East 26 St.

COATS.—Ladies', junior and children's velours and plushes; big assortment of furtrimmed and plain, at closing-out prices. Elsen & Son, 152 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COAT PLUSHES.—Silvertones, velours; silvertones, broadcloths; the best 500. on the dollar. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—2 to 6, 8 to 14, all materials, to close out at a sacrifice on account of moving. Rosh Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out 300 smart velour coats, fur trimmed, all lined, regardless of cost. Louis L. Ginsburg, 28 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Sacrificing velours, trimmed raccoon, sealine, coney collars, $10 up. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart Spring styles on hand; immediate delivery; see special at $8.50. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—400 cloth coats in velours to close out at a big reduction. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th St.

COATS.—Salt's plush, plain and fur trimmed, for sale purposes. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 28th.

COATS.—500 nutria shawl collars all wool pom poms, velours, broadcloths, at a sacrifice. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS.—200 ladies' and juniors', close out cheap before moving to new quarters. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st St.

COATS.—2,000 serge, poplin, shepherd check, 2 to 6 on hand; will sell very low. Katcher, 1,115 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COATS.—Job 40 crystal cord coats, pussy willow lined; raccoon shawls, tailored. A. Watterson, 141 West 21st.

COATS.—100; regular prices, $12.50 to $16.50; will close out for $7.50. 19 West 27th St.

COATS.—300 fur-trimmed at a sacrifice before moving. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

CORDS.—100 dozen pillow cords, mercerized, all colors; can be used as bath robe cords; $1 per dozen. L. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

COTTON GOODS.—Annual inventory clearance sale at remarkable low prices of odd lots second—Remnants and regular goods. Call at once for choice selection. Calbro Mills, 546-548 Broadway. Spring 814.

COTTON GOODS.—Organdies, voiles, different grades, Repp, Poplin, Lenine, Gabardine, Pique, Jean, far below market prices. Brookdale Textile Co., 39-47 West 19th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobbers' and exporters' cotton drills, gabardines, hollands, voile; full assortment; below market price. Call, or write, Grage & Dabah, 276 Canal St.

COTTON GOODS.—Dress manufacturer has high class new 1919 patterns for sale at a price. Mannie Solomon Co., Inc., 31 E. 31st.

COTTON GOODS.—3 cases, 36-inch, 64-60 nainsook. Lipshitz, Spring 8431.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread ivory, flesh, navy, black; also Georgette, all colors, below market price. Madison Square 8047.

DRESSES that create sales. Spring models, all wool French serge; $5-$10.50; embroidered satins, taffetas, georgettes, $6.75-$16.50. "There is a reason." Want to be known by the values I give. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Georgette, satin, taffeta, jersey, and serge; large assortment for street and afternoon wear at reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Wonder Dress, 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Immediate sacrifice before retail at larger quarters; tremendous bargains; perfect merchandise. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—All-wool Jersai dresses at $6.75 net; we also make satins, taffetas and serges at prices cheaper than elsewhere L. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESS LININGS.—Dress manufacturers; buy ready-made dress linings, cheaper and better than you make them; save time, labor and money. Farragut 8890.

DRESSES.—Georgette and taffetas of the better kind; will make sacrifice. M. Sternberg, 132 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge and party, for immediate delivery. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta, snappy styles, $6.75 up; big values; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles in silks; don't fail to see our taffetas specials at $5.75. Silverman, Stock, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge on hand; assorted styles; will sell at low prices. Mark Perlman, 31 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, jerseys; 50 per cent. off; good styles. Fifth floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—300 snappy serges, $3.75; 200 beautiful taffetas, $6.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Children's wash dresses, 6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big value. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, wool French serges, $6; jerseys, $9.75. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 all wool serges to close out at sacrifice price. Pan American Dress, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES, 2,000 velvetians, serges, and silks, to close out, $3.75. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Children's all-wool serge to close out. Goldberg & Bros., 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Newest Spring models, for jobbers; all materials. Marietta, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 beaded Georgette, all colors. Goldberg & Abrams, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, georgettes, serge, and evening. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Jobs serges, sateen, taffetas; 1,000 close out. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Satins, serges, velvets, to close out, reasonable. Seid, 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—300 serge to close out, reasonable. American Costume, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jersey and serge, to close out. William Siechel, 54 East 29th St.

DRESSES.—Wool serges to close out. Chelsea 2280. Call Mr. Kowars.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. and Botany Yalama; all Spring shades. Mad. Sq. 5825.

GEORGETTE, Crepe de Chines; colors; prices right. Max Schwarz Silk Co., 122 5th Av.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, immediate delivery, $1.15 per yard. Kremer, 31 E. 27th.

GINGHAM PERCALES, 60-64; 40 cases; big range; assorted, selected plaids and fancies; under market; quantities only; immediate delivery. Call Broad 4881.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—All kinds; biggest assortment; great sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8871.

GINGHAMS.—Lancaster staple checks. Phone Spring 633.

GLOVES.—On account of moving, will close 200 dozen ladies' capes, pique prix seam, gray and tan; No. 1 goods. Phone 7325 Spring, or call at 656 Broadway. Anker Glove Co.

MOHAIRS.—Imported black and blue; prices reasonable. Greeley 2810.

KERSEY, velours, Juilliards 2002, Americans 11052, botany broadcloth, 315 colors, reasonable. Gramercy 5087.

OVERCOATING.—American 724, 25 pieces blue Melton, $2.40 net; 426, 15 pieces blue kersey, $2.50 net. Tel. Spring 2947.

PANAMAS.—Also high shades and black, all wool and cotton warp in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Plains and fancy, below market price. Max Schwarz, 122 5th Av.

PERCALES, 68x72, hundred cases, first-class, light assortment, for sale cheap. Telephone Franklin 1390.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, taffeta, black and colors, at $2.25; immediate delivery. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th.

PLAID SATINS.—26 pieces, all colors. 5th floor, 140 5th Av.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—P. P. L., 774, 767, 777, B. P. N. L., S. P. A., N. P. A., H. W. P., 228, 230; also shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St.

POPLINS.—774 black, navy, $1.85; tan, $2; P. P. L., high colors, $1.95; 0677 taupe, Burgundy, navy, $2.25; 3 serge, $1.45; V. S. L., $1.25; 87-774c.; X. X., 72½c.; 566, $1.85. Carity, Gramercy 3260.

POPLINS.—Andrews 6009, high shades, also navy, 774, 650, Gera 503, 8158, Panama 7802, Amoskeag, also gabardines. Herman Bruner, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 4264.

POPLINS.—American, 67091/2, $1.17½; 767, $1.75; Stevens serge 3850, 12075. Gramercy 845.

POPLIN.—Silk, Susquehanna; cheaper than market price, on terms. Chelsea 2210.

POPLINS.—American, navy, 90610 and 06077. Telephone Greeley 1544.

RAINCOATS. — Ladies' single textured, to close out. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th.

SECO SILK, 25c.; voiles and organdies, mercerized, 15 cases, 18c.; batiste, nainsooks, at a price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SECO.—We call it Sidney silk; low prices. Nathan & Heyman, Farragut 2838.

SERGES.—Poplins and all-wool flannels; also high shades and black, 0936, 09070, 838, 235, 54289, 104, 99, 7120, 8158, Botany 809, 11433, 1464, 7008, WFX., MFL., 528, Broadhead 500, 8090, 8700, 7800, Whitman's 774, 228, PPL., BPNL., PNA., American poplins 90610, 06077, also big variety fancy skirtings. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES, poplins and gabardines; 54289, 4060, 4060, 4408, American 0026, 0036, 6093, Broadhead 500, 8700, Jamestown 7302, 9605, Geras 7008, 9056, 10388, 10706, 2137, Pacific WFX, CFL, Barney, Adrose & Scotias poplins, Whitman's 1210, 1209, 3, 774, Atlas gabardines. Raymond Woolen Co., 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES 9058, 3850, M. F. L., V. S. L., 54289, 4061, W. F. X., F. S. G., C. S., C. S. G., W. S. S., S. B. G. L., T. P. S., 1717 K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES, Poplins, Broadcloths, and Velours. —519 W. F. X., 4632, 3708, Newports, 11438, Cleveland 9288, M. F. L., 4860, 1080. Madison Square 651.

SERGES.—Navy, black, and high shades, 1464, 519, 806, 7614, 8703, Walworths, Hyman Bruner, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 4264.

SERGES.—Whitman's 99, navy, No. 9, copen, green, brown; Stevens, 3850 navy; quantities to close out. Phone Gramercy 3445.

SERGES.—We have them, any color, any make, any quantity. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 1337.

SERGES.—3700, 9288, 7120, 1464, 809, 11433, WFX 800, 7302, 4632, poplins 6600½, 6009, 774; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—7120, 528, 1464, 1210, 54289, 8665; all shades; reasonable. Spring 4369.

SERGES.—11433, $1.80; 1464, $1.85½; 54289, $1.45; 7120, $1.50, net 70 days. Madison Square 6666.

SERGES.—Poplins, velours; quick delivery to cutting-up trade. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—All kinds; biggest assortment; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES, poplins, gabardines, Spring shades velours 519, 9056, 9288, 0609, 54289, 09077, 090610, 3421, 774, 10764. Farragut 2951.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—MFL and PPL very cheap. Simon Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Phone Farragut 2932.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS COMPANY
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WAISTS of COTTON

Every favored style in all the popular wash fabrics—

Voiles
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Batistes

White and dainty colors.

Moderately priced.

See our line of Stout sizes also. Famous for fit and finish.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES.—7120, 09070, 11433, 1464, 94, 113, 106, 1210, 774, 4860; very cheap. Davidoff Co., Mad. Sq. 4622.

SERGES.—Whitman 104, Garfield 907, greens, to close out at $1.25 cash. Chelsea 6618.

SERGES.—54289, 3865, WFX, 764 S, 0609, 3850, 838, and other numbers. Gramercy 3001.

SERGES.—Gilbert's 8200, 518, 809; very cheap. Mad. Sq. 8598.

SERGES.—7120, 54289; all colors. Gramercy 512.

SERGE.—7120, original tickets, navy, $3.45 cash; only 22 pieces. Greeley 3535.

SERGES.—20 pieces navy 4632 F. Brightwood, $1.65 net. Spring 7217.

SERGES.—No. 3 Whitman's; very reasonable on terms. Chelsea 2210.

SERGES.—Gera 787, Dunmore 6422, American 0609, U. S. 235. Stuyvesant 7843.

SERGE.—09070, 10 pieces navy; best cash offer accepted. Chelsea 4076.

SERGES.—American Woolen 09070, 40 pieces, navy, $2.20 net cash. Gramercy 2796.

SERGES.—6120, $1.30; 7120, $1.50; 795, $1.60; 7002, $1.174. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—All wool, 36 inches, 4002-87 Whitman, 75c. Telephone Farragut 3489.

SERGES.—1464, 4632, 11433, 0609, 54274, 9240, 642, on terms. Gramercy 3961.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch width. X 304 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery. Georgettes, Georgines, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, flies, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; crepe meteors, fancy silks, radiums, wash satins, crepe de chines, peau de cygnes, georgettes. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILK FAILLE LUSTRE, Susquehanna, all shades; price reasonable. Madison Square 2804.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high-lustre poplin, $2; fancy silk novelty, $2.25 up; biggest value; Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS, wool and silk, to close out; Spring line ready, clever styles, good values. Pioneer Skirt, 3 West 29th.

SKIRTS.—Poplins, $2 up; silks, $2.25 up; immediate delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobs of wool serge and poplin, $2.25 and up. Matzkin & Schiff, 27 West 24th St.

TAFFETAS.—Newest shades, $1.15 up. Max Schwarz Silk Co., 122 5th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 4718, all colors, including navy; also Arthur Joel. Madison Square 1820.

TRICOTINE.—Ardrosa, tan, gray, henna, and taupe. Call Madison Square 7080.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield's rookie, F. & H. 5800 navy. Madison Square 4173.

TRICOTINES. — Navy and black; Garfield's 4718. Madison Square 5825.

TRICOTINES. — Black, navy, tan, rookie, gray, Peking; $3.20. Farragut 6750.

TRICOTINES.—In all shades. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

VELOURS.—American 032, brown and burgundy, 13009, 11050, 12046, 544; blue, brown, green, burgundy and black Thibet. Call Gramercy 3493.

VELOURS.—American 032, reindeer, taupe, clay, green, burgundy and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS.—Spring shades, henna, victory red, and others. Chas. Cohen Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6174.

VELOURS.—Terra cotta, all shades; U. S. 838, 235. Andon Mills. Gramercy 6934.

VELOURS, checks, Oxfords, 0036, 11433; cheap. Greeley 6042.

VELOUR.—Botany, Spring shades; also 11433, 1464 serges. Farr. 5759.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, 24-inch, all shades, 90c. Rosh-Mayers, 17 West 28th.

VELVETS.—18-inch silk-faced; reasonable. Kempner, Lambert, 254 4th

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BABY BOYS' SUITS
ROMPERS — CREEPERS

From $9.00 to $36.00 Doz.

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The wise buyer will visit HEADQUARTERS before placing his Spring Order.

All-Wool Men's Wear SERGE SUITS
Full lined with Peau de Cygne, $12.75

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WE HAVE Several Thousand
DRESSES
For January Sales
in Serges, Satins, Taffetas & Georgettes, at close-out prices.
OUR SPRING LINE IS READY.
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PARTY DRESSES
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Looks and feels like silk—but at quite a different price—particularly adapted for Sport Garments.

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SILK SKIRT SPECIALISTS
ALL WOOL PLAID SKIRTS
STOCK ON HAND AT ALL TIMES
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CHILDREN'S & INTERMEDIATE DRESSES
SPRING LINE READY. GOODS SUITABLE FOR SALES ON STOCK
PRICE: $12 up
Alliance Dress Co.
130 W. 29th St. Phone Farragut 2777.

SPIRITED BIDDING FOR FURS.

European Buyers Make Big Purchases at St. Louis Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—Eighty thousand civets were offered at the opening of the fur sale this morning, and they attracted many buyers. They sold at an advance of 10 per cent. and for a total of $15,000. The day's sales amounted to $550,000, making the total for the three days $2,300,000.

Twenty thousand house cats sold from 9 to 90 cents each, for a total of $10,000; 5,500 ringtails sold quickly for $5,700; 500 swift fox went for $750; 300 hair seals brought $2,000; 400 mountain lions sold for $1,500; 1,700 leopard and leopard cats brought over $8,000; 1,400 bears sold for over $20,000; 130 polar bears brought $3,000.

At the afternoon session 118,000 ermine attracted strong and steady bidding. American choice lots brought good advance prices. The entire offering brought about $285,000 at prices nearly the same as at the October auction.

There were some extra choice skins in the offering of 1,000 silver fox. Paris and London buyers bid heavily and contention was strong throughout this sale.

European buyers purchased well with considerable confidence in the market, declaring that Paris can absorb large quantities of the finest furs. Because of European shortage, buying was heavy. Buyers stated they expect the era of high prices to continue abroad, and see no reason why prices here should drop. American buyers expected prices to decline.

CUTS SEA FREIGHT RATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Reduced ocean freight rates over various routes, including some special rates on commodities to Belgium, which are expected to aid in reconstructing the commerce of that country, were announced today by the Shipping Board. The new rates follow:

Cotton from American gulf ports to Ghent, $5.10 a hundred pounds; phosphate rock from Florida to Antwerp and Ghent, $40 a gross ton; cocoanut oil from North Atlantic ports to Antwerp (and Rotterdam), $50 a long ton; rosin from American ports to Liverpool, $2.80 a hundred pounds; pine tar and turpentine from Atlantic ports to Liverpool, $3 per hundred pounds; coal from American gulf ports to Chile, $16.50 a gross ton; coal from Hampton Roads to Hawaiian Islands, $20 a ton; tanning extracts from Curacoa to New York, $30 a long ton; barley from the Pacific Coast to the United Kingdom (for the Food Administration), $52.50 a short ton.

More Buying in the Drug Trade.

General resumption of buying is reported in the drug trade, and inquiries have increased. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. Many products are lower, including acetanilid, carbolic acid, glycerin, mercury, and cocaine. Camphor has advanced owing to scarcity, and Russian ergot is higher. Prices of dyestuffs remain steady, with few exceptions. Some dealers have been unloading too rapidly and have sold at concessions in fear that still lower prices might cause heavy losses. Benzol has advanced. Toluol is very plentiful and the price is low. The Government still holds large supplies. There is new life in heavy chemicals, and prospects are brighter for larger domestic business and for export trade.

Combinations in Women's Hats.

Besides the combination of chrysanthemum braids with georgette there are also displayed combinations of lisere with georgette and pineapple braid in women's hats that range in price from $24 to $42 a dozen, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. A few of the medium-sized mushrooms in lisere with georgette crowns have thick layers of ostrich covering the entire upper brim. Moiré ribbon forms a prominent trimming feature on the lisere models. Wide ribbon flares on the crown in a contrasting shade and soft ribbon edges are seen. On the smaller shapes there are entire ribbon crowns.

In the Coat and Suit Trade.

There is very little activity in the women's coat and suit industry at present, and it is said by firms in this trade that the buying will not start until the retailers have purchased their Spring lines of dresses. The sales that are being made are relatively small in comparison with last year's business. This, however, is not causing much concern in the trade, as most of the business is looked for during the middle of next month. Conditions outside of the city are not as good as was anticipated, but it is expected that most of the buyers will come into the local market for their merchandise.

Larger Size Shirts Wanted.

In view of the lull in the shirt trade during the last two months of the past year, many of the manufacturers of men's shirts have been unloading their stocks, and in some cases reducing the price. This, it is said, accounts for the numerous shirt sales is now being held throughout the city. Althoughout the sale of these goods has been exceptionally good in the retail stores during the past month, buyers are still holding off to a certain extent. Where orders were formerly received for shirts ranging from 14 to 14½ in size, retailers are now asking for the 15 and 15½ sizes. Many of these are being sold to men recently discharged from the service.

Wamsutta Sheeting Prices.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. have issued the following price list on Wamsutta wide sheetings, the figures representing a reduction of about 12½ per cent.:

Width.	Wamsutta.	New Bedford.	Percale.
42-in.	.35½	.36½	.41½
5-4	.38	.39½	.46½
50-in.	.40½	.42½	.51½
6-4	.43	.45½	.56½
65-in.	.58½	.61	.71½
8-4	.66	.68½	.80
9-4	.73½	.76	.88
10-4	.81	.83½	.96
11-4	.88½	.91	$1.04

Have Advanced Prices.

In the local trade there has been a decided increase in the sale of leather handbags and suitcases. Orders that are being received from the New England States are very large, but in the West and on the Pacific Coast business is not as good as was expected. Some of the firms in this industry have advanced the prices on these goods that range from 50 cents to $2, depending upon the size and the quality of the material used in the construction of the article.

Fall Lines of Men's Hats.

During the last week many out-of-town buyers have been in the local trade looking over the Fall lines of men's hats. For the most part, the buying has been rather light, as the tendency seems to be to hold off for lower prices. Owing to the prevailing prices of silk, fur, and leather, it is the contention of the makers that there will not be any break in the market until the prices of these materials are much lower than what they are quoted at present.

Orders for Lace Curtains.

Lace curtain buyers who are now in town are devoting much attention to filling in orders for the Spring season. Owing to the depleted stocks in the retail stores, the merchandise that is now being sold embraces a wide range of patterns in various materials. Although there is still a big sale in the West for marquisette curtains and yard goods, more calls are being received of late for voiles. It is expected that after the inventories in the retail stores are completed more buyers will be in the market for these goods.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Irving National Bank has issued a pocket edition of its commercial map of Latin America for the convenience of commercial travelers in those countries. It contains data of all kinds useful in facilitating and extending trade.

Concerns engaged in making floor coverings have formed the National Wholesale Floor Coverings Association to promote better business conditions for those engaged in the trade. The officers are: President, L. B. Clough; First Vice President, W. C. Hanton; Second Vice President, H. J. Alexander; Secretary, E. W. Goodman, and Treasurer, H. E. Stickel.

Another of the schools of foreign trade, established at various centres, is to be organized by the Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, under the direction of E. E. Pratt, formerly with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Lectures will be given weekly on eighteen Wednesdays.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers of 1,270 Broadway, have added the following accounts: Miller, Rhoades & Swartz of Norfolk, Va., and the Block & Kuhl Company of Peoria, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABILENE, Texas—W. A. Minter, Jr., general mdse.; Albert.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; 1,133 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—H. Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. F. Krastell, mgr. shirt, overall factories; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Brothers; A. Feldman, linens, blankets; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum, waists, dresses, house dresses; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cablens Co.; E. G. Colwil, domestics, silks; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; N. Sauber, vellings, cotton piece goods; 1,182 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, piece goods; Grand.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; C. E. Holt, blankets, linens, white goods; 108 Franklin.
BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 B'way.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; E. J. Bartlett, quilts, toweling, white goods, draperies; 396 B'way; Cumberland.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. Walsh, women's dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' sweaters; Miss Thulin, women's coats; Miss E. Murphy, misses' suits; Miss D. Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Otis, women's coats; Miss Watts, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Cathcart, laces, neckwear; basement buyers, Mr. Cohen, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Keniner, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 260 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; H. E. Gahwe, silk, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; G. Debus, jewelry, silverware; Mr. Bensen, toys, sporting goods, trunks; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, negligees; 2 West 37th.
CHICAGO—Catalogue House; M. M. Philipsborn, ready-to-wear; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Clements, women's cloaks; Mrs. M. Moore, women's waists; Mrs. E. Dubiits, children's cloaks, dresses; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; L. Weiskopf, men's, boys' clothing; 368 6th Av.; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; E. A. Stevens, silks; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Holbrook, women's skirts; Miss F. Anderson, infants' wear; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO — Phillipson & Co.; B. Le Sloan, dress goods, silks, domestics, furn. goods, laces, neckwear; Grand.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. G. Stevens, suits; Miss M. Dunlap, women's suits; Miss Wethered, misses' suits; 44 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; J. P. Loos, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. H. Garvey, cloaks, suits; F. O. Perry, dresses; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Joseph S. Loeb Co.; J. Loeb, millinery; 33 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Vincent, jobs Georgette, crepe de chine waists; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss S. Cohen, waists; Miss E. Reutlinger, silk, cotton underwear; 116 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss Robbins, women's shoes; A. A. Garey, waists, basement; 225 5th Av.
DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; H. Hymes, linens, wash goods; 1,150 Broadway; Hargrave.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; W. H. Hirst, rugs; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; F. Hirsch, notions; 19 East 24th.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krening, millinery; F. B. Fraser, Miss McNamara, linens; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. H. Thorne, representing; 43 Leonard.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Salm Bros.; I. Salm, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—C. Snowberger, women's garments; Breslin.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Shrago, dry goods; Breslin.
GREENVILLE, Ill.—Weise & Bradford; G. W. Weise, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; J. Thompson, bargain basement; 23 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. W. Bowman, dry goods; C. R. Bowman, rugs; 1,270 B'way; Continental.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. Sheehan, waists, petticoats; 404 4th Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—Grand Leader; J. Wolfstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCardell & Bauer; J. H. McCardell, ready-to-wear, millinery; 303 5th Av.; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; H. C. Gerlach, carpets; 1,270 Broadway; Hermitage.
JACKSON, Ga.—C. Mallott; H. S. Downs and A. F. Whitney, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th; Grand.
JACKSON, Mich.—Dach & Hershey; I. M. Dach, muslin underwear; 1,182 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Schoenfeld, skirts, dresses; 339 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Stores Co.; Mrs. E. Whitford, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupius, jewelry, leather goods; 25 Madison Av.; Broztell.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; Miss L. Murphy, waists; F. G. Ramsey, coats, suits; 1,150 B'way.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; A. A. Cauler, furn. goods; 37 W. 26th; York.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeiffer Bros.; Miss Vann, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., hosiery; D. Lubin, ready-to-wear, waists; 1,150 B'way.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Blass Dry Goods Co.; J. G. Blass, A. Pyke, J. Berger, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Strauss & Sons Co.; A. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; Mrs. L. Coleman, women's waists, misses' suits; 1,150 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, suits, coats, skirts; 37 W. 26th.
MILWAUKEE—Field's; S. T. Gans, coats, suits; Claridge.
MONROE, La.—Masur Bros.; Mr. Masur, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—J. L. Cobbs & Co.; Miss A. Morris, millinery; 1,170 B'way; Imperial.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Dreyfuss, waists; 303 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Tooke Bros.; W. A. Brophy, tie silks; Manhattan.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; Miss F. Schell, infants' wear; 212 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—Meyer Israel Co.; B. Argus, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NEWPORT, Ark.—H. Clay Sanders Co.; Mrs. H. C. Sanders, ready-to-wear; 35 W. 32d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, coats, suits; Miss P. Sykes, rep.; 1,270 B'way; Gregorian.
NORFOLK, Va.—New York Sample Store; M. Manheimer, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Bristol.
OAKLAND, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Yohl, cloaks, suits, waists, children's garments; 43 W. 16th.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—Frank Stein & Co.; Mr. Stein, women's wear; 116 W. 32d, R. 1303.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Weiss, jobs georgette waists; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Criscola, serge, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Weiss, suitings; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Kowitz, coats; Miss Epstein, suits; Miss Koenig, dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs millinery; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. McCrohan, waists; Miss A. J. Troupe, dresses; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. M. Winters, waists, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann-Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; M. Herskowitz, upholstery goods, curtains, draperies; 404 4th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Berkshire Mfg. Co.; G. W. Pease, pants; Murray Hill.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Mrs. G. M. Ridlon, coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; Miss S. Farmer, Miss V. Cryer, millinery; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE.—New England D. G. Co.; B. F. Robinson, coats, suits, millinery; Imperial.
PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, coats, suits, waists; P. D. Paxton, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; F. L. Lockett, flowers, feathers; 303 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Miss Epstein, representing; C. W. Herman, dresses, basement; 225 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Reub, Isaacs & Co., Inc.; R. M. Isaacs, woolens, cotton goods; 1,133 Broadway, Room 1120.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; S. Bernstein, men's, boys' furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. G. Hickey, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—People's Credit Co.; J. Zobel, cloaks, clothing; 200 5th Av.
SAN ANGELO, Texas—Baker-Hemphill Co.; W. Apple, dry goods, notions; 395 B'way.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zions Co-op. Mercantile Institution; R. A. Patrick, silks, velvets, ladies' furn. goods, cloaks, waists, notions, laces, ribbons; A. H. Woodruff, domestics, dress goods, blankets, white goods; 80 Worth.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Saulson D. G. Co.; Mr. Hickok, notions, jewelry, hosiery, gloves, underwear; G. C. Margozewitz, domestics; 1,150 B'way.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum Co.; Miss M. E. Jones, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Colonial Cloak & Suit House; S. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 B'way, Room 1015.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss Loeb, infants' wear; Miss E. Mason, women's coats; Mrs. M. Gaskell, women's suits; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Reich & Lievre; M. Reich, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Yohl, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 43 W. 16th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; J. Rainstein, infants', children's, boys', men's wear; 1,150 B'way.
SCOTTS BLUFF, Neb.—Fliesbach & Sons; H. S. Fliesbach, general mdse.; McAlpin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; M. J. Fohn, basement ready-to-wear; 450 4th Av.
SELMA, Ala.—Ellasberg Mercantile Co.; Mrs. Marx, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Dreyfuss D. G. Co.; S. Dreyfuss, notions, dry goods; Miss Norsek, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; Miss I. MacFarlane, gloves, umbrellas; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Superior Millinery Co.; S. J. Hamelberg, J. A. Ring, millinery; Bristol.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; J. C. Poole, mdse. mgr.; 105 Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 684 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; J. P. Coveney, woolens; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Sensenbrenner's; J. J. Sensenbrenner, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—I. Russack & Sons; S. J. Russack, men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Meyer & Goessling; L. J. Meyer, waists, dresses; Herald Square.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; J. A. Langhols, dress goods; O. E. Spaeth, jewelry, leather goods; E. R. Clark, wash goods; L. W. Gerard, general mdse.; 100 Grand.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Whaley & Anglin; F. J. Whaley, furn. goods; Breslin.
TALLADEGA, Ala.—Goldberg & Lewis; Mrs. M. Smith, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 1,261 Broadway; Marlborough.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—J. Goldberg, suits; 37 W. 26th.
UTICA, N. Y.—Fink Bros.; J. B. Fink, men's furn. goods, hosiery, shirts, clothing, sweaters; Broadway Central.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss Miller, ladies' ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank R. Jellef; Mrs. M. Goodman, coats, suits, waists; Holland House.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, Winter coats, dresses; 1,140 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Dixon Co.; Mrs. A. Water, millinery; McAlpin.
WASHINGTON—S. Bendheim, mfrs.' hats; Wellington.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Scott's Cloak House; W. D. Scott, coats, suits, corsets; Grand.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
YAKIMA, Wash.—H. L. Callahan Co.; Mr. Cahallan, ready-to wear, dry and fancy goods; Prince George.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; J. Bowmaster, men's furn. goods, shirts, overalls; 72 Leonard.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Joseph Nicchia and George P. Foulk of New York City were admitted to practice.

Original—Ex parte in matter of A. P. Fricke, pet.—Motion to file pet. for writ of mandamus submitted for pet.

178—Dominion Hotel, Inc., plain., v. the State of Arizona.—Passed to be restored.

184—The New York Central R. R. Co., successor, &c., plain., v. A. C. Porter, for herself, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file brief for defendants.

348—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., plain., v. the Western Union Telegraph Co.—Assigned for hearing with case 176.

180—Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas, apit., v. Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Mfg. Co.—Submitted.

108—Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., apit., v. City of Richmond.—Argued.

170—Union Tank Line, plain., v. W. A. Wright, Controller General of Georgia.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

176—Northern Pacific R. R. Co. et al., pets., v. E. W. McComas.—Argued.

176—The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., plain., v. J. R. Baird.—Submitted.

176—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., apit., v. Western Union Telegraph Co., and 348—Louisville & Nashville R. R., plain., v. the Western Union Telegraph Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 23: Nos. 176, (and 240,) 177, 179, 182, 183, 184, 185, (and 494,) 186, 187, (and 188,) and 189

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Holt<Wabash Ry. / Stumpp & Walter Co< NY Steam Co. / Woodbury<Boody, Van Vliet<same, Rich<Boody, Macoks<same, Maxham<Boody, So Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. / Hoye<Ellis Adding, &c, Co. / Snack<Erie RR. / Darderi<Cent RR, NJ. / Regal Button Works< Baird Mach Co. / Anderson<NY C RR. / Brown<Penn RR. / US<Six Rings. / De Velasco<Freund.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Cantine & Co<Blackford. / Eldrn & Man Ferry Co<SS Seaboard. / U S Shipping Board< SS Chippewa and Java.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal. Trials: / Murray Rothbart. / Yee Tom. / Thomas Winkle. / Edward Fickler. / Michael Keogh.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 11 A. M. Argument: Macomber<Elsner.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 223, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Co<Janin et al, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 315, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

Admiralty at 11 A. M.

Postinis<Olga, (on trial.

Common law:

Parry<Cricket SS Co, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Tiedemann<Tiedemann. / Babarsky<Drew et al. / McDonald<Mohawk Gas Co. / Johnson<Syracuse Dry Goods Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Re Bischoff. / Botsky<48th St Co. / Branch<Latham. / Looney<Black and White Cab Co. / Stewart<Dan Casey Co. / Guenther<Ridgway Co / Gordon, Inc<Mass Bonding & Ins Co. / People ex rel Dunn< Ludwig.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Conn Alloyed Metals Co<Earle. / Schwartz<City & Sub Rome Co. / Martini<Warner Hudnut Co. / Mass<Burch. / Caldrai<Cullen Transp Co. / Sanders<Sayer. Steam Laundry Co. / Joseph & Bros Co< Stabinsky. / Allen Lane Co<Naylor & Sikind<Cooking-ham. / Josephine<McAdoo. / Roth<Roth. / Hoyt<Katz. / Carpenter<Carpenter. / Waumbek Mfg Co< Casino Waist Co. / Shapiro<same. / Re Ewing & Miles, Inc, (Gregory.) / Aresoni<Ullrey. / Tussenbrock<Tussenbrock. / Craig<Adams. / Moore<McPhillips. / Lennan<Lennan. / Mayer Pump Co<(2.) / Schwartz<Schwartz. / Smith<Smith. / Watts<Watts. / Seymour<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank. / Egelson<Egelson. / Bodenstein<Oppenheim. / Lennan<Lennan. / Taubin<Lester Austern, Inc. / Preston, Inc<Rice, Moore<Perot. / Lefkowitz<Reiss. / Kuttner<Kuttner. / Aronson<Bushman. / Rubin<Katz. / Pomeranz<N Y Rys Co, (2.) / Rothman<same. / Rosenberg<same. / Bonnenberg<same. / Bohnsman<same. / Smith<same, (2.) / Schmidt<same. / Stanton<same. / Roberts<same. / Taylor<same. / Tierney<same. / Ventura<same. / Ghozer<same. / Genger<same. / Brehm<same.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Douglas<Boston Transcript Co. / Levison<Kahnweller. / Holman<same, (3.) / Preferred cause: / Prudential Iron Wks< Non-Column Garage. / General calendar: / Block<Block. / Moder<Moder. / Lewis<State Bank. / Force<Force. / Dey<Seaver. / Nat Soc of Music, Inc<Bailey. / Hughes<Techt. / Miller<Schwarts & Co. / Weisberg<Weisberg. / Elliott & Co<Ozman. / Sims<Sims. / Heinman<Joslin. / Cohen<Grossman. / Rieger's Sons, Inc< Everard's Breweries.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.

Royal Card & Paper Co<Metro Lith Co. / Breslow<Altman / Bobel<Salzman. / Friedlander<Rosenthal. / Goetz<Wharton, Atlantic Sales Co< Shore Shipbldg Co. / Berg<Brix. / Goodman<Rubinstein. / Kubie Co<River Leafe / Waterman<Turnble-In Co, Inc. / Post<Magalos. / Paulson<Jansson Rty Co. / Trainor<Trainor. / Waydell & Co<Am Trading Co. / Berensman<Weber. / Solomon<Union Sav'gs Bank of Augusta. / Irvin Trust Co<Tull. / Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter<Hechtopt.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—Cohen<Baron. / Schatz<NY Cent. RR. / Weiss<Bassel, (2.) / Bila<Bloomingdale. / Katz<Mallory SS Co. / Workin<NY Rys. / Holders Realty Co< Speitze. / Silberberg<Grand Central Palace Co. / Barner<Richman. / Nudelman<NY Con RR. / Zappler<Union Ry. / Burhans<Bishop. / Neger<Lowenthal. / Green<Hulbert. / Harveys<Marmus. / Bernstein & Shapiro< Brenner. / Village Garage<Farrell. / James<Steinburger. / Liberty Nat Bank< MacFarland. / Phillips<Blumberg Bros Co. / Feller<Friedman. / Wright, Inc<Maresca. / Elliott<Amer Star L. / Hubschmitt, Jr<Hercules Steel Co. / Maher<Picker. / Pictorial Review Co< Miller & Crozier Co. / Nelson<Citizens Bank. / Palmer<Nat'l Film. / Mears<Levitt. / Bauchsbaum Co< Mayes. / Person<Hartmann. / Nordstrom<Ledyard. / Lindsay<Moreton. / Bressugh<Keating. Case on.

PART IV.—At 10 A. M.

Kandel<Combined R E Interests (2.) / Field<Schubert Bearing Co. / Jaba<Union Ry. / Cohen<O'Connell. / Austin<Beeman. / Goldstein<NY Rys. / Jacobowitz<Union Ry. / Kassner<Kinsella. / McCarthy<NY Rys. / McShane<Degnon Con. / Clark<Variety, Inc. / Thomann<NY Rys. / Beloff<Cohen. / Hervereaux<Black & White Cab Co. / Wolf<NY, N M & H RR. / Gelb<Int R T. / Carbola<NY Rys. / Cooperson<Rachman. / D'Angelo<Feldman. / Luculto<same. / Voight<Johnson. / Blaichta<Allied Mut Liab Ins Co. / Filangeri<Morse D D & Repair Co. / Mahley<Muller. / Ricciardi<G I R T. / Richard<Ulker. / Hofstetter<Foster. / Lalla<Hiesman. / Castellana<same. / Nachanowitz<Joseph. / Fahy<Wilck, (2.) / Mangio<Conley Foil Co. / Parker<Swift & Co. / Ray<US Garages, Inc. / Helmowitz<Steinmetz. / Bunt<Grosner. / Varong<NY Rys. / Van Rensselaer<NY Rys. / Macaluso<Feldman. / Peters<McKeown. / Smith<same. / Bornstein<Johnson. / Fiscitello<CNY. / Bradley<NY Co Nat Bank. / Stoltzenberg<Burns Bros, Inc. / Palumbo<Raporel SS. / Schaenman<Int R T. / Moskowitz<Klauber Bty Co. / Ricciardi<Lemon. / Buffum<Hocndorf. / Jacobs<C I & B RR. / Kellar<Griffler. / Hellman<Int R T. / Friedenberg<Rosenwasser. / Laxer<Keystone Tire & Rubber Co. / Goodwin<Canonia. / Frank<Ryan. / Warwick Art Studios, Inc<Sackett & Wilhelms Corp. / Lund<Lund. / Kraut<Richard. / Vail<Bernstein. / Leiberger<Weyhmann. / Phil<Matthews. / Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co<Skroder. / Hemingway<Marsten, Ord & Hastings Co. / Sklamberg<Zeckowitz. / Beaver Eng & Con Co< CNY / Von Dorn<Crary. / Schoonmaker Co, Inc< Hirsch. / Hallowell<Headden, Nat City Bank of NY <Schwarzstein. / Mundheim Co<US Fid & Guar Co. / Madero<Bros<Miller. / Caracandis<Dugundji. / Albright<Byrne<. / Weiss<Am Burlesque Assn, Inc. / Goodney<Yadofsky. / Davis<Plant. / Logan<Turner. / Wachsman<Simpson. / Lesher<Mfg Jewelers Export Co. / Finke<Com Cas Ins. / O'Hanlon<McCreery & Co. / Gill<W Spencer & Son / Bilawski<C I & B RR. / Sullivan<NY Rys. / McInerny<Slater. / Cronin<Bergen. / Halpern<Frey. / Krakower<De Dilva, Becker<Peek. / Tapper<NY Rys. / Gopozzi<NY Con RR. / N McNiff<Schwarz. / J. McNiff<same. / Martin<Burchell. / Ericksen<Truth Magazine, Inc. / Abramowitz<Gross. / Cohen<NY Rys. / Pottebaum<Grossman. / Kraus<Pitsher. / Goodkin<Frantz. / Budiansky<Richard Carved Co. / Creweling<D, L&WRR. / Holland Security Co< Greenhut. / Greenbaum<Amdur. / Smith<Belt Line Ry. / Turn Verein of CNY< Bradley Con Co. / McGuinness<Duval. / Fay<Sarasohn. / Longon<Bailey Co. / Longo<Press Pub Co. / Shaw<Kornbluth. / Spiegel<Marsh. / Freydberg<Colan. / Rahe<Martin Taxi Service Co. / Zebrower<Boys' Club. / C Finley<Atlantic Transp Co. / H Finley<same. / W Finley<same. / Atwater<same.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate:
Aaron Datesgold.
Wills for probate:
Charles E. Fleming, Claus A. Meyn, Martin Simon, Josephine Baer.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Senkiw<Archbishop, &c, Russian, &c, Ch. / Knoop<A & L Radin. / Beauty Waists<Traphagen. / Rubenstein<Rosenfeld / Werthan<Weisfeld. / Donnelly<Swiss Colouro Co. / Frost Veneer Seating Co<Atlantic Cabinet / Merz<Gutsky. / Schneider<NY Con RR / Rway Adv Co<Winter. / Freiman<Frankel. / Dryfoos<Miller. / Pioneer Waists' Garment Co<Hollinger. / Nadler<Grand Lodge, I O F S I. / Aronow<Jones. / Wang<Greenberg.

Pulvin<Truchinskey. / Cramer<Byrne. / Austin, Nichols & Co< Kurtz. / Arker<Fisher. / Martin<Curwyn. / Bartley<Gould & Co. / Goodwin-Gallagher, &c, Corp<L P Fluhrer Co. / Froman & Hacker< Groseman. / Brenner<Heller. / Woodruff<Woodruff. / Kirsch<Mittenthal. / Malaman<Figlio. / Lippman<Rosenblatt. / Alland Bros & Co< Horikoski & Co. / Greenberg<Silverman / Miller<Quinn. / Forman<Friedman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McGowan<Miller. / Tannenbaum<Lindenburg. / Kaplan<Potter. / Massey<Lamb. / Jonda<Electo Co, (2.) / Pearlman<Tiedemann. / Rubin<Normandy Waist Co. / Bidley<Gordon. / Nash<Goldberg's Son & Co. / Lanzer<Int R T. / Freiman<Frankel. / Cohen<Penn RR. / Katz<Weiss. / Goldberg<Kline. / Muhlstein<Weiser. / Schlamofsky<NY Rys. / Strassberg<Wartikowitz. / Hirschhorn<Schiffman & Co. / Reimer<NY Rys. / Levy<Int R T Co. / Gross<same. / Vogel<same. / Scherkow<Taxi Cab Transit Co. / Slutzkin<Lobast. / Brodsky<3d Av RR. / Price<Cohn. / Nadelman<Levy. / Sachs<same. / Kaufman<42d St, &c, Ry. / Winkler<Goldberg. / Cohen<Rabinowitz. / Finkelstein<K & W Holding Corp. / Schatz<Brandwein.

Conti<Battaglio. / Forman<Friedman. / Mendelson<N Y City Int Ry. / Warren Products Co< Caravel Co. / Landers<N Y Rys. / Williams<Colt-Stratton Co. / Meltzer<Kush. / Kendler<Int R T Co. / Finkelstein<same. / Greenberg<1743 Forsyth St Co. / 61st St Bldg Co<Eltoma Rty Co. / Reader<Hall. / Yam<Lipman. / Sanitary Brass Wks< Rubin & Marcus. / Fire<Kobler Volcaner Y M B A. / Prokoseuner<Clyde Mills. / Symons<Shattan. / Roman<Nat'l Gum & Mica Co. / Kohn<NY Rys. / Elberger<Lawyers Mtge Co. / Wieser<117 Columbia St. / Feinstein<Weinstein. / Berger<Stein. / Vuolo<Fidler. / Rubenstein<Gibraltar Hauben<Rosenbaum. / Schwartz<Hall. / McKenna<Bordens Farm Prod Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Clear.

Schlesinger< Schlesinger<

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Ackerman<Blumenthal. / Prudential Knit Mills, Inc<Krasney. / Noeckelman, Inc< Field<Zuckerman. / Bank of US<Am Sea Grass Co. / Stein<Pergallo. / Fein<Kruger. / Birch<Richard Carvel Co< Co. / Regan<Jackson. / Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co<Am Union L. / N Y Overseas Co< Halle Perris Training Co. / Howes Const Co< Maryland Cas Co. / Crane<Litchfield. / Feinstein<S. Blumenthal Co. / Nathan<Strauss. / Weissman<Nat Liberty Ins Co. / Watney<Dannen.

New England Woolen & Dress Goods Mills, Inc<Schaum. / Perlman<Golden Lazarus, Inc< Kaplan & Meirowitz<Baum. / Cirricione<General Waist Co. / Landau<Levenschon. / Ritter<Internat'l Cloak, &c, Co. / Hurewitz<Kramer. / Maas<Hofmann, (2.) / Kalpern<Newark Rub. / Gotham Pearl Button Works<Am D G Co. / Boswell<Winter. / Tuttle<Simon. / Kupferman<Mirsky. / Rabinowitz<Goldstein / Lazarowitz<Sachs. / Tasconas<Mouwet. / Silberstein<Lefkowitz & Bros. / Kaufman<Kaplan. / Pelligrino<Atl Load. Case on.

PART IV.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re Lustig—Alfred H. Townley. Re Bresenoff—William Allen.

SUPREME COURT — Hendrick, J.—Kobre Assets Corp<Elliott—Hon. Charles S. Whitman.

SUPREME COURT — Finch, J.—Barrier< Green—Charles Weiser.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Finch, J.—Central Union Trust Co<Broadway & John St Corp —Margaret M Burnett.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Fleischman<Murray, (4.) / Oster<Westergren. / Thompson<Thompson & Same<McKeon. / Paskert<Thompson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Orr<Orr.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Jacobson<Brody. / Napolis<Booth, Veronica<Brody. / Campbell<Rosenfeld. / Skoultchi<Goldberg. / Whitney<Blake. / Palitz<Duemplo.

The following causes will be added to the ready calendar as required:

H Poulson<Mangels. / K Poulson<same. / D'Avola<Waites Motor Van & Storage Co. / Marks<Lewandowski. / Wynne<Corona Prov. / Tiley<Muellberger. / Guastavino<Rock. / Y Sneiderwitz<Ehnl. / H Sneiderwitz<same. / 9 Fox<Brunor. / L Fox<same. / Friedman<NY Rys. / Weigal<NY City Interborough Ry. / Zolenko<Union Ry. / W Zelenko<same. / Heliman<Corona Prov. / Abbenante<Union Ry. / McCarthy<Int R T. / Barchan<Grossman. / F Skupinsky<NY City Interborough Ry. / Skupinsky<same. / Hultgren<Union Ry. / Brilles<same. / Beatty<Peace. / Carey<NY C RR. / Rall<Neuman. / Rotenthal<Waites Mot Vans & Storage Co. / Liebenstein<Brown Adv Agency. / L Rosenthal<Waites Mot Van & Storage. / S Rosenthal<same. / Weber<Holsten. / Ueppalewicz<A J Foreman Chemical Co. / Verro<Union Ry.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2183.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Karpinski<Chelsea Fibre Mills, Inc. / Mehrstein<Navlys Co, (2.) / Maher<Stein. / Fenluer<Union Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Orth<Kronemeyer et al—Arthur N. Giegerich. Wheelwright<Ginsburg Rty Co—Jacques Mantinband.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Southard<Southard. / Re Breen. / Lockwood<Lamberg. / Fields<Fields. / Leo<Leo. / Oppenheim, Collins & Co<Weir. / People State NY<Libetti. / Haber<Libratti. / Re Partola Mfg Co< Coon. / Weintraub<John Clarke Estate. / Martin Rity<Bay View Heights R R Co (Normandie,) (2.) / Clancy & Van Aist Con Co<Brown. / Price<Walker.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Lasansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stutsky<Rosenblum. / Pattelli<Peterson. / Bourke<Pourke. / Davis<Isaacs. / Davidson<Davidson. / Schmitt<Schmitt. / Reiss<Reiss et al. / Lamb<Lamb. / Ruggiero<Ruggiero. / Fiori<CNY, (3.) / Gleason<Gleason. / Litfchild<Litfchild. / Highest number reached on regular call, 1254.

Rhinehart<Merguntine. / Segrest<Cognon Const / Luby<Luby. / Miller<Silkworth. / Deck<Levin (2.) / Long Beach Trucking Co<Weir. / Davies<Healey & Co. / Mason<Norwood. / Schwartz<Golden. / Buland<Tuthill. / Germen<German. / Rocker<Emmons Co. / Rosenwasser Bros< Workingmen's Co-op Pub Assn. / Boro Haulage Co<Garford Motor Truck Co. / Basho<Wakefield.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Young, J.; Part IV., Pendleton, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VIII., Kapper, J.

Feeney<Nassau RR. / Teague<B H RR. / Carey<C I & B RR. / Kinney<Hillin. / Rader<Cohen. / Hammermesch<Kemp. / Kadish<N Y Cons RR. / Hain<Reiss et al. / Baxter<Nassau RR. / Neidig<Shaw. / Ebbert<Cohn. / Monroe<Dressler Tunnel Ovens & ano.

O'Leary<Sand. / Goldstein<S Bklyn RR / Rosenthal<Bklyn Qns Co & Sub RR. / Haskell<Haskell. / Steinberg<Ward Baking Co. / Teubler & ano<CNY. / Sawyer<Wash Detective Bureau. / Sussman<Michaels.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Kennedy<Million. / Kornblum<Com Advertiser Assn. / Richer<Clover Farms Dairy<Dairy Candy / Paller<Nassau RR. / Federloo<Herman et al. / Bheparitis<Kaslauhas. / De Groff<Drysdale. / McGuire<Nassau RR. / Newman<Bennett. / Cogut<Bashist. / Shawe<Nassau RR. / Winslow<B, Q Co & S RR. / Talmud<NY Rys. / Anserson<CNY. / Us Title Guar Co< Burrough. / Binder<Perdigo. / Loeser & Co<Durland. / Davidson<Kramer & ano. / Highest number reached on regular call, 6007.

Hoch<Menton. / Magale<Brown. / Consalvo, an infant< Mansfield et al. / O'Beirne<B H RR. / Kruse<Schlessinger.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Peter Stappers, Rebecca Solomen, Nathan Levy, Anna Treckmann, Elizabeth Duffy, William Seaman, Harda Norrman, Caroline Landrox, Lena Saphir.
Accountings of:
Josiah White, Lawrence Lehman,

Joseph Eppig, George Burns, Marinus Emerins, Theodore Crohen.
Administration of:
Pincus Reichenthaler,
Estates of:
Weiss Infants, Mary Roche, Frederick Miller, Elizabeth Proudman, Margaret Chatfield, Benjamin Spatt.

County Court.

PART IV., May, J. PART V., Dike, J.—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—No day calendar.

Highest number reached on calendar is 749.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cohen, an inf<Laracco / Regan<Burck, & ano, as execrs. / Egan, an infant, &c< Thos Roulston, Inc. / Posser<Michaelfelder & ano. / Courtieri<Long Isl RR. / Smith<Marks, Lissberger & Son, Inc.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Seaman, an inf<Steff. / Hill<NY Cons RR. / O'Neill<same. / Quittner<Birnchberg. / Johnson<Daily et al. / Elliott<Reliable Bldg. Exper<Peli.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2022.

Beass<Mar Realty Co< Capell. / Sharp<Sharp. / Kantor<Krombach. / Lyle<CNY. / Aherns<Parker. / Feldman<Feldman. / Stern<Shea. / Cantor<Frucht. / Goldberg<Goldberg. / Harway Improve Co< Partridge.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1254.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Young, J.; Part IV., Pendleton, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VIII., Kapper, J.

Feeney<Nassau RR. / Teague<B H RR. / Carey<C I & B RR. / Kinney<Hillin. / Rader<Cohen. / Hammermesch<Kemp. / Kadish<N Y Cons RR. / Hain<Reiss et al. / Baxter<Nassau RR. / Neidig<Shaw. / Ebbert<Cohn. / Monroe<Dressler Tunnel Ovens & ano.

O'Leary<Sand. / Goldstein<S Bklyn RR / Rosenthal<Bklyn Qns Co & Sub RR. / Haskell<Haskell. / Steinberg<Ward Baking Co. / Teubler & ano<CNY. / Sawyer<Wash Detective Bureau. / Sussman<Michaels.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Seaman, an inf<Steff. / Hill<NY Cons RR. / O'Neill<same. / Quittner<Birnchberg. / Johnson<Daily et al. / Elliott<Reliable Bldg. Exper<Peli.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2022.

Hoch<Menton. / Magale<Brown. / Consalvo, an infant< Mansfield et al. / O'Beirne<B H RR. / Kruse<Schlessinger.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tompkins, J.—At White Plains at 10:45 A. M.

All motions noticed for the 23d are adjourned to 24th.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Keogh, J.—At New Rochelle at 10 A. M.

Miller<Jamaica Manor Realty Co (on trial.)

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Geno<Funk.

Balance of calendar goes over to February.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Earles<Contett. / McGee<Smythwick. / Lavigna<Dorrance. / Tocci<Menn. / Van Suetendael< Schneider (2.) / Gabriele<Badeau. / Yonkers Lumber Co< Hanlon. / Miller<Smith.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Considerable activity characterized the realty market yesterday, the chief feature of which was a report that the National Park Bank had practically closed negotiations for additional property on Fulton and Ann Streets, for the purpose of enlarging its Broadway bank building in the near future. In the Bronx the resale of the Great Northern Apartments closed a $500,000 deal and Manhattan was productive of several good transactions.

The officials of the National Park Bank declined to affirm or deny the reported deal but it was stated that the property to be acquired includes the well-known Mouquin's restaurant building and the old Brosnan's cafe, one of the oldest establishment of its kind in the city, at 151 Fulton Street, adjoining the bank building. The latter property, fronting 23 feet by 818 feet deep is owned by the Alexander Ventura estate and the reported deal involves the taking of a long lease by the bank. Adjoining is the Mouquin Restaurant property, at 149 Fulton Street, running through to 20 Ann Street, 23.1 feet on each street and 134.8 feet in depth. This is owned by the Pauline A. Morgan Estate. The old building at 18 Ann Street was purchased by the National Park Bank in 1917.

With the acquirement of this additional property the bank would control a frontage of 137.10 feet on Fulton Street and 114.14 feet on Ann Street. The bank building has a frontage of 50.4 feet on Broadway, flanked by the St. Paul building on the Ann Street corner and the old structure on the immediate Fulton Street corner.

The Great Northern Apartments Held at $500,000 Resold to Syndicate.

The Great Northern Apartments in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, recently sold by the Johnson Estate to Frederick Brown, operator, have been resold to the syndicate headed by Louis Cohen.

The porperty, which is appraised for taxation purposes by the city at $425,000 and was held at $500,000, consists of two six-story elevator apartments, occupying a plot 75 by 100, adjoining the corner of 180th Street, in the West Bronx section. It is fully rented, shows an annual income of $14,000, and was held at $90,000.

Private Dwellings Sold.

James H. Cruikshank has resold to Willy Ehernhauss the three-story dwelling at 116 East 112th Street, on plot 17.4 by 100. Harry Sugarman and E. A. Polak were the brokers.

Pease & Elliman sold for the Beekman Estate, Inc., on the leasehold site of the dwelling 120 East Sixty-fourth Street, on a lot 20 by 100. The buyer, a well-known banker, will occupy the premises.

Henry E. Poor purchased from E. H. Norton 119 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a plot 20 by 102.2, near Park Avenue. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Children's Aid Society Buys on Second Avenue.

The Children's Aid Society purchased from George Hampton 629 Second Avenue, a four-story brick building, on a lot of 27.6 by 92. The buyer holds title to the adjoining property on the northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, and now control a plot of 80 by 100. The building will be extensively altered into a gymnasium and club rooms. Henry Hof negotiated the sale.

The Bronx Market.

Elisabeth Shirley sold to Leo Miller for investment 2,206 University Avenue, a two-story private dwelling. McLernon Brothers in conjunction with L. Adler negotiated the sale.

The Queen Mab Company sold to an investing client of Hugo Wobst four brick houses on the south side of Eighth Street, 250 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Williamsbridge.

Brooklyn.

The Clinton Trading Corporation of Brooklyn sold to Louis J. Druss a four-family brick dwelling at 2,749 West Third Street, Coney Island, on a plot 20 by 100 feet. Bernard Heinberg was the broker in the transaction.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Eugene Craig Cochran 1,830 Seventieth Street, a two-story, two-family brick house, on a lot 20 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Hanson Construction Company, Inc., purchased from S. Goodman a plot, 73 by 109, at the southwest corner of Sherman Street and the Fresh Pond Road, Evergreens.

E. Karsch purchased from G. Haviland a plot, 113 by 100, on the east side of Fourteenth Street, north of Seventh Avenue, College Point.

A. Jacob sold to S. Papp a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Fourteenth Street, north of Seventh Avenue, College Point.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for the Crowell Publishing Company a residence on Storer Avenue, at Pelham, to Frederick B. Davies of Brooklyn. The property was held at $13,000.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Edwin Quackenbush to Arthur H. Carpenter the residence 80 Linden Street,, Woodside Park, Ridgewood, N. J.

Henry G. Atha of Newark purchased from Michael Bennett a country estate situated on the north side of Rumson Road, opposite the entrance to the Rumson Country Club. The property has a frontage on the Rumson Road of about 350 feet, and contains eight acres. There is a large modern residence on the property, which was held at $25,000. William H. Hintelmann negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

White-Goodman have leased the store on the Thirty-second Street side at 152 Madison Avenue to Spielmann & Co., silk merchants, and Spear & Co. in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased for the Hermanos Realty Company the entire building 129-131 Greene Street for a term of years to the General Merchandise and Warehouse Company, now located at 158 Wooster Street.

Gifford Pinchot has leased his six-story business property at 21 West Forty-fifth Street to a client of A. J. Robertson for a period of twenty-one years, subject to the existing leases.

J. Clarence Davies leased for Henry Frank to the Arden Manufacturing Company the three-story brick factory 446 East 148th Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for J. Archibald Murray the store and basement of the Inverness Building, 129-135 Lafayette Street, corner of Howard, to Lunkenheimer Company for many years located at 64 Fulton Street, at an aggregate rental of about $50,000.

Pease & Elliman leased the five-story and basement building 214 Franklin Street for George C. Carnegie to Joseph Kane for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

John J. Leonard is the buyer of the dwellings 229 to 233 West 129th Street.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet this evening at 147 East 125th Street.

There will be a public meeting in Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., on Friday evening for the purpose of co-operating with President Calvin D. Van Name in his demands for subway connection between Sten Island, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Balcolm Av, s w cor Latting, 550x100x—x 126; also Balcolm Av, s s, —x Latting, 225x100; S. E. Conklin against Bronx Dock & Land Co. et al.; Harvey De Raun, attorney; due, $24,776.24; taxes, &c., $2,051.54; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Haviland Av, s w cor Havemeyer Av, 305x 108; also Haviland Av, n w cor Havemeyer Av, runs n 108x e 175x s 25x e 100 to Havemeyer Av x s 83x w 280 to beginning; also Edwards Av, e s, 100 ft n of Latting, 75x100; Sarah E. Conklin against Bronx Dock & Land Co. et al.; Harvey De Raun, attorney; due, $15,490.18; taxes, &c., $9,179.56; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

1197TH ST, 17 West, n s, 165.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x76.10x14.6x73, three-story tenement and store; I. Z. Place against Samuel Sieland et al.; Wells & S., attorneys; due, $10,915.98; taxes, &c., $364.94; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, w s, 60 ft n of Leroy St, 24.8x75; Thomas W. Chrimes to Minnie H. Chrimes, Great Barrington, Mass., mtg $10,000, Jan. 15; attorney, T. S. Hale, 47 West 34th St. $1

CHERRY ST, 394, e s, 101.10; Scammel St, 46 and 47; Rebecca Richard to Alice L. Wright, 123 Parkside Av, Brooklyn, mtg $65,000, ½ interest, July 18, 1918; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 287 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; E. & J. Gordon Co. to Cecil Wright, mtg $3,000, July 18, 1918; attorney, same $1

FRONT ST, 128, w s, 90.8 ft n of Wall St, 75x18.6x irregular, foreclosure Nov. 28, 1918; Charles A. Curtin, referee, to Henry N. Young, 67 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Jan. 21; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $24,100

MADISON AV, 1,046, a w corner of 80th St, 60.2x88; Charles A. Stein and Royal Atlantic Realty Corporation to Moss Estate, Inc., 60 Wall St, mtg $60,000, Jan. 20; attorney, H. E. Rogers, 60 Wall St. $1

MANHATTAN AV, 312, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x80; Kochambeau Realty Co. to Malex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $135,500; attorney, Alexander S. Natanson, 170 Broadway $100

THOMPSON ST, 215, w s, 200 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100; Maria Canevari to Andrew Antonio and August D. Canevari, 215 Thompson St, Jan. 21; attorney, Charles Zerbarini,

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $30 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

47TH, 141 EAST. (Woolsy.)—Bedroom, sitting room, bath, kitchenette; silver, linen; grand piano, victrola; ground floor; rent $125.

49TH, 146 EAST.—Three-room apartment, with kitchen, fully furnished; immediate possession; $26 per month. Apply Apt. 24.

56TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsomely and luxuriously furnished; two very large rooms and bath; $200 a month.

59S.—Handsome fur, 2r, bath, kitch'ette, excl.; $125 mo. to Oct. de Flores, 402 Madison Av.

60S. (near 5th.) — Handsome apartment (floor;) two big rooms, kitchen, bath, city steam; $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

62D, 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms and two baths; modern building; Feb. 1 to Oct. 1. Telephone Lenox 9543.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 247 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Side; Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment to let, 6 to 8 months; living room, bedroom, bath, shower, extra toilet; sunny and light. Hubbard, 506 5th Av., Room 404. Telephone 6728 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 736.—Attractively furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, elevator, telephone. Sterling 1175.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 8974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 East 60th St.
Sublet 2 rooms, bath; complete service.

2 AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
furnished or unfurnished service, including meals if desired; new apartment, 22 East 48th St. G. M. Pearson & Co., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH AV.—Elegant, 8 rooms, 1 bath, in select section; 3 months; $150 a month; will make concession on longer lease. Phone Cathedral 8045.

10TH ST., 60 WEST.—Sublet to June 1, 4 outside rooms and bath, elevator, $110 monthly; references.

16TH, 123 WEST.—Four rooms, elevator, housekeeping. Baker, Apartment 140. 6600 Chelsea.

39TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, bath, kitchen, complete. Apply Supt.; references.

42D ST., 226 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $28 per week; fine hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $56-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 9255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment building, three-room apartment, tastefully furnished; $100 monthly; electric light included. Payson Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; attractively furnished; $155 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50TH, 100 WEST.—Overlooking Park, exquisitely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

53D, 210 WEST.—Leaving town, will sublet front apt.; living room, mahogany furniture, gas log; bedroom, ivory furniture; kitchen, shower bath, electricity, steam heat; $75; gentleman preferred; references, "Macgregory," Col. 3126.

69TH, 22 WEST.—High-class, two, three room apartment, kitchenette, electricity, maid service, refined surroundings; $150-$175.

80TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.) —Two, three-room apartments; $60 up; latest improvements; completely furnished.

70'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 344 WEST.—Will lease from Feb. 15 to Oct. 1 attractively furnished apartment; seven rooms, two baths, overlooking Hudson; linen and silver; $225; seen 2 to 5 P. M. Apply Captain.

80'S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, five rooms, bath; all light; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, WEST.—New building, 6 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished. Columbus 3974.

100'S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; $110 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

110TH, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful five sunny rooms, private house; elevator; convenient 116th Broadway subway; $125. Holmes, Cathedral 3774.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, non-housekeeping apartment, $100. Blum.

113TH, 590 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Seven rooms, bath, completely furnished; kitchen, toilets, extra lavatory; antique mahogany, Oriental rugs, piano, silver, linen; to July or October; no children; references. Apt. 20.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Furnished, 6-room elevator apartment; seen by appointment. Aldec.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Beautiful six-room apartment home, completely equipped, reasonable rent to proper tenant. Apartment 91.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY OF LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice
APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located.
RENTALS $100 TO $1,800 MONTHLY.
Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3090.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.
Fully furnished Apartments rented monthly.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired.
Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

CALL ON MILLER, 162 West 50th St., for list of apartments. Circle 3067.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Studio apartment, 4 rooms, fireplace, player piano; $200. Crane.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

GENTLEMAN, seldom in town, would share two-room and bath apartment; centrally located; reference required. Phone Columbus 4146.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
LAWSON & HOBBS, 165 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460.—Artistically furnished seven-room apartment, complete Steinway grand piano. For appointment, Mrs. Orr. Bryant 7730.

WEST END AV., (in '80s.)—Beautifully furnished, complete in every detail, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms, 11th floor, all exposures; only apartment on floor; new building; most desirable location; will sublet for long term. Phone 5280 River.

WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths, handsome, artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 8974.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 29.—Furnished or unfurnished two rooms, bath; all modern improvements.

Unfurnished—East Side.

76TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment; 2 light rooms with bath; restaurant in building; agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building; $125. Apply on premises.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR 7TH AV.
New 14-Story Rodin Studio Apartment Bldg.
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment.....$3,000
Eight-room Duplex Apartment.....4,300
Apply to Resident Manager. Tel Circle 3560.

57TH, 140 WEST.—4 bright rooms, 2 baths; high-class building; 10th floor.

72D, 322 WEST.—2, 3-room apt., bath, entire floor, private residence.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; near Riverside, Broadway subway.

161ST ST., 605 WEST.—Doctor's office; 2 rooms and laboratory; rent $30 ground floor premises; in the easiest centre of upper Manhattan.

EXAMINE CORNER APARTMENT BROADWAY AND 103D ST.

FIFTH AV. AND 28TH ST.—Kitchenette suite of 2 rooms and bath, $125 monthly. Phone Md. Sq. 1958.

Two-room studio apartments, rooms 20x20; rent $1,100. Apply 616 West 113th St. or T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Academy 1600.

WEST END AV.—Beautiful corner apartment to sublease, 11 rooms, 3 baths, (all large outside rooms,) located in the nineties; rent $5,000; immediate possession. N. R., 584 Times.

WEST END AV., 255.—Three rooms and bath; high-class apartment house.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted — Three, four room, bath, kitchen; west side; $75-$100. Vanderbilt 7051.

Business couple, away all day, desire outside room, running water, or near bath; ground floor or one flight; west side, between 42d and 96th; permanent; $35 per month. L 74 Times.

Young woman, employed, wants warm, clean single room, west side, below 10th St.; respectable neighborhood; private family preferred. Birmingham, 415 West 120th St.

Ground floor room, kitchenette, bath desired by dressmaker, between 40th and 60th Sts. R 530 Times Downtown.

Lady wishes furnished room; southern exposure; steam heat; electricity; running water; east of 6th Av. R 204 Times.

Gentlemen desire front room, West Harlem; private, modern apartment; $40. B 1066 Times Harlem.

Professional man, middle age, wishes room (breakfast optional) south of 20th St., east or 14th west. L 72 Times.

Two rooms and bath, with board, for three adults. Lenox 650. Ira Barnett, 1,356 Madison Av.

Young musician desires nicely furnished room with private family; modern conveniences; no other roomers. R 220 Times.

Single room, telephone service, below 119th, West, for trained nurse. K 248 Times.

Couple, room, private bath, kitchenette; up to date; state particulars. K 247 Times.

Young man desires room in exchange for some work; references. L 87 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two, three, four rooms, kitchenette; would consider buying furniture and take lease, good location; $35-$65. K 236 Times.

Seven or eight light rooms, high class house, below 110th St., west side. Chandler, 264 West 34th St.

Small, unfurnished, modern kitchen or kitchenette apartment wanted, below 125th St.; $40-$50. K 233 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 168 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Fine, large double room, with bath, by Holland family; give superior accommodation; European style; home cooking.

76TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator, well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $19 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Nice, large room for gentlemen only; private house.

CLEAN, large room, washroom; running water; closet; electricity; gentlemen only. 294 Lexington. (36th.)

MADISON AV., 766, (67th.)—Attractive large room, $7, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., 2 blocks subway station; special, permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Sq. 501.

West Side.

55TH ST., (1,780 Broadway.)—Two bedrooms and private bath; references required. Apartment 8G.

34 WEST 56TH.
2-ROOM SUITE.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, private bath; electricity, steam heat; references; permanent, gentleman; $15 weekly.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Large southern room, for one or two gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 10 WEST.—THREE LARGE, SUNNY, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; OPEN FIREPLACES, LUXURIOUS BATH, ELECTRIC CABINET, NEEDLE SHOWER; BREAKFAST AND MAID SERVICE OPTIONAL, UNUSUAL.

73D, 268 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; $10.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house, front parlor; also skylight room; steam; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Back parlor, warm, cheerful room; private bath; electricity; hot water; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic large rooms, $10, $12; electricity; parquetry; business men only.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room; Southern exposure; select house.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional large, elegant room, bath, dressing room; four windows facing parks; conveniences; private house.

82D, 135 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, three rooms and bath; electricity; telephone.

82D, 66 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; private bath; every convenience.

88TH, 344 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, southern exposure, all conveniences; references.

88TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, front room and dressing room; steam, electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room, bath adjacent, $12.

93D ST., 259 WEST.—Beautiful large room, modern convenience; private house; near subway.

99TH, 306 WEST, near Broadway.—Large, attractive, comfortable front room; high-class, private family; references; 5 West. 9132 Riverside.

107TH, 230 WEST, near Broadway.—Large front library and two smaller bedrooms; elevator. 826 Academy. Apt. 61. Baker.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, third floor, bath adjoining; $12.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; breakfast optional. 8961 Audubon. Apartment 6-4.

Large, newly furnished and decorated; Protestant family; refined gentleman. Riverside 8878.

RIVERSIDE.—Large, small room, bath, private residence; electricity; reference. Phone Schuyler 8448.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive bachelor accommodations; private bath; references required; breakfast.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

82D, 66 WEST.—Handsome, large room, bath, kitchenette; ground floor; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business couple, away all day, desire outside room, running water, or near bath; ground floor or one flight; west side, between 42d and 96th; permanent; $35 per month. L 74 Times.

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72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Fine, large double room, with bath, by Holland family; give superior accommodation; European style; home cooking.

76TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

102D, 244 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; gentlemen or private family; table guests invited.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; private residence; service and surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, three spacious rooms, bath, single room; exceptional table, modern.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with private bath, separate or en suite; outside and service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered.

152D, 590 WEST.—Beautiful large room; exceptionally good board; homelike; private family.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 603, (Near 94th.)—Large room, private bath, also suite; French spoken; table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Home for 2 children; boy 7, girl 5; refined American family; no boarding house. B 1038 Times Harlem.

Gentleman and wife want board for February; walking distance of 42d St.-5th Av.; not exceeding $40 per week. K 143 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

Home Sanitarium. — Selected medical and surgical cases; charges moderate. Phone Midwood 5650. Medical Superintendent, 1,364 East 27th St.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165, White Plains.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"45 Minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two people, in New York's most beautiful suburb, at an exclusive and homelike apartment hotel, for $36 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. 150 trains a day.

W. T. READE, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers, 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $25 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 to $45.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

New York State.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS
FOR HEALTH.
Right altitude, right air, right living. Invalids, convalescents, and nervous cases. Constant medical attention.
For terms and full particulars
Address Dr. L. J. Kiernan,
Stamford, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.—Can write copy that brings and holds patrons; broad business experience, training; thorough executive; Christian. W 693 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, highest credentials; salary $20. L 81 Times.

ASSISTANT or secretary to dentist; experienced. Phone Flatbush 5252-W.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, comptometer operator; capable taking charge; books opened, closed, financial statements, balances rendered; quick, accurate figurer; experienced cost accounting; capable handling correspondence independently; Christian; highest credentials; $25. R 452 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, confidential clerk, rapid typist, highly efficient, capable assuming responsibilities, qualified by experience; books opened, closed, balanced; excellent figurer; legible penman; $20. K 667 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Competent, conscientious, accurate; college training; capable taking entire charge of office; salary $20. R 530 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, taking complete charge, also 6 months' experience as statistician for silk house; salary $25. Ella Wollman, 858 Hewitt Place, City.

BOOKKEEPER, eight years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, voucher system; complete charge; exceptional ability; highest credentials. Metro, 17 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, one year experience, double entry; capable of taking trial balance. Lillian Yelon, 1,764 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several years' experience; understands trial balance, controlling accounts. R 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 3 years' experience; accurate, willing; $15. B 461 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 5 years' experience, capable taking entire charge; $18. B 450 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 6 years' experience; trial balance, financial statements; $30. X 248 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; complete charge; control accounts; trial balances; references. K 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 6 years' experience; trial balance. C. E., 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; cost accounting; financial reports; $35. K 181 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, in American family; apartment only; city reference. K 211 Times.

CLERK.—High-class confidential clerk, capable, reliable; statistician with executive ability; good appearance. K 224 Times.

CLERK, experienced; general office work, typewriting and bookkeeping. K 245 Times.

COMPANION, experienced, wishes situation as nurse or attendant for elderly lady or invalid; refined American woman; good seamstress and understands management of a home. Morningside 5271. Mrs. B., 527 West 121st St., Apt. 43.

COMPANION.—Useful; Japanese, highly educated woman, refined, reliable, pleasing personality; studied most phases of Japanese art; traveled; to elderly couple, or lady, or invalid; has references. K 248 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook, wishes position private family; thorough, experienced. R 160 Times.

DESIGNER, high grade, on infants' wear; position with good house. K 202 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Anderson, 155 West 108th. Academy 3079.

EXECUTIVE.
Energetic young lady, (24,) seeks position, combining bookkeeping, secretarial correspondence; entire charge of office; most desirable references; salary $20 to $25. Edna M. Leindorf, 1,456 Wilkins Av. Phone Intervale 1370.

FILE CLERK, competent, 3½ years' experience, desires situation; references; $15. S 567 Times Downtown.

GENTLEWOMAN, refined, educated, college graduate, youthful, pleasing personality, experienced with children and household responsibility, position where there are growing children needing a mother's attention; Protestant; 5 years' reference. K 192 Times.

GIRL.—Refined, cultured American girl, living in the vicinity of Columbia University, desires to take charge of several children morning or afternoon; references exchanged. Phone Cathedral 7659.

GIRL would take care of child over 2 years after 10 o'clock daily. Phone Columbus 7851, between 10 and 5, Thursday only.

GOVERNESS.—Young French nursery governess wants position refined family; references. 306 East 57th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, well educated woman desires position; experienced housekeeper, stewardess, tea room manager-stock room—high-class only; highest references. B 865 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—REFINED LADY; BEST REFERENCES. WISHES POSITION; BUSINESS COUPLE OR SMALL FAMILY; ONLY ADULTS. WRITE BOX 25, 1,516 3D AV.

HOUSEKEEPER, gentlewoman, college bred, managing household where some help is kept; understands and fond of children; suburb preferred. Write H. G., 3,828 B'way.

LAUNDRESS wants work home; references. 58 East 101st, Bowlers, Phone Lenox 3413.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St., Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Houseman, Cathedral Plaza, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208.

MASSAGE, licensed graduate; facial, general. Richmond, 129 New St., Newark, opposite tubes.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse in specialist's office; nose, ear, and throat; best reference. Apt. 25, Laurelton Hotel, 149 West 55th St.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse would be glad to take position in doctor's office; best references. Hotel Laurelton, Apt. 25.

NURSE.—Registered trained nurse, desires permanent position New York or elsewhere in doctor's office, sanitarium, private hospital or family; where no night work required. L 71 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined, American lady desires position Feb. 1 as office assistant; A1 double entry bookkeeper; capable of taking entire charge of office. L 113 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experience, young lady, 17, wishes position; salary $9. L 114 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, 2 years' experience, accurate, willing worker; $12. S 571 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2 years' experience, conscientious, willing worker; Christian; $15. B 541 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Woman with good, permanent position has two months Winter vacation and wishes to spend it South or West as business or social secretary; the best references. Inquire Room 420, Mutual Life Bldg. Tel. John 2100.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Highly recommend my stenographer whom conditions compel me to release; exceptionally capable, intelligent, educated; wide experience; writing ability; $22. R 550 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally good experience, intelligence above average, desires permanent position; salary $25 to start. B 864 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, refined; varied experience; efficient; all routine; references. 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Absolutely reliable; 6 years' technical experience; highly proficient; capable mastering technicalities; grammatically good command English language; accurate, rapid transcriptions; excellent speller; always on the job; $20. B 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, banking, electrical, stock brokerage experience, prepossessing, above average intellect, uses discretion, common sense, accustomed technical dictation, accurate transcriptions, excellent memory, capable acting on own initiative; $25. G 613 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, knowledge bookkeeping; 5 years' mechanical export experience; versed up-to-date office methods; quick comprehension; age 30; conscientious, painstaking; $18. R 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (30,) thoroughly proficient and accurate speller, three years' commercial and manufacturing experience; salary desired $17; excellent references. K 206 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, conscientious, reliable beginner; business school graduate desires position. Gladys Perina, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza, 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Queenie Sterling, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza, 2993.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, efficient, executive ability, high school education; 5 years' experience; Christian; A1 references; $30. K 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and general office assistant; refined woman, (35,) practical and efficient, desires position; moderate salary. B 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 5 years' varied experience filing, stockkeeping, and general office work; ambitious and dependable. L 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, six years as such to President large corporation; executive ability; willing, conscientious; salary $22. G 722 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; efficient, trustworthy; credentials. R 528 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (17,) recent graduate; willing to work hard and start slow. Helen, 2 Summit Park, Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Bright beginner; $10 to start. H. G., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious, willing, business school graduate, intelligent; seeks opportunity. S 557 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $18. B 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced all legal work; moderate salary. R 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, rapid; references; American; $15. B 455 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Elliott-Fisher biller, with knowledge of bookkeeping. B 1055 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced, small set books; permanent; moderate salary. R 355 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, knowledge of bookkeeping, willing, capable. Beauclerk, 126 East 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, (22,) experienced, educated, bookkeeping knowledge, office routine; $22. B 1070 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2½ years' experience; capable and willing; $15. R 539 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position with reliable concern; $20. Room 6, 234 East 25th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, (Hebrew,) high school education; three years' experience; references; $18. R 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 10 years' experience; capable. R 538 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, knowledge bookkeeping, 8 years' experience, reliable; excellent references; $20. B 342 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six months experience; understands office work; reference; $12. B 458 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, expert, doing secretarial work, wants permanent position. S 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; capable of handling details; references; $28. B 856 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wishes position in export house. S 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) 5 years' experience, bright, conscientious worker; salary $20. R 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 4½ years' insurance, mercantile experience; capable, efficient; $18. R 531 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; 3 years' experience; age, 20; academic education, quick figuring, good penman, wide awake; references; $12. R 407 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Christian, 3 years' experience, drop or lamp board; $18. B 343 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist; 6 years' experience; salary $18; references. R 551 Times Downtown.

TYPIST with the knowledge of stenography, general office assistant, unquestionable references, little knowledge of law; salary $15. B 448 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as auditor, bookkeeper, stenographer; not afraid of long hours or hard work; can furnish best of references; $30 weekly; willing to leave New York City. K 227 Times.

YOUNG LADY, (22,) college graduate, experienced, thoroughly competent in double entry, desiring good permanent connections. S 88 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, with baby 18 months old, wishes position, general housework; no laundry. R 210 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, (30,) student, wishes half day employment; where intelligence and ability are required. Kahn, 120 East 82d.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 9595. Domestic Service Agency, 339 West 59th St.

SELECT HOUSEWORKERS, colored cooks, chambermaids, laundresses; part time maids; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3120.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th,) Riverside 9468.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT—INCOME TAX.
Consult us before making tax reports; monthly, yearly audits, trial balances, statements, reports, investigations; books opened, closed, systematized to eliminate work and give maximum financial information; methods, Face & Endriss, Public Accountants, 200 Broadway. Cortlandt 3115.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE,
office manager, auditor, cost accountant, public accounting experience, expert organizer, systematizer, constructive calibre of mind, 25 years' experience, open for permanent engagement in executive capacity with manufacturing or commercial corporation; salary $5,000; available week's notice. Accountant, 72 Chilton St., Elizabeth, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor and Bookkeeper, with analytical mind, thoroughly conversant in preparing reports and business statistics, with varied traveling and public experience; honorably discharged from service, single, American, Christian. B 403 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, correspondent, familiar export, manufacturing, banking, foreign languages, desires to make change; for 5 years foreign auditor of leading national bank, at present with firm of certified public accountants; reasonable salary at start. S 570 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, organizer, systematizer, certified, recently resigned from emergency fleet work, open for engagement; highest credentials for installation of costs and accounting systems. Box 2, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 5375.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, tax specialist, (38,) American, married, 16 years' broad, practical experience, brains, tact, initiative, qualified to take charge, desires responsible connection; available immediately; salary $5,000. B 1067 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line

ACCOUNTANT.—Widely experienced, income tax expert, books audited, systematized; part time bookkeeping; reasonable; will also consider high-grade permanent position paying $3,000. B 420 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, 40; broad experience in office management and corporate accounting, cost preduction, sales statistics, Government and State tax reports; credentials. K 123 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, student, experienced bookkeeper, best references, desires position with public accountants or corporation's auditing department. B 1069 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, (31,) twelve years' bookkeeper, desires position with C. P. A. concern as junior; can make audits, balance sheets, analysis, &c.; $20. K 136 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 668.

ACCOUNTANT.—New York University graduate, 1916, 5 years' public accounting experience, independent audits, reports, seeks C. P. A. connection. L 95 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly—service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified; general accounting, monthly audits, systems, investigations, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, N. Y. U. student, honorable discharge U. S. Army, desires connection C. P. A.; best reference. B 1065 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A., high-grade executive, record of achievement, seeks responsible position large corporation. B 435 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; balance, financial statements, auditing; C. P. A. experienced; Breaker's student. K 201 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (21,) formerly with C. P. A.; senior N. Y. U.; army discharge. K 194 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (28;) extensive experience modern methods, systematizer; university training. K 217 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, many years' experience; now supervising office. K 118 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, desires connection with firm of C. P. A.'s. R 549 Times Downtown.

ARMY OFFICER, (24,) AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, DESIRES POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND SCOPE ON PRIVATE ESTATE OR IN LARGE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE; COMPENSATION IS SECONDARY TO OPPORTUNITY OFFERED. K 216 TIMES.

ARMY SERGEANT, honorably discharged, wishes position with prospects; married man, (26,) thoroughly experienced in export shipping; extensive business training; excellent references. R 525 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT.—Experienced young man, (20,) well educated, capable relieving employer of many details, stenographer, seeks position. K

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, must be thoroughly experienced, neat appearing, quick and accurate. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43 West 33d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Smart young beginner; must be quick and accurate; good wages to start; permanent reference: Christian firm. Vaughan, 43 Barclay St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Experienced; permanent position. Call Wednesday morning, after 9, Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, well educated, fast and willing worker; thoroughly experienced for a high-class position; hours 9 to 5. Address B 863 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have seven or eight years' experience; rapid, accurate; permanent position; give references; salary $18. B 467 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady, must be experienced; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in person. Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 1,871 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, factory office; write, stating experience and salary. T. B., 118 Times.

STENOTYPIST.—Expert young lady or man. Write, stating education, speed, salary desired. B 345 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper's Assistant.—Capable of handling and checking bills. Klenzier Co., 45 West 17th.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearing, educated, to take general dictation; 125 words a minute; $18. I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with common sense, to take charge of office; salary $18. Bittenfeld Leather Co., 135 Prince St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady, and to do typewriting; must be efficient; state salary. B 459 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for apartment house; $40; middle aged woman preferred. K 228 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Christian firm; with some knowledge of typewriting and stenography; must be well recommended; state experience and salary expected. B 340 Times.

TELEPHONE.—Young woman wanted as telephone operator and filing clerk; salary $16. Reply, stating references, J. M. S. & Co., P. O. Box 901, city.

TYPIST.—Young lady with some clerical experience wanted; must be a good worker and accurate. Apply in person, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 1,871 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Capable, energetic in applying; state age, education, and experience; future depends upon ability to do work. K 797 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid, neat, splendid opportunities for advancement, write stating age, experience and salary expected. "Typist," 182 Times.

TYPISTS, piece work; experienced can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Boyds, 19 Beekman St.

TYPIST, tested on speed, accuracy and neatness, fair wages; good hours, pleasant conditions. McCall, 236 West 37th.

YOU CAN DUPLICATE
THIS WOMAN'S SUCCESS
IN SELLING.

Up to the middle of last month Mrs. Lucy R—— had never in all her life sold anything. She had a room to let which is how our head designer happened to meet her.

"So you design custom-made corsets?" remarked Mrs. R——, "I wonder if I could sell them?"

"Try it," was the suggestion. Next morning Mrs. R—— called at our office. We showed her how to fit. Next day she called on a woman whose name we gave her. The first week she took nine orders and made $36. Since then she has made steady gains.

Mrs. R—— is busy, happy, and independent. She is putting money in the bank. Wouldn't you like to hear her story from her own lips? We can offer similar opportunities to a few more women under 40. Write A 427 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, capable, wanted by American family, five persons, occupying modern apartment, East 82d, maid will have comfortable room alone, adjoining bathroom; $40 a month; please state nationality, religion, age, previous experience. X 338 Times Annex.

WOMAN for general housework and help care of little girl; 3 in family; no washing; keep in for out; wages $10 a week; no colored. Address 181st and Broadway. Phone St. Nicholas 9092, Apt. 44.

WOMAN, experienced, to serve as a practical nurse; state reference, qualifications and expectations. Address K 214 Times.

WOMEN wanted to work on powder puffs at home or factory. Apply I. Berman, 146 Avenue D, corner 10th St., 4th floor.

YOUNG lady, experienced in handling advertising copy details, trade paper experience will be valuable, should have ability to write plain, straight forward letters, give full experience and salary wanted in first letter. A. L., 213 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of a wholesale house to take charge of order and stock books; one capable of operating typewriter preferred; salary, $15 to $15, according to ability. Address B 466 Times Downtown.

YOUNG American girl, office assistant; experience not essential, but must be willing, neat and good at figures; answer in own handwriting, stating experience, if any, salary and age. A. C., 151 Times.

YOUNG LADY in clerical capacity in large mercantile firm; must be neat writer and good at figures; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. B 469 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY of neat appearance to work in laboratory of Christian firm; fair education; excellent opportunity for advancement; $12 week to start. Apply Compagnie Morano, 118 East 27th.

YOUNG LADY wanted, experienced on operating multigraph machine; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in person, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 1,871 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY in office; salary $10 weekly; good writer; advancement. R 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to help with babies in day nursery. 320 East 62d.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

BECOME A DOUBLE ENTRY
BOOKKEEPER IN SIX WEEKS.
Many of the best and most progressive firms are in urgent need of ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS on Billing and Bookkeeping machines. Three to six weeks' course perfects you to fill a good-paying position. Easily learned and inexpensive. Big firms ask US to furnish competent Elliott-Fisher Operators and are paying excellent salaries. Here is an opportunity for the dissatisfied clerk and bookkeeper to be somebody. Call today.
ELLIOTT-FISHER COMPANY,
88 Park Place, near West B'way.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to "get-ter" Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

KNOW HOW TO "SIZE UP" PEOPLE?
A scientific study of character analysis teaches you to judge accurately the people you meet; it also enables you to estimate your own abilities. Classes in Character Analysis and Vocational Counseling now forming. Write or 'phone Chelsea 4054 for full information.
MERTON INSTITUTE, 96 Fifth Av., N. Y.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives; executive positions await the trained woman. What this training should cover will be discussed by Charles B. Couchman, C. P. A., (Mo.,) at Pace Institute on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 4 P. M. Write or telephone for complimentary ticket of admission to the lecture and details of training classes.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Hear Horatio N. Drury talk on "Good English Is Good Business," at Pace Institute, Monday, Jan. 27, at 6 P. M. New classes will meet on Wednesday, from 6:30 to 7:55 P. M. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Your English," and complimentary ticket for Mr. Drury's address.
Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Big opportunity for American stenographers who know Spanish business correspondence; come and learn at once where special course is given by real Spanish graduate teacher at her studio, 219 West 106th. Position guaranteed when ready at $30-$40 weekly; rates moderate; private lessons; translations. 4640 Academy. Miss Alvarado.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-edgucational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y., 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 9055.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Clubdictation from 90 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
FRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

FOREIGNERS taught fluent English by cultured young lady. Vanderbilt 3639, 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Women Can Do;" free copy on request. Rose L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No registration fee.
Stenographer-Secretary, steel concern, $30.
2 Stenographers, moving picture, $100 monthly.
2 Stenographers, brokerage, downtown, $25.
5 Stenographers, insurance, export, $22-$30.
2 Stenographers, high school graduates, $20
2 Stenographers, Bklyn, Bush Term., $20-$18
Numerous positions, small offices, $18-$15; beginners, $12.
2 Office Assistants, $75 monthly.
3 Typists, $15-$12-$10.
Brooklyn, uptown, downtown.
6 Bookkeepers, typists, stenos, $20-$18.
1 Bookkeeper, Harlem, $25.
5 Telephone Operators, $14-$12; Harlem, downtown positions.
1 Assistant Bookkeeper, stenographer, $18.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
25 STENOGRAPHERS (Americane) for permanent positions (hours 9-5, half-day Saturday) in commercial, export and insurance offices. Salaries range $16-$23 weekly.
3 TYPISTS (Banks, Oil and Commercial), $18-$20.
10 TYPISTS (Commercial and Insurance), $12-$14-$15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
7 Pine Street.
TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU STREET. MISS GRIFFIN.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, to assist executive; A1 personality and experience required; good salary.
STENOGRAPHERS, brokerage, $20; others, $15-$18.
TLPISTS-CLERKS. Dictaphone.
BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway. (Entrance, 1 Park Pl.)
STENOGRAPHERS.
Legal, brokerage, commercial, advertising and others; 25 A1 positions; $15-$25; free registration.
BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU.
STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial.....$20
STENOGRAPHERS, beginners.....$12 to $15
TYPIST, bill clerks.....$15
TYPIST, tabulating.....$20
CLERICAL.....$15
STENOGRAPHERS, Americans (3) for Christian firms, $15; bookkeeper and stenographer, $22; clerks and typists, educated Americans placed at once. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; typists, $10; Underwood bookkeeper, $18. Mighill, Flatiron Building.
JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, numberless positions, legal, commercial; bookkeepers, stenographers, typists.
FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY.
93 Nassau St., 480 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$16-$15-$12; Christian firm. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and responsible; familiar with controlling accounts and financial statements; please state reference and salary desired. K. D., 81 Times Bronx.

BOYS (2) wanted to learn the advertising business; must furnish first-class references from last employer or school. Apply Metropolitan Advertising Company, 6 Wall St., New York.

BOY.—Downtown real estate and insurance office offers opportunity to learn business; age 17-18; $9 to start; answer in own handwriting. Address "Advancement," 702 Times Downtown.

BOY to begin as messenger in bank; good chances for advancement; advancement made from the ranks; state age. Address Box 82, 2,121 3d Av.

BOY of neat appearance for office of large cotton and silk house to run errands and do filing; good chance for advancement for bright boy. Apply by letter, K 179 Times.

BOY for general office work; one who can learn telephone switchboard preferred. Maxwell Motor Sales Corp., 175th and Grand Concourse.

BOY wanted in collection department for filing; experienced preferred. Call after 10 A. M., Credit Clearing House, 440 4th Av., 11th floor.

BOY, bright, for stock and shipping department; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected; splendid prospect for right party. Lace Importers, C. K., 235 Times.

BOY, about 16, in stock broker's office; state references, salary. G 726 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, high school graduate, to learn publishing business. Write Box 108, 1619 St. James Building.

BOY, over 16, strong, with some knowledge of figures; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 429 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Over 15; go errands; also helpers house departments. R 522 Times Downtown.

BOY, wanted, over 16, American, in office large wholesale house; chance advancement. Apply at 7 Leonard St., New York.

BOY.—Bright young boy for insurance office, public school graduate. Call 91 William St., 4th floor.

BOY WANTED, STEAMSHIP OFFICE. G 705 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BRIGHT BOY wanted to run errands and make himself generally useful by wholesale jewelry house; good opportunity for advancement. Write or call. Henry Freund & Bro., 65 Nassau St., N. Y.

BRUSH MAKERS wanted, pitch setters, and boring hands. Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

STOCK CLERKS, learn dry goods line; youths over 18. R 523 Times Downtown.

BUYER, automobile supplies; must be capable; state religion, age, salary expected, references. B 468 Times Downtown.

C. P. A. Wanted by accounting concern; possibility of firm membership for right man, account member of firm retiring; state briefly age, nationality, experience, in first letter. R 544 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.
LIFE INSURANCE.

A life insurance office in New York City has opportunity open for experienced cashier or accountant; preference will be given to man with life insurance cashier experience; give full facts and salary desired. Address A 422 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS wanted, live wire, for new publication for those interested; commission basis only; references required. Apply in person, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

CARPENTERS
FOR WORK IN SOUTH.
APPLY
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
22 EAST 22D ST.
JAMES STEWART & CO.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced with Delaunay car. Address with particulars, K 250 Times.

CHANDELIER MAKER; must be good mechanic. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

CLERK wanted in insurance office; write stating age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 411 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married preferred, living convenient to Broadway and 72d St. L 161 Times.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—Exceptional opening for capable accountant with good executive ability to manage accounting department of growing business; in filling this vacancy chief considerations will be previous experience and army career. S 559 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Men about 30 for clerical work in large office; good handwriting and accuracy in simple arithmetic required; experience as entry clerk desirable; preference given to men honorably discharged from U. S. service; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. B 453 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Wanted for an industrial plant at Perth Amboy, N. J., a production and cost clerk, technical training and experience in this kind of work essential; salary to start $100 per month. Address, with full details, P. L. F., Post Office Box 307, Perth Amboy, N. J.

CLERK.—Man, 25-30 years of age, as entry and ledger clerk; must be good penman, quick, accurate at figures, and experienced in general office routine. Reply, stating age, references, and salary expected. Gaites, 163 8th Av.

CLERK, experienced in workman's compensation statistics; state age, experience, salary desired at start. A 426 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—High grade grocery clerk, used to handling the very best trade. Goodwin Bros., 435 Park Av., N. Y.

COLLECTOR, experienced on magazine accounts, for West New York and near-by towns; bond and references required. Periodical Publishers Service Bureau, 307 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT Wanted.—Man of large general experience, with a record as a successful correspondent, by large corporation; only one of ability and tact need apply, advising nationality, age, and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 302, Madison Square Station.

CORRESPONDENT, age 23-30, capable of handling large volume of detail collection work and securing results without antagonism; an opportunity is offered for advancement. P. O. Box 1201, New York.

CREDIT MAN or financial officer, position desired by man of wide experience, both banking and commercial; at present employed; first-class references. X 238 Times Annex.

DESIGNER FOR DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT; GOOD COLORIST; BETWEEN 30-45 YEARS; OUT OF TOWN. B 338 TIMES.

DESIGNER, experienced on children's and junior's coats. A 425 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, all-around, accustomed to making own details. Write, giving experience and salary, Y. S., 806 Times Downtown.

DYER.

One who can take charge of dyeing Cotton Fabric, including Heavy Duck. Must have knowledge of Formula and Process. State salary wanted and experience. Address D. W., Box 237 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Working chief engineer; must be expert and experienced and have the ability to operate on the most economical basis; salary $40 per week. Apply 11 to 12 A. M. R. A. Near, 783 5th Av.

ENTRY CLERK, also understands running billing machine; young man. S 519 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Leading export publication requires capable man familiar with export trade to act as assistant manager of service department; preference to discharged soldiers. Apply Room 620, 280 Broadway.

FEEDER.—Multicolor operator; experienced, rapid, competent, reliable. Apply Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th St.

FINANCIAL SALES MANAGER.
Engineering financial house offering stocks, first mortgage bonds, and preferred stock seeks wide-awake man thoroughly familiar with marketing this class of securities; high-class position for man capable mastering both technical and selling operations as manager this department. S 272 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted, first-class, on ladies' silk waists; Princess-Lillian Dress and Waist Co., 106-112 Spring St.

FOREIGN CREDIT MAN.—Fine opening for man capable handling details and correspondence of foreign credit reports; must be able to read simple Spanish, French, and Portuguese; discharged soldier preferred. Apply Room 620, 280 Broadway.

FUR SALESMAN, experienced, and accustomed to high-class retail trade; a good opportunity for the right man. A. Ratkowsky, 425 5th Av.

GENERAL BOOKKEEPER for large Federal operated transportation company; good opportunity; state full particulars; confidential. G 676 Times Downtown.

INKMAKER, EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LITHOGRAPHIC INKS; STATE AGE AND FORMER EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS B 764 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS, union, above scale for clean, fast operators; night side. J. J. Little & Ives, 425 East 24th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

JANITOR, 3 four-story houses, small, high class apartment, steam, hot water; $60 monthly; no living quarters. Call Thursday, 10-11 A. M., or write Huberth & Huberth, 253 West 58th St.

LIVE WINDOW DISPLAY MAN and advertising writer for New York State store, who can furnish good references. Communicate or call, Walter Floeckler, 209 5th Av.

MAN WANTED.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK HOSIERY AND SILK UNDERWEAR; MUST KNOW THE MANUFACTURING END FROM A TO Z; THIS INQUIRY IS MADE BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ANOTHER LINE; A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE SOME PARTICULARS REGARDING SELF AND EXPERIENCE IN ANSWERING THIS AD. Z 388 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN.—A large manufacturer with office and salesroom on 5th Av., New York, has an opening in its sales department for a college man who would be willing to serve a short apprenticeship in its factory and salesrooms before taking up an active position in its sales organization. K 240 Times.

MAN wanted, by large trucking company, capable to properly dispatch and route trucks for city and export shipping; excellent opportunity for right man; must have experience, steadiness and, ability to handle men; write, giving experience and references. A 409 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Periodical wants thoroughly experienced makeup man with artistic ideas and thorough training in publishing. Financial experience an advantage; no interviews unless salary, experience, and references stated fully. Z 298 Times Annex.

MAN wanted in old-established firm, familiar with customs declarations and tariffs in all South and Central American countries; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. B 411 Times Downtown.

MANAGER
for ready-to-wear specialty store in New York State; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of conducting a store and handling a large volume of business; excellent opportunity and good salary for the right man; will interview from 9 to 12 A. M. Thursday and Friday. Apply Epstein, Quinto & Bro., Inc., 122 West 27th St.

MEN'S CLOTHING
STOCK MAN,
EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE STOCKKEEPING. GOOD CHANCE FOR INDUSTRIOUS, CAPABLE MAN. APPLY ALL WEEK.
BEST & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30-9:30 A. M.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by large downtown bank, young men as messengers; between the age of 18 and 19 years. R 543 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by large downtown institution, boys as interior messengers. R 542 Times Downtown.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN
to carry with other lines splendid line of marabout capes on commission basis for South Middle West; other territories open. B 324 Times.

NICKEL ANNODE MAKER wanted in foundry of local concern; one with long experience wanted, who understands his business thoroughly; write particulars. R 505 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Level-headed, clean-cut gentleman as office assistant; preferably one who has had motion picture office experience; state experience and past salaries. B 333 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—School graduate preferred, living with parents; salary to start, $7 a week. Apply, by letter only, to Room 307, 30 East 42d St.

OFFICE BOY, bright and industrious; salary $8 per week; splendid chance for advancement; wholesale dry goods merchants. B 328 Times.

OFFICE BOY, industrious and willing; good chance for advancement; apply with hand written application. George B. Herzig, 89 West 29th St.

PACKERS, EXPERIENCED.
Q. R. S. CO., 518 WEST 55TH ST.

PANTS MANUFACTURER, proved executive and manufacturing ability, to take complete charge of manufacturing department of large pants business; opportunity for a progressive, capable man, who can handle successfully a large proposition; in strict confidence give in detail experience and full particulars. Address Pants 228 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Rapid worker on lantern slides and enlarging. Call after 9 A. M., ninth floor, 406 West 31st St.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Experienced printer in high-class studio. Rockwood, 510 West 145th.

RESIDENT BUYERS—SALESMEN
wanted by manufacturer who is specializing on novel caps and suits, making better grade merchandise; employ no road salesmen; all territories open, commission basis; opportunity of a life time; strictly confidential. N. D., 244 Times.

SALES MANAGER
DISTRICT
WANTED.
We are looking for a really high class specialty salesman who has actually sold worth while specialties on territorial agency contract basis, where the agent was required to purchase a minimum quantity in order to secure contract. The man we want should be about middle age, in good health, in the ten thousand dollar per year class at least, and prepared to travel. This man should also have had some experience selling stock, to round out his experience, although this will form no part of his activity with us.
On our part, we have an absolutely clean, clear business proposition, distinctly worth while, involving the marketing of business and office appliances which are grade "A" in every respect.
If you feel you are the man we want to see, call at once after 10 o'clock and ask for Mr. Montgomery, at 380 Lafayette Street, New York City.

SALESMEN
Wanted for All Territories for
HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES AND WHITE GOODS.
Liberal arrangements on commission basis or drawing account against commission will be made with men familiar with the line and good following with retail trade, or can be carried as a side line on strictly commission basis. Address with full particulars as to territory covered and references, J. K., 210 Times.

SALESMEN.—Great Northern Manufacturing Co. wants three experienced traveling salesmen, between 30 and 45 years old, to sell aluminum cooking utensils to the retail trade, &c., in Mich., Illinois and Iowa; contract on liberal commission basis; expenses advanced; opportunity to earn from $5,000 to $12,000 a year; only big calibre men, able to furnish highest references, need apply. Call in person, Thursday, Friday, C. P. Shaw, Hotel York.

SALESMAN, with knowledge of bristles, is offered excellent opportunity with large corporation; salary or commission basis; in replying give full details, and applications will be treated in the strictest confidence. Address R 552 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We manufacture permanent military testimonial tablets, for which there is a ready sale to all who display service flags; this is the most artistic tablet on the market; only high-class men of proven selling ability capable of interviewing big buyers need apply; state particulars in first letter fully; commission basis with liberal advancement as soon as sales are made. K 210 Times.

SALESMAN.—Must be well acquainted with the toilet goods buyers throughout the United States; only those who sold high-class toilet preparations and earned more than $5,000 per year and can furnish first-class references will be interviewed; commission and drawing account; submit full particulars of your previous employment, which will be treated strictly confidential. M. P., 330 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Services of first-class, sensible salesman of pleasing personality for Eastern representative of well-established Middle West carton and label printing house; give references, with full detail of age, experience, and salary or commission expected, also whether or not employed at present; excellent opportunity. X 332 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell lubricating oil to the marine trade in and around New York City; must be experienced; possibly we could use a marine engineer who feels he has ability to sell lubricating oils; acquaintance with buyers in the trade absolutely necessary; give full particulars in first letter, otherwise no attention paid; salary and expenses. X 241 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, one who has had selling experience, to sell light commercial cars; preferably one who has served in Motor Transport Service; automobile selling experience not necessary; in reply state opinion as to which car you best believe in the army; commission against drawing account. Write M. M., 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—American Can Co. has openings for a few live-wire salesmen to sell adding machines and typewriters; exclusive territory, drawing account, and commissions make it possible to average $100 weekly; experience neither essential or objectionable Apply by letter only for appointment. L. M. Elsman, 905 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Co-operation and assistance given men without selling experience; liberal commission; our men are making $10 to $15 daily among business people on The New York Times Midweek Pictorial. Call before 10—Walter S. Cox, 220 West 42d St., Room 1808, Mr. Hulse.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN, experienced, for novelty jewelry and souvenir lines Middle West and Great Lakes territory, also New England States; salary and commission basis; thorough acquaintance with trade necessary. Apply own handwriting, stating full experience, Arrow Novelty Co., Inc., 108 East 10th St.

SALESMAN wanted; live experienced salesman to represent us in New York City, and one in Boston and New England States, selling STEK-O paste and our other adhesives; salary or commission; give age, experience and references. Clark Paper & Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Prominent immediate delivery coat house specializing coats and capes exclusively, $10.00 to $40.00, open for general salesman who can show records producing $100,000 sales or over; unusual opportunity; communication strictly confidential; commission. X 336 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Prominent immediate delivery coat house, specializing coats and capes exclusively, $10.00 to $40.00, open for general salesman who can show records producing $100,000 sales or over; unusual opportunity; communication strictly confidential; commission. X 336 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — Three discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines fitted to sell popular $1 war books in office buildings; $5 per day, straight salary. Call before 10 A. M. today, Room 1204, 110 West 34th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for apron line, metropolitan district, acquainted with department store buyers; commission basis; apply by letter only, stating past experience. W. H. Dean, 46 East 17th.

SALESMAN, CLOTHING, EXPERIENCED, WANTED; GOOD SALARY AND PROSPECTS FOR THE RIGHT MAN. MANUFACTURERS OUTLET CLOTHING CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SALESMAN wanted, notion or ribbon, in each State to carry on commission as side line our Hair Bow Holder, which every department store carries. Goldsmith & Harzberg, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN.—Energetic salesman to solicit general color lithography for a splendidly equipped New York lithograph plant for New York and vicinity; liberal commission basis. R 519 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to handle popular-priced line coats and suits; all territories open; also resident man with offices; salary or commission. Box N. N., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN for popular-price skirt line for office trade only; splendid opportunity for man who can prove satisfactory results; commission basis. Perfection Skirt Co., 12 West 18th St.

SALESMAN.—Traveling; must be thoroughly experienced in selling high-grade dolls; this is a splendid opening for a $5,000 man; state experience and territory; salary and commission. B 318 Times.

SALESMAN.—One who is acquainted with the wholesale ready-to-wear buyers; must have a following; drawing account and commission. Address X 328 Times.

SALESMAN.—Call before noon. An active man to sell business service indorsed by banks, lawyers, and merchants; commission. Suite 1303B, 116 West 32d. Mr. Goodhart.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity to obtain exclusive territory for meritorious auto accessory; commission. 25 West 42d St., Suite 625.

SALESMAN FOR DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT LARGE DRY GOODS STORE 400 MILES FROM NEW YORK. APPLY F. R. ALDRICH 452 5TH AV.

SALESMAN wanted to get business for a sash, door and trim house; city and suburban; commission to start; drawing if warranted. B 1084 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN wanted to take out a line of picture frames; commission basis. Terrace Mfg. Co., 241 Centre St.

SALESMAN, acquainted with department stores, silk, underwear; commission basis. X 333 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. WILLIAM KAHN, 240 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE.

STATISTICIAN.—Gentleman who has experience in preparing statistics and presenting them; review past experience and salaries. B 331 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-
SECRETARY.
Man, not over 28 years. Must be first-class stenographer; careful, rapid, common sense, education, ability to develop for responsible position as secretary to Manager of manufacturing firm. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. If you can measure up, write FULLY, giving age, experience, salary, &c. B 463 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist, faultless grammarian, good speller, for publishing house; $18 to start, advancement. Apply in person between 10 and 11, Pearson's Magazine, 34 Union Square East.

STENOGRAPHER, and general assistant for afternoon and evening work in Young Men's Hebrew Association; write stating qualifications and salary expected to Superintendent, 1,261 Franklin Ave., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 725 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We are looking for real producers; if you have made a success of selling stock by phone only and can prove your record, we want to meet you and talk business; branch manager within a few months; we are paying $25 to $50 plus commission; write us your record. A 404 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in manufacturing mechanical work of great variety; no consideration can be given applicant without such actual experience; applications showing such experience in full detail will be treated in strict confidence; also state age and approximate past earnings. Address President, 205 Times Downtown.

TESTER.

Elementary knowledge of physics, electricity, or chemistry will warrant interview for young man looking for bright future; to those who are ambitious are tutored into expertness along electrical path leading to a broad and desirable manufacturing career. We pay $16, while becoming familiar with primary, simple testing duties. This is with a concern of unequaled prestige in its line. REPUTABLE, EXPANDING, PERMANENT. Give a plain, brief outline covering studies and ability to live in New Jersey permanently.

T. T., 210 Times Downtown.

TELLER.—Wanted experienced paying teller and receiving teller in uptown bank. It 194 Times.

TRADE PAPER EDITOR.—Leading export paper requires editorial assistant and reporter; must be good writer and active reporter; preference to discharged soldiers. Apply Room 620, 280 Broadway.

TREASURER'S ASSISTANT.—Clean cut gentleman, 25 to 30 years of age, able to handle office detail for treasurer, preferably possessing auditing experience; splendid opportunity for live possessing qualifications; in reply give details. B 332 Times.

TUTOR desired; have splendid opportunity for a well-educated young man, English and Hebrew scholar; write for appointment. Frank Cohen, 1,660 East New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPIST, expert typewriter; state experience, references, and salary. R 205 Times.

WAIST BUYER wanted for store handling better grade of merchandise; some one who has already shown results. Address Lock Box 199, Madison Square.

WE WANT SOME
INTELLIGENT BOYS

of good stock and fair education who wish to make business their lifework.

The book business is one of the most agreeable of commercial occupations. It is not of the "get-rich-quick" kind, and those only are successful who are genuinely absorbed in the work and put their entire spirit and energy into every part of it. Where we can extend opening with us for boys of the right character, young enough to begin at the bottom, who have real fondness for work, and who realize that the top of the ladder cannot be reached in a year. Many of the leading booksellers and publishers are those who began as boys and were advanced step by step to their present positions.

PUTNAMS, 2 W. 45, N. Y.

If calling in person ask for Irving Putnam and apply at 3 P. M. any day but Saturday.

WINDOW TRIMMER, card writer, and advertising man wanted for a medium-sized department store in Wheeling, W. Va.; call with samples of work Thursday morning, between 9 and 11 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., Ben. I. Levis, 37 West 26th.

YOUNG MAN, bright, energetic, wanted in credit department of old-established mercantile house; moderate salary to start, but excellent opportunity for advancement for steady, reliable, and ambitious worker; no answers will receive consideration unless they state age, salary expected, business experience or training, and nationality of applicant's parents. B 330 Times.

YOUNG MAN who has had some experience in architect's office or drafting for position as salesman with steel furniture company; good opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended, good appearance; salary and commission. B 861 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted by importing firm; some office experience, for position as billing clerk; must be accurate, good penman, furnish A1 references; address own handwriting. K 307 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Useful; light, inside, clean work; over 16. R 521 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, experienced solicitor for architectural work, also wood and metal novelties, capable to assist manager. Apply 231 Butler St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN in credit department of large import and export concern; must be good at figures; permanent position; every chance for advancement. B 470 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by wholesale plumbing supply house as quotation clerk; must be experienced; rapid advancement. B 321 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by silk commission house to check stock and enter invoices; state age, expeigence, and references; salary $12. B 874 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, NEAT APPEARING, IN WHOLESALE HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE REFERENCES. A. STEINHARDT & BRO., BROADWAY AND 17TH.

YOUNG MAN for Christian firm, 17-18 years, in office of customs agents; experience unnecessary; answer by letter only; state salary expected. Room 821, 24 State Street.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, for clerical work in large wholesale house; good chance advancement. K R., 205 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, learn apron manufacturing. Apply by letter only; salary $15. Room 711, 45 East 17th.

YOUNG MAN, Typist, assistant to manager; willing to work up; state experience and salary expected. B 344 Times.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, for shipping room; all around helper. S 518 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

AMERICAN BUSINESS IS ABLAZE
WITH A NEW SPIRIT.

The lessons learned from the war have inoculated it with new energy, enterprise and progressiveness. THE BUSINESS ENGINEER OF THE DAY is the

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We can fill, in a limited way only, the many requests being received for AUDITORS, COMPTROLLERS, COST ACCOUNTANTS, EFFICIENCY ENGINEERS, CREDIT MEN, AND SYSTEMATIZERS.

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IN THE WORLD,

teaching Higher Accounting and coaching for C. P. A. examination, by simple, practical, and agreeable Home Study, is making a special effort to train ambitious men and women, analytical minds, who desire to fit themselves to fill these positions and secure the financial independence that comes with the mastery of the highest paid profession in the world. KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING NOT REQUIRED. We train you from the ground up.

LET US PROVE YOUR TRAINING AS A PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT COMPLETED!

Address or call on

E. A. MANCHESTER, Registrar.
110 WEST 40TH ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 1981 Bryant.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of the great after-the-war reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited opportunity; taught by actual work; no book study; three months' day and evening classes; easy payments; tools and equipment furnished free; write for Booklet C. Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentristy, 15 West 44th St., New York; 15 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Hear Horatio N. Drury talk on "Good English is Good Business" at

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Rutherford, Col. H. H., assigned as surg. at Camp Greenleaf and Camp Forrest.
Gregory, Col. J. C., and Miller, 1st Lt. S. W., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.
Gentry, Lt.Col. E. R.; Schram, Capt. D. L., and Desmond, 1st Lt. M. A., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.
Clarke, Lt.Col. H., to Ft. Bayard Hosp., sick.
Taylor, Maj. R. T., and Codman, Maj. E. A., to Army Medical School.
Strong, Maj. S. M., to Air Serv. School at Barron Field.
Whiting, Maj. S. B., to Camp Lewis.
Bartholomew, Maj. H. S., to Arcadia, Cal., in Army Balloon School.
Briedenwald, Maj. E., to Hoboken as witness for general court-martial, then to Camp Meade.
Clift, Maj. M., to Camp Custer.
Harris, Capt. E. R.; Sloan, Capt. E. H.; Dixon, Capt. C. D., and Shoemaker, 1st Lt. A. J., to Camp Travis.
Phillips, Capt. E. C., to Norfolk, Va.
Bradley, Capt. J. M., to Hosp. No. 35, at West Baden, Ind.
Ludwick, Capt. A. L., appointed Act. Qm. at Cooperstown, N. Y., vice Capt. W. C. Johnston.
Ducat, Capt. R., and Stayton, Capt. C. A., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.

Reinstein, Capt. A. H., to Letterman Hosp.
McCort, Capt. J. H., to Camp Upton.
Schons, Capt. E., and Doyle, Capt. G. F., to Hosp. No. 14, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
Whittington, Capt. H. D., and Nunnick, Capt. C., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Wise, Capt. E. De W., to Camp Dodge.
Pumpelly, Capt. W. C., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Stapleton, Capt. E. A., to Camp Shelby.
Timberman, Capt. J. H., to Carlstrom Field.
Mize, Capt. E. H., to Kelly Field as flight surg.
Price, Capt. W. A., to Hosp. No. 25, at Fort Des Moines.
Krohn, Capt. W. O., to Hazelhurst Field.
Sanford, Capt. C. H., to Hosp. No. 33, at Fort Logan H. Root.
Bayless, Capt. C. O., to McCook Field.
Donhauser, Capt. J. L., to Wash.
Brewster, Capt. R. B., and Sante, 1st Lt. L. R., to Hoboken.
Hohnstedt, Capt. J. H., to Hosp. No. 23, at Hot Springs, N. C.
Jennings, Capt. J. G., to Garden City Air Service Depot.
Cook, Capt. E. L., C.; Caffee, 1st Lt. Wm. M., and Rice, 1st Lt. G. W., to San Francisco, and sail for Philippine Islands.
Bates, Capt. L. B., to Panama Canal Zone.
Pitts, 1st Lt. C. E., to Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.
Buck, 1st Lt. S. B., to Jefferson Barracks, for discharge.
Hausman, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Grant.
Huntley, 1st Lt. W. E., and Summers, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Grant, to dispose.
Bray, 1st Lt. S. E., and McNaughton, 1st Lt. W. T., to Camp Beauregard.
Reid, 1st Lt. J. J., to Hosp. No. 5, at Fort Ontario.
Mahoney, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Green.
Golomb, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Dix.
Hein, 1st Lt. E. E., to Hosp. No. 28, at Fort Sheridan.
McFadden, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Meade.
Sutton, 1st Lt. D. C., to Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.
Sonne, 1st Lt. I. H., to Camp Pike.
Pilot, 1st Lt. L., to Boston.
Lanahan, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Taylor.
O'Connell, 1st Lt. W. M., to Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven.
Brody, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Forrest.
Cooley, 1st Lt. W. H., to Hosp. No. 6, at Fort McPherson, sick.
Cooley, 1st Lt. D. B., to Camp Leach.
Anderson, 1st Lt. G. C., to Hosp. No. 11, at Camp May.
Moody, 1st Lt. R. W., to Hosp. No. 28, at Fort Sheridan.
Ogden, 1st Lt. F. N., to Camp McClellan.
Wilcox, 1st Lt. J. W., to Hosp. No. 19, at Camp Gordon.
Turner, 1st Lt. G., to Hosp. No. 2, at Fort Bliss.

Field Artillery.

Judah, Lt. Col. N. B., hon. discharged.
Griffith, Maj. C. T., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Univ. of Penn.
Delahanty, Capt. R. D., assigned to 82d, at Fort Bliss.
Carlson, Capt. E., to Newport News.
Craw, Capt. J. W. L., assigned to Judge Advo. Gen.'s Dept.
Bronson, Capt. I. W., assigned to 54th, at Camp Travis.
Weiss, 1st Lt. C. J., and Keating, 1st Lt. J. H., to Fort Sill.
Gulbrandson, 1st Lt. C. D., relieved from present duties as asst. to Mil. Attache at Copenhagen.
Conless, 1st Lt. B., to Army Gen. Hosp., at Fort Bayard.
Roberts, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Sheridan for discharge.
McLaren, 1st Lt. R. A., to Presidio for discharge.

Infantry.

Wood, Col. G. H., hon. discharged.
Herron, Lt. Col. T. M. R., will report to Zone Supply Off. at Wash.
Cummings, Maj. R. E., assigned to command Aux Remount Depot, at Camp Sherby.
Sprinkle, Maj. L. E., to Columbus, N. M., with 13th Cav.
Bell, Maj. V. R., assigned as Dist. Mil. Inspector of Dist. No. 7, R. O. T. C., at Chicago.
Roffe, Maj. A. W., to Ft. Bliss, with 7th Cav.
Stringfellow, Maj. H., Jr., hon. discharged, as maj. of cav. only.
Lewis, Maj. J. E., of Penn. Mil. at Collek, Chester, Penn.
Thomas, Maj. K., to Philippine Dept. with 9th cav.
Luts, Maj. H. C., to Camp Travis with 14th Cav.
Ryder, Maj. L. H., to Douglas, Ariz., with 1st Cav.

Ordnance.

Humphreys, Maj. J. J., to Boston.
Judson, Maj. C. F., to Morgan, N. J.
Waterbury, Maj. F. M., to Camp Custer as div. ord. off.
Hallowell, Capt. H. B., to Chicago.
Beckett, Capt. H., to Sheffield, Ala.
Martin, Capt. S. S., to Pittsburgh, Pa.
Havlin, Capt. T. H., to Petersburg, Va.
Muir, Capt. M. S., and Moore, 1st Lt. C. S., to Pig Point, Va.
Kanter, Capt. C. A., to Toronto, Can.
Clark, 1st Lt. M. H., Jr., Cummings, 1st Lt. H. K., and Wallace, 1st Lt. A. B., to Wash.
Wolf, 1st Lt. C. B., to Tullytown, Penn.
Rada, 1st Lt. H. S., to Camp Travis.

Signal Corps.

Bingham, Lt. Col. H., to Wash.
Hubbard, Maj. S. T., Jr., hon. discharged.
Potter, Capt. M. L., to New York.
Hayden, 1st Lt. H. B., to Army Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal.

Motor Transport Corps.

Staples, Capt. F., and Schank, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp Holabird.
Debolt, 1st Lt. C. E., and Carruthers, Capt. A. S., to Chicago.
Hanna, 1st Lt. L. C., Jr., to Wash.
Burns, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Meade.
Shank, 1st Lt. C. M., Jr., assigned as Cmdg. Off. of M. T. Co. No. 350, at Eagle Pass.
Fegan, 1st Lt. W. J. G., and Shepperson, 1st Lt. C. M., to Camp Jessup.

Sanitary Corps.

Weinberg, Maj. M., to Domestic Operations Div. at Washington.
Eble, Capt. C. F., to Gen. Hosp. at St. Louis, Mo.
Stein, Capt. L. H. to Camp Dodge in Base Hosp.
Hayes, Maj. J. hon. discharged.
Berry, Maj. C. S. to Base Hosp. at Ft. Riley.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Sharpe, Capt. H. C.; Jones, Capt. T. W., and Eldridge, 1st Lt. A. C., to Edgewood Arsenal.
Beal, Capt. W. De F., to New York.

Dental Corps.

Scott, 1st Lt. C. H., to Ft. Williams.
Hanley, 1st Lt. A. J., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 10, at Parker Hill, Boston.

Veterinary Corps.

Levenson, Capt. L., relieved from duty Camp Las Casas, San Juan, P. R., and proceed to U. S.
McCallan, 1st Lt. J. A., to Ft. Ringgold.

Miscellaneous.

Goddard, Maj. E. C., and Middleton, Capt. B., U. S. A., assigned to Ord. Dept., at Wash.
Cronkhite, Lt.Col. H. M.; Britt, Capt. S. Y., and Montgomery, Capt. B., U. S. A., ret., relieved from active duty.

Following will report to Chief of Ord., Washington:

CAPTAINS.

Roll, W. Z.	Bizzell, J. W.
Marshall, H. R.	Van Amburgh, C. J.
Harker, L. L.	Chesley, G. W
Raymond, P. A.	Richard, W. H.

Sarsfield, 1st Lt. G., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Grant.
Bowman, Maj. M. S., U. S. A., to Wash., with Commission on Training Camp Activities.
Ackerman, Maj. W. T.; Eggeman, Maj. F. W.; Baker, Capt. D.; Hanks, Capt. H. S., and Nevins, Capt. A. S., to Wash.
Skinner, Capt. R. E., U. S. A., to Camp Sevier.
Barney, Maj. D. E., U. S. A., to Ft. Sill, with 58th F. A.
Tuteur, Capt. A. C., U. S. A., to Key West, Fla.
Barbee, Capt. B. B., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Grant.
Waddell, Maj. J. C., unassigned, to Walter Reed Hosp., Wash., for treatment.
Gulick, 1st Lt. L. H. G., J.A., to Camp Lee.
Fordyce, Maj. J. R., Engs., to St. Louis, Mo.
Donald, 1st Lt. D., U. S. A., ret., to Peeks-kill Mil. Acad., N. Y., as Prof. Mil. Science.
Winston, 1st Lt., C. L., U. S. A., hon. discharged.
Lindenstruth, Capt. J., Philippine Scouts, to Philippine Dept.
Bass, Maj. F. M., J.A., to Governors Island.
Musser, Maj. (no initials), to Camp Lee with 8th Div.
Wotkyns, Capt. G. L., U. S. A., to Camp Shoemaker, Maj. M. M.; Klugesheid, Capt. R. C., J.A., and Hill, Capt. R. H., C.A.C., to France, in branch office of Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., A.E.F.

Following to France in branch office of Judge Adv. Gen's Dept., A.E.F.:

White, Col. H. A.	Smith, Lt. Col. M. L.
Goff, Col. G. D.	Coles, Maj. M. A.
Gilbert, Col. W. O.	Weed, Maj. H.
MacChesney, Lt. Col. N. W.	Parkhill, Maj. C. B.
Brindley, Lt. Col. A. R.	Freeman, Maj. R. R.
Keedy, Lt. Col. E. R.	Hornblower, Maj. G. S.
Millar, Lt. Col. R. W.	Albert, Maj. C. S.
	Strode, Maj. A. E.

Resignations.

Abeles, 1st Lt. E. L., Cav.
Kittredge, 1st Lt. G. D., C.A.
Quinley, 1st Lt. W., Qm.C.
Barry, 1st Lt. T. P., Inf.
Garvin, 1st Lt. J., Cav.
Putnam, 1st Lt. S. R., Inf.

Leaves.

Middleton, Capt. J., M. C., 10 days.
Lewis, Lt. Col. E. R., M. C., extended 10 days.
Bultman, Capt. H. F. E., C. A., 20 days.
Harris, 1st Lt. C. S., C. A., 20 days.
Shallcross, 1st Lt. J. B., Ord., 15 days.
Crowell, 1st Lt. E., R. C. A., 20 days.
Dow, Capt. A., Ord., 10 days.
Robbins, 1st Lt. G., 3 mos.
Bowman, Capt. H. C., F. A., 10 days.
Debolt, 1st Lt. C. E., M. T. C., 10 days.
Mumford, Capt. E. B., M. C., extended 14 days.
Brant, Col. G. C., Air Serv., 10 days.
Herron, Col. C. D., F. A., 10 days.
Faust, Maj. J., J. A., 3 mos.
Allen, 1st Lt., C. S., Engs., 4 weeks.
Gage, Capt. F. B., Vet. Corps, 14 days.
Galligan, Capt. J. J., M. C., 1 month.
Christian, 1st Lt. F. L., 20 days.
Rice, 1st Lt. J. H., C. A., 10 days.
Russell, 1st Lt. F., Inf., 14 days.
Hamilton, Capt. A. S., M. C., 14 days.
McClure, 1st Lt. R. A., extended 30 days.
Erickson, Capt. J., Inf., extended 20 days.
Oliver, Lt. Col. L. E., Engs., extended 10 days.
Conway, Lt. Col. W. T., Gen. Staff, 14 days.
Miller, 1st Lt. H. A., M. C., 14 days.
Patterson, 1st Lt. J. B., Ord., 10 days.
Goulke, 1st Lt. W. F., Inf., extended 10 days.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Const. Div. as assists.:

CAPTAINS.

Hancock, E.	Murphy, R. E.
Woody, F. W.	Charnock, E. C.
Baldenspergur, H. L.	De Haven, F. I.
Ebbs, A. E.	Ellison, C. B.

Ayers, Maj. W. E.; Barton, Capt. L.; Utbutt, 1st Lt. C. F., and Wingett, 1st Lt. R. A., to Wash.
Morse, Lt.Col. R. C., to Philadelphia.
Peters, Capt. G. Q., assigned to Intelligence Div. of Gen. Staff.
Curry, Capt. D. G., to Philippine Dept.
Lincoln, Capt. A. K., to Vladivostok, Siberia.
Kenny, Capt. T., assigned to 14th Div., at Camp Custer.
Enquist, Capt. A. F., to Gen. Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, as Utilities Off.
Hickman, Capt. C. F., to Camp Gordon.
Madigan, Capt. J. P., to Denver.
Thomas, Capt. P., to Jeffersonville, Ind., as Act. Zone Property Auditor.
Lamb, Capt. C., assigned as Qm. at Ft. Wingate.
Winter, Capt. H., assigned as Qm. at Ft. Gamble.
Gamble, Capt. G. D., to Camp Bragg.
Grimes, Capt. J. F., to Camp Grant.
Fisher, 1st Lt. W. V., to Camp Sherman.
McHenry, 1st Lt. A. R., to Hoboken, N. J.
Cox, 1st Lt. R. W., to Hosp. No. 35, at West Baden.
Havlin, 1st Lt. S. H., to New York.
Clarke, 1st Lt. L. C., to Baltimore.
Johnson, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Lee.
Brownley, 1st Lt. W. S., to Camp Meade.

Air Service.

Cheston, Lt. Col. D. M., Jr.; Cook, Capt. P. P.; McInerney, Capt. J.; Stewart, Capt. J. E.; Immel, 1st Lt. P. P.; Wiggins, 1st Lt. F. C.; Nolde, 1st Lt. F. F.; Ravenscroft, 1st Lt. C. F., and Vollmer, 1st Lt. W. H., to Wash. with Div. of Mil. Aeronautics.
Caldwell, Col. R. C., and Schumacher, 1st Lt. E., to Arcadia, Cal., in Army Balloon School.
Jones, Lt. Col. B. Q., detailed as member of Joint Army and Navy Technical Board on Aircraft.
Goodier, Lt. Col. L. E., Jr., to Western Dept. at San Francisco as Dept. Air Service Off.
Deuel, Maj. T., to Arcadia, Fla.
Fleet, Maj. R. H.; Edison, Capt. C. G., and Snow, 1st Lt. L. L., to McCook Field.
Newbold, Capt. E. E., to Park Field.
O'Neill, Capt. G., to Garden City.
Etheridge, Capt. A. J., to Speedway, Indianapolis.
Coon, Capt. S. C., and Puryear, 1st Lt. O. W., to Rockwell Field.
Felt, Capt. L. W., to Post Field.
Arkinson, 1st Lt. T. P., to Ft. Sill.
Dun, 1st Lt. C. E., to Boston.
Doyle, 1st Lt. W. J., to Wash.
Arnold, 1st Lt. W. C., to Repair Depot at Indianapolis, Ind.
Fisk, 1st Lt. J. K., to Mareh Field.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SECURITY SALESMAN WANTED for approved dividend-paying oil stock; also gold; commission basis. Harry A. Cochrane, 1,328 Broadway.

OIL ENGINE CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES. Would like to communicate with parties having plant suitable for above-mentioned class of work. O 349 Times.

SPECIALTY LINES PREFERRED. Want to represent firms throughout the United States; have staff of live wires. Room 1003, 261 Broadway.

Certified public accountant wanted to replace retiring member of well-established firm. R 946 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Open, $5,000 to $8,000 and services by experienced business man with excellent reputation as partner in some legitimate and remunerative enterprise. Kindly write particulars with all details concerning proposition to A. K., 14 Avenue A, Manhattan.

Young man, sales and executive ability, would invest $10,000 or $15,000, with services, for going manufacturing or jobbing business; interest; state business. B 1071 Times Harlem.

CAPITAL WANTED.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associates with extra capital? Write or call Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851.

Export firm, year established with Siberian connections and business on hand, wishes partner, young, honest, experienced American, with capital, $5,000-$10,000; only man ready to develop business need apply; references exchanged. Box K 100 Times.

Elderly gentleman of means, owner of woolen knit goods manufacturing plant, paying well, would consider partner with at least $25,000 to assume full management; only thorough business man considered. Address "Future," Box 1213, City Hall Station.

ACCOUNTANT-INCOME TAX. Consult us before making tax reports; monthly, yearly audits, reports, statements; investigations; books opened, closed, systematized; moderate. Pace & Endriss, 200 Broadway. Cortlandt 3115.

Half interest, good paying automobile body builders; established 12½ years; active, industrious, sober man, capable of taking charge office; credentials exchanged; $3,000. I. 64 Times.

Partner with $10,000 to $15,000 required; retail lumber yard and jobbing trade for the building trade. B 1083 Times Harlem.

Partner with $10,550 in very profitable patented article, established nine years; your money back before profits are divided. C. W. S., 75 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Established, well-equipped bias binding manufacturer seeks a man with some capital and with thorough knowledge of the business to connect as partner. L 60 Times.

Partner wanted, $3,000, in substantially profitable business; capital fully secured. K 189 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY WANTED. Have had twelve years' experience marketing to dealers; want proposition comprehending sales agency for reliable line in Maryland, District of Columbia, or vicinity; headquarters Baltimore. If business developed will warrant, can arrange for expansion and increase of selling efforts. K 190 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers.—Reliable, energetic, established concern desires to represent additional manufacturers in Texas; only responsible propositions considered; references exchanged. 215 Security Bldg., Galveston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Blik underwear manufacturers. — Salesman with capital and commanding a large trade wan's to connect with party thoroughly experienced in this line; to act as designer and capable of managing factory; replies must state details in full; past experience; strictly confidential. Box K. B., 605 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Up-to-date corner grocery and meat market, established 15 years; and modern improvements, including freezing plant; in one of the most lively towns in Long Island, within 15 minutes of disembarkation camp; the best of reasons for selling. X 335 Times Annex.

For sale, beautifully equipped lingerie and millinery shop; best location in city (on Broadway); will sacrifice; quick sale; owner leaving city. B 327 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPAIN.—SHALL LEAVE FOR SPAIN IN the very near future and will be glad to make arrangements with manufacturers who want to establish relations with or agencies in that country. I was born in Spain and am thoroughly conversant with the requirements of that country. Please address communications to B 447 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Brooklyn Headquarters.

Underwoods, &c. Delivery same day. Telephone Mr. Williams, our rental manager, who will personally select machine. Initial payment applies if purchased.

CORONA SALES CO., Inc.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES.
Brooklyn: 531 Fulton St.,
Telephone 9272-9273 Main.

Clear white pine, 13-16x1¾x0-4½, 1¼x7¼x 3-11¼; have about 12,000 pieces; make us an offer. Chelsea Lumber Co., 87 Manhattan St.

For Sale—Mosler large fireproof safe, 6 feet high, 5 feet wide; office fixtures and partitions. Hessel, Raines & Co., 349 Broadway.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany: desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Furniture.—Six beautiful Oriental rugs at a sacrifice. 70 West 89th.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, pneumatic tubing and carriers with blower for seven receiving and seven sending stations. The Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wanted—Comptometers, Burroughs, Monroes, calculating and adding machines. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. NONVISIBLE, 2 MONTHS, $6.00. VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP. Initial Payment Applies if Purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 5468 20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. FRANKLIN.

Government Sales.

SALE OF ZINC OXIDE. MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION, CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, U. S. A., 19 West 44th St., New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 61,000, pounds of U. S. P. Zinc Oxide for immediate delivery now at Long Island City. Bids made on form M. D. 5, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M., Jan. 29, 1919.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Appointments and Transfers in the Various Public Schools.

The following have been appointed as teachers in the elementary schools to fill vacancies:

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Bleinitk, I. R.
East, G. V.
Cadmus, E. C.
Carmiencko, D. A.
Douglas, Alison.
Cortelyou, R. E.
Bell, Helen.
Miller, G. M.
Pommer, F. M.
Jaeger, C. R.
Sutorius, M. M.
Joslin, Y. C.
Weiss, Elizabeth.
Fulton, F. M.
Haring, A. C.
Austin, C. H.
Coolman, Elsine.
Brinton, A.
Camp, Hazel.
Kreppel, R. M.
Ross, L. E.
Baldwin, M. E.
Hirsch, M. P.
Harrington, Rita.
Robertson, C.
Whitbeck, H. M.
Pappe, H. L.
Dowie, L. M.
Hollwedel, R. H.
Haaren, Henrietta.
Breden, H. M.
Wentworth, M. F.
McLaughlin, K.
Westover, H. J.
Trull, Nina.
Madden, D. D.
Wichthusen, H.
Caterson, A. K.
Kislik, S. B.
Schwartz, S. D.
Marks, S. J.
Lee, Ruth.
Stevenson, E. E.
McMahen, C.
Dunn, E. A.
Houghton, M. I.
Gardner, M. A.
Hirschfeld, L.
Todd, M. S.
Quennall, E. I.
Karlson, Edith.
Lindner, B. H.
Brittan, Adelaide.
Lilly, F. Josephine.
Howlett, M. H.
Kevin, D. E.
Callahan, J. B.
Cornwell, H. J.
Quinn, M. M. C.
McBride, E. E.
Weiner, H. R.
Freiman, Edith.
Shannon, M. U.
Jackson, B. C.
Hemis, Constance.
Wood, M. A.
Orgill, C. P.
Myers, Louise.
Harrington, M.
Cambier-Bourfield, E.
Ottermayer, M. M.
Kraft, M. E.
Neidinger, M. G.
Wilson, Eula.
Daniels, M. A.
McNaughton, E. C.
Burke, A. D.
Pearce, A. G.
Hanigan, C.
Todd, K. A.
Wallace, H. M.
Snelling, G. E.
Adikes, Mary.
Dens, L. A.
Melair, Katherine.
Penschuck, A. M.
Weckstein, H.
Beha, O. C.
Jepson, W.
Schoffbuch, M.
Greenblatt, Frieda.
Gremp, M.
Davis, Esther.
Hillyer, H. S.
Coleman, Marguerite.
Biesenthal, A. E.
Rainey, E. C.
Sauer, M. H.
Nagle, K. A.
Stockwell, R. E.
Marshall, L. L.
Butterfield, D. I.
Wright, Pauline.
McDonald, E. B.
Ball, C. M.
Burgess, Jessie.
Ronie, L. W.
Wallace, P. E.
Gunyan, G. A.
Barrett, Mary.
Heuman, Florence.
Cullen, Genevieve.
Hozzenthaler, G.
Seidel, Jessie.
Crump, Hazel.
Lesser, Jennie.
Muller, H. F.
Magenheimer, F.
Malone, Kathleen.
Dale, A. F.
Jacobs, I. J.
Musgrave, R. A.
Lewis, Mary.
Andrews, Mabel.
Schonberg, E.
Magee, Kathryn.
McKillop, E. P.
Manheim, H. E.
Mouquin, L. C.
Disbrow, Geneva.
Rosenfield, G.
O'Leary, H. J.
Connolly, L. H.
Borchers, R. L.
Dawson, L. C.
Dumproff, E. M.
Howgh, E. M.
Cusack, F. T.
Black, Harriet
Hyman, C. C.
Gallagher, R. M.
Praol, R. H.
Hitchcock, H. A.
Osorio, H. F.
Wilde, M. E. S.

Low, Maurice.
Schiff, Julius.
Fulitz, H. B.
C. E. Hart to P. S. 1; Mary Tierney to P. S. 2; E. A. Rohde, to P. S. 12; D. A. Dreher to P. S. 35; H. L. Gardner to P. S. 38; L. M. Heppler to P. S. 81; Natalie Peevers to P. S. 85; Eileen O'Meara to P. S. 102; M. A. Norton to P. S. 130; Eva Meisel to P. S. 131; Edith Wilson to P. S. 158; F. J. Burke to P. S. 177; M. B. Firth to P. S. 26; Helen Mahlmann to P. S. 66; E. M. Marquand to P. S. 126; R. M. Kreppel to P. S. 131; A. M. Burmeister to P. S. 176; M. M. Grodotzke to P. S. 39; Barbara Deaney to P. S. 76; Florence Briggs to P. S. 83; R. M. Albro to P. S. 12; H. M. Batz to P. S. 14.

TRUANT, PARENTAL, OR PROBATIONARY SCHOOL—SCHEDULE P3.

Burns, Agnes.
Winter, G. M.
Graham, G. C.
Sullivan, K. E.
Rand, Lillian.
Higgins, K. I.
Purdy, M. W.
Gallagher, K. G.
Rogoff, Le N.

Hutchinson, S. H.
Robinson, Ethelinda.
Markey, A. R.
Linchan, K. L.
Donoghue, M. S.
Leuch, E. A.
Schuyler, I. A.
Flynn, M. V.
O'Hare, M. M. A.

The following have been appointed to fill vacancies existing in the grades of the last two years in the schools of the several boroughs:

MANHATTAN.

Frances Morrissey, drawing, from P. S. 77 to 3; M. M. Blair, English, from P. S. 63 to 83; M. D. Brown, music, from P. S. 53 to 89; Elizabeth Hallinan, English, from P. S. 104 to 104; E. R. Bienefeld, physical training, from P. S. 50 to 168; J. A. Hallinan, English, from P. S. 50 to 168; J. A. O'Donnell, from P. S. 171 to 171.

THE BRONX.

M. F. Murphy, physical training, from P. S. 3 to 3; Johanna Lobsens, English, from P. S. 63 to 4; M. T. Brown, English, from P. S. — to 11; Harriet McLaury, English, from P. S. — to 54.

BROOKLYN.

E. A. Youngs, physical training, from P. S. 90 to 98; Elizabeth Jarrett, English, from P. S. 86 to 74; E. M. Burr, English, from P. S. 86 to 109; Irving Ritter, history, from P. S. 26 to 109; R. E. Warner, phaical training, from P. S. 141 to 141; A. L. Gillis, English, from P. S. 100 to 160; H. B. Davis, physical training, from P. S. 168 to 168; A. E. Hall, English, from P. S. 169 to 169.

QUEENS.

I. L. Haviland, physical training, from P. S. 97 to 90.

The following teachers of shopwork have been appointed to vacancies existing in the elementary schools:

SCHEDULE L2.

Montague, E. F.	Goff, C. D.
Hay, J. M.	Keegan, Haverll.
Peck, Joseph.	Stolts, R. R.

The following teachers of cooking have been appointed to fill vacancies:

Lotridge, Edna L.
Wellwood, Grace T.
Feehan, Anne.
Edling, Alice.

Walker, Lillian E.
Chase, Frieda V.
Dean, Stella M.
Porterfield, Frances.

The following high school teachers have been transferred: H. Wyckoff, asst. tchr. history, from Eastern District to Commercial; F. V. Mahnken, asst. tchr. biology, Morris to Washington Irving; M. E. Potter, asst. tchr. Spanish, Newton to Washington Irving; Sadie Rupp, asst. tchr. sten. and type., Bushwick to Julia Richmond; Alfred Coester, asst. tchr. Spanish, Commercial to Evander Childs; Amanda Langdon, asst. tchr. acct. and bus., Washington Irving to Theodore Roosevelt; M. S. Hamilton, asst. tchr. biology, Washington Irving to Theodore Roosevelt; G. F. Humphries, asst. tchr. acct. and bus., Bushwick to Theodore Roosevelt; H. M. Love, asst. tchr. English, Stuyvesant to Theodore Roosevelt; Fern Stieg, asst. tchr. phys. trng., Bushwick to Theodore Roosevelt; M. V. Cameron, asst. tchr. Spanish, Curtis to Girls; M. G. Avitabile, Curtis to Flushing; C. E. Cowles, bus., Curtis to Flushing; C. E. Cowles, asst. tchr. acct. and bus., Commercial to Jamaica.

MANHATTAN.

SCHEDULE B3.

Annie Spence, from P. S. 13 to P. S. 66.

SCHEDULE B1.

R. M. S. Mahoney, from P. S. 68 to 172; A. M. E. Tucker, from P. S. 9 to 48.

SCHEDULE VII.

I. S. Mark, from P. S. 17 to P. S. 23; Joseph Weinstein, from P. S. 11 to P. S. 62.

SCHEDULE VI.

H. W. Musaseus, from P. S. 133 to P. S. 188B.

UNGRADED, SCHEDULE B2. (plus $100 bonus.)—Margaret Hannan, from P. S. 153 to P. S. 58.

SCHEDULE B2.—K. L. Dickinson, from P. S. 188B to 58; F. A. Molwitz, from P. S. 42 to 62; Abner Cassen, from P. S. 58 to 62; Elizabeth Wallace, from P. S. 104 to 62; A. B. Hanley, from P. S. 104 to 62; A. B. Horkeson, from P. S. 22 to 69; A. C. Eckstein, from P. S. 34 to 83; E. A. Rodman, from P. S. 76 to 96; M. E. Wilcox, from P. S. 22 to 109; Louis Englander, from P. S. 150 to 156; F. M. Costigan, from P. S. 159 to 182; Margaret Morrison, from P. S. 259 to 102; J. R. Mitchell, from P. S. 103 to 192.

SCHEDULE B1.—Hazel Becker, from P. S. 10 to 10P; C. V. Doherty, from P. S. 1 to 10P; Sophie Chatzinoff, from P. S. 26 to 12; Jennie Cohen, from P. S. 39B to 13; F. C. McGowan, from P. S. 63 to 17; H. Berenson, from P. S. 140 to 21; Hattie Holborrs, from P. S. 58 to 40; Rose Dilliberto, from P. S. 900 to 50; F. T. Murray, from P. S. 58 to 52; Elfreda Taylor, from P. S. 192 to 52; Beatrice Clark, from P. S. 1 to 59; M. A. Russack, from P. S. 14 to 59; Roslyn Bernstein, from P. S. 91 to 62; Kathryn Gallagher, from P. S. 75 to 62; M. W. Woods, from P. S. 58 to 62; Edna Hixon, from P. S. 37 to 62; L. M. Van Beuren, from P. S. 168 to 63; Jessie De Lamater, from P. S. 26 to 63; J. J. Wurtenberg, from P. S. 43 to 68; Estelle Hochman, from P. S. 173 to 83; G. E. Cady, from P. S. 1 to 85.

As teacher of Grades 1A-6B, formerly teacher of a crippled class—I. J. Davidson, from P. S. 30 to 85; Ray Mann, from P. S. 5 to 88; Josephine Goldberg, from P. S. 51 to 93; Ella Bleicher, from P. S. 51 to 101; Maude Gollomb, from P. S. 51 to 101; M. A. Muiqueen, from P. S. 36 to 108.

As teacher of the Grades 1A-6B, formerly teacher of an amsemic class—Anna Isaacs, from P. S. 92 to 103; M. S. Brady, from P. S. 58 to 119; F. M. Chambers, from P. S. 192 to 119; R. E. Miller, from P. S. 63 to 157.

As teacher of Grades 1A-6B, formerly teacher of an anaemic class—Mildred Kamaker, from P. S. 87 to 170P; Ellen Brennan, from P. S. 40 to 186; G. V. Schuyler, from P. S. 89 to 186; Dorothy Wells, from P. S. 44 to 192.

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Mary E. Timberlake, from P. S. 116 to 15; Mazie Kelly, from P. S. 102 to 15; Dorothy E. Teel, from P. S. 86 to 61; Lulu Murphy, from P. S. 83 to 74; Agnes Biatt, from P. S. 37 to 171; Mabel S. Rogers, from P. S. 70 to 183.

THE BRONX—SCHEDULE VII.

John H. Tully, from P. S. 11 to 10.

SCHEDULE B1.

Jeanette MacDonald, from P. S. 48 to 1; Anna Rosansky, from P. S. 6 to 2; Lydia M. Lauter, from P. S. 43 to 3; Catherine C. Connaughton, from P. S. 109 to 6; Josephine M. McWilliams, from P. S. 79 to 8; Florence M. Simpson, from P. S. 83 to 9; Julia Belsky, from P. S. 89 to 9; Marion Gilbert, from P. S. 25 to 10; Josephine Woodlock, from P. S. 58 to 10; Mary E. McCarthy, from P. S. 30 to 12; Nellie M. Mindell, from P. S. 5 to 16; Babette D. Richman, from P. S. 30 to 27; Kate Eisenberg, from P. S. 30 to 327; Irene R. Behan, from P. S. 55 to 34; Ellen V. Gunn, from P. S. 70 to 37; Cecile Krellenstein, from P. S. 53 to 37; Minnie Ruben, from P. S. 10 to 38; Florence Brinn, from P. S. 89 to 39; Anna Selector, from P. S. 39 to 40; Henrietta Cohn, from P. S. 39 to 42; Ida Tyson Jones, from P. S. 34 to 42; Dorothy Lichterman, from P. S. 140 to 42; Henrietta J. Stern, from P. S. 25 to 42; Irene E. Keane, from P. S. 84 to 43; Hilda Levi, from P. S. 24 to 48; Barbara Gordon, from P. S. 15 to 54.

BROOKLYN.

SCHEDULE B3.

H. G. Brand, from P. S. 141 to P. S. 83; C. M. Graham, from P. S. 109 to P. S. 141; Cecilia Watson, from P. S. 30 to P. S. 173.

SCHEDULE VII.

Henry Smithline, from P. S. 158 to P. S. 174.

SCHEDULE B2.

Ernestine Miller, from P. S. 23 to P. S. 15; L. A. De Witt, from P. S. 130 to P. S. 77; J. A. Froudenthal, from P. S. 156 to P. S. 84B; L. A. G. Sullivan, from P. S. 109 to P. S. 130; A. S. Patterson, from P. S. 114 to P. S. 158.

SCHEDULE B1.

A. G. Ratigan, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 16; A. C. Marcoux, from P. S. 29 to P. S. 17; S. A. Zucker, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; A. A. Wilmann, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; M. R. McKillop, from P. S. 117 to P. S. 18; Bella Konewitz, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; E. M. Dreyer, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; C. C. Hurley, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; L. T. Kilroy, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; C. M. C. Lacey, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; E. M. Langan, from P. S. 19 to P. S. 18; M.

FEAR A DEADLOCK IN GARMENT STRIKE

Leaders Declare Unless Employers Change Attitude Strike Will Continue.

CONFERENCE AT CITY HALL

Mayor Hylan Discusses Prospects of Arbitrating Trouble with Union Officers.

The outlook for a settlement of the waist and dress strike was not bright yesterday, according to union officers who declared that before there was a chance of arbitration either one side or the other must shift its position. The strikers say that 35,000 workers are idle.

Mayor Hylan conferred yesterday with Benjamin Schlesinger, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Solomon Seidman, a union officer. The Mayor wanted to know what could be done to bring about a speedy arbitration of their differences. Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that the manufacturers had refused to arbitrate the question of the right to discharge workers and for that reason he did not see how the Union could arbitrate. The trouble began, he said, over the renewal of the protocol under which the question of discharges was referred to a Board of Review. The workers held that with the passing of the protocol there passed also the means by which both sides got together and that there was no longer means to review actions that one side or the other considered detrimental to general welfare.

Mr. Schlesinger went into this phase of the question with the Mayor. He said afterward that the Mayor had been fair, but he did not think the Mayor would be able to do anything in the matter, in view of the stand taken by the Dress and Waist Manufacturers Association, and that the strike would continue. The union will continue its efforts to have the points at issue reviewed by some board that will be acceptable to both sides.

Mr. Schlesinger said that he was seeking to have a group of Columbia University professors review the questions at issue and have them give an impartial view. Their answer to the contentions of both sides, the union leaders believe, will at least set the union right in public opinion.

Unless President Morris Weiss of the Manufacturers Association receded from the position he took several days ago in a letter to Mr. Schlesinger, it was said that the Columbia professors would not arbitrate the strike for the employers. The association then held that the time had passed when outsiders could decide upon questions about which they knew nouning, and which vitally affected its business. Mr. Schlesinger said Mayor Hylan promised that he would make every effort to see that the police did not act arbitrarily with the strikers.

It was reported yesterday that members of the employers association met quietly at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday night and that it was the consensus of opinion that they were willing to arbitrate. This report was received by the workers with skepticism.

Strike meetings were held in several halls yesterday, and the work of picketing the shops was begun. It was reported that 350 independent manufacturers were ready to settle and that they had asked for the demands of the workers. The latter are preparing to distribute thousands of circulars giving their side of the controversy.

Two striking garment workers, Rebecca Learner of 237 Crimmins Avenue and Rose Gold of 630 East 170th Street, were fined $5 each for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Sweetser in the Morrisania Court yesterday. The complainant in the case was Miss Minnie Varenelli, a dressmaker, of 148th Street near Third Avenue. She said that when she left her shop on Tuesday evening with two of her workers the strikers jeered at them and called them names.

The factories throughout the city, and especially those in the district between Twenty-third and Thirty-Eighth Streets in Manhattan, are being picketed by strikers chosen in rotation from the ranks. They have been repeatedly warned by the strike leaders that there must be no violence.

It is the contention of the manufacturers that the number out on strike is not as great as the strikers claim, and that only 12,000 workers voted for the strike.

SEEKS RUSSIA'S STATUS.

Railroad's Attorney Interposes Objections in Black Tom Litigation.

Charles A. Boston, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, appeared before Federal Judge Mayer yesterday to challenge the right of Frederic R. Coudert to begin an action on behalf of the Russian Government for damages growing out of the Black Tom explosion. Mr. Boston called the court's attention to an alleged statement by President Wilson that there was no Russian Government, and told of his own efforts to obtain from the State Department information as to whether the United States recognized such a Government. The information sought, Mr. Boston said, was refused on the ground that it was contrary to precedent, but that the court, on application, would receive the information.

Mr. Coudert submitted a copy of a certificate signed by Secretary of State Lansing on Oct. 31, 1918, to the effect that this country, since July 5, 1917, had recognized Boris Bakhmeteff as Ambassador of the Russian Kerensky Government, and said that when Ambassador Bakhmeteff went abroad on Dec. 3 the embassy was turned over to Sergus Ughet as Chargé d'Affairs, and that he has since been recognized as the representative of the Russian Government by the United States.

Mr. Boston questioned the accuracy of this information and said that Kerensky was deposed on Nov. 7, 1917. He asserted that Bakhmeteff had never been recognized as Russia's spokesman in this country.

Judge Mayer said that he would give the matter consideration, but that he would hesitate before asking the State Department for information concerning the status of Russia, because such an inquiry might embarrass the Government's position at the Peace Conference. The threatened suit involves many millions.

PLAN TO REOPEN FERRY.

Business Men Pledge Fund to Operate Astoria Line.

John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, at a meeting of business men of the upper west side or Manhattan and Harlem and of Astoria, yesterday at the Queens Chamber in Long Island City, to discuss the probable reopening of the Astoria and Ninety-second Street ferry, informed the men who want the ferry operated that he would oppose municipal ownership and also the granting of a subsidy.

"The New York and East River Ferry Company, which has the franchise for this ferry and has been operating it, wants $50,000 for each of its ferry boats," said Commissioner Delaney. "It would cost $20,000 to put each of them in repair. The Astoria terminal is assessed for only $70,000. I only believe in the city purchasing nonpaying properties in an emergency, and I do not believe such an emergency exists in this case, and I will oppose the purchase by the city."

The Yorkville Taxpayers' Association, the Harlem Market Association, the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Property Owners' Association, the Astoria Taxpayers' Association, together with manufacturing concerns along the East River in Astoria, were represented. After the attitude of Commissioner Delaney was learned some of the business men of both Manhattan and Astoria pledged themselves to provide a fund to operate the ferry for the use of teams and working people. This plan is now being worked out.

SAYS LOWER MEAT IS NEAR.

P. Q. Foy Declares Consumers Will Benefit by Drop This Week.

New York City is now receiving virtually a normal supply of milk, estimated by the Health Department to be 1,800,000 quarts daily, from the sources from which milk was obtained before the strike on Jan. 1 of members of the Dairymen's League, when they failed to agree with the distributers on the price for January milk. No milk at all was received by the distributers yesterday from points outside of the regular New York milk territory.

P. Q. Foy, of the Market Reporter, said yesterday that in view of the present wholesale prices consumers generally should reap a benefit of a general drop in retail prices in beef and other meats by the latter part of the week.

"Since the publication of the storage reports," he said, "prime beef has dropped from 3 to 5 cents a pound, while the lower grades are down from 3 to 6 cents a pound. Lamb and mutton are from 8 to 11 cents a pound lower than a week ago. Veal dropped from 8 to 10 cents, pork, heavy, has declined 6 cents, and medium light pork has come down 4 cents a pound.

"Butter—creamery extra—which was 61½ cents Jan. 14, was 61½ cents to-day. The price of creamery extras has fallen from 70 cents Jan. 11 to 61½ cents to-day. Eggs, Western firsts, which were 68 cents a dozen Jan. 11, were quoted to-day at from 61 to 62 cents."

SAIL FROM HALIFAX.

Americans Forced to Go to Canadian Port to Get Fast Ships.

On account of many of the fast Atlantic liners turning around at Halifax instead of coming to New York, American travelers who want to get to England in a hurry are being compelled to make the long overland journey through snowclad Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia to the northern port.

One hundred first-class passengers will leave the Grand Central Terminal at 10 o'clock this morning via Boston to embark on the White Star liner Olympic, which sails from Halifax for Liverpool on Saturday. Among them are E. J. Nally of the Marconi Company; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barber, and Colonel I. M. Lewis, the inventor of the machine gun which has done such good work in the war.

The passengers are due to arrive at Halifax at midnight tomorrow and remain in their sleeping cars until Saturday morning, when they will go on board the Olympic, which is scheduled to reach Liverpool early on the following Friday. The Cunarder Aquitania will sail from Halifax one week later, on Feb. 1.

Begin Scott Nearing Trial on Feb. 3.

The trial of Professor Francis Scott Nearing and the American Socialist Society on indictments charging violation of the Espionage act will begin on Feb. 3 before Federal Judge Mayer. The charge against Nearing is based on his pacifist writings and that against the society for the publication of a collection of anti-war literature under the title of "The Great Madness." Professor Nearing is under $5,000 bail. Morris Hillquit is counsel for the defendants. Albert Paul Fricke, the agent of a German spy concern, under indictment for treason, will be arraigned for pleading next Tuesday.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—DESCRIPTION OF EARRINGS IN ANSWER TO AD. IN NEW YORK TIMES JAN. 14, 1919. LOST NEW YEAR'S EVE, PAIR OF EARRINGS, CONSISTING OF PEAR-SHAPED DIAMOND IN CENTRE, WITH PEAR-SHAPED DIAMOND AND ON THE OUTSIDE, BOTH SWINGING JOINTLY FROM SMALL MARQUISE SHAPED DIAMOND. SUITABLE REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED UPON RETURN TO E. M. GATTLE & CO., 630 FIFTH AV.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 612 issued by New York Produce Exchange, June 20, 1912, to Leo Stein. Please communicate any information relative thereto to J. A. Strasser, No. 61 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—Black patent leather vanity case, containing letter and rings, early Sunday morning; left in Black and White taxicab at Lenox Road, Flatbush. Reward. Telephone 4246 Flatbush.

LOST.—A suitable reward will be paid for return of circle pin of gold, onyx, and pearls, lost in New York, Saturday, Jan. 18. Send communication to P. O. Box 71, Bronxville, N. Y.

LOST—Gold bar pin with centre cluster of diamonds, surrounded by emeralds set in platinum, between Bonwit, Teller Co., or on 5th Av. Kindly return to H. B. Greening, Waldorf-Astoria, and receive reward.

LOST—The person who found a genuine silver fox scarf in library at the Waldorf Tuesday, Jan. 21, kindly return to cashier, Waldorf; no questions asked; liberal reward.

LOST.—Lady's black leather bag; on Broadway car, Wednesday about 8.30 A. M. Reward. Rose R., care C. O. Johnson, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—On elevated train, portfolio, containing Government letters, private papers; reward. Return Evans, 21 West 9th St. Phone Stuyvesant 4521.

LOST.—Watch fob, initialed "A. M." set in platinum and diamonds, on black ribbon; vicinity 14th to 43d St., Jan 21, suitable reward. Kirby, Black & Fisher, 1,150 B'way.

LOST—Gold-washed lorgnette, Tuesday morning, on Lexington Av car or East 79th St. Please Phone 8091 Lenox.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring. Reward if returned to Ann Fulton, Y. M. C. A., 115 Fulton St., New York City.

LOST—Mink velvet-trimmed muff Monday night 10:30 alighting Broadway car, 16th St. Reward. 214 East 16th.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, 32 stones, flexible, lost last week, finder will be rewarded. Telephone 6232 Schuyler.

LOST — Heart-shaped sapphire platinum ring; liberal reward, no questions. Holland House. K 221 Times.

LOST—Combination gold knife and pencil, monogram D. B.; return Hotel Manhattan; reward.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, left in 5th Av. bus on Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock; reward. Return to The Century Co., 353 4th Av.

LOST.—Tan-colored legal portfolio; ample reward. H. Crone, 261 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, flexible gold bracelet; liberal reward. Hotel Willard, Apt. 42.

$75 REWARD,

no questions asked, return seal cape with sable collar marked Hartwig & Co., left in taxicab at West End Av. and 90th St., Jan. 3. Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., Insurance Adjusters, 15 William St.

$25 REWARD

for return of silver cigarette case, engraved with two names and date, lost in Madison Av. car Saturday; no questions asked. Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

$250 REWARD.

No questions asked, return gold mesh bag, with sapphires across the top; lost Jan 17, at Montclair, N. J. Mrs. C. E. Van Vleck, 37 North Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

$100 REWARD,

No questions asked, return gold mesh bag, lost Jan 6, owner's name and address engraved inside. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Black Scottish terrier Tuesday evening, Fifth Av., 82d St.; name and address on collar; liberal reward. Edward H. Delafield, 20 East 83d St., City.

LOST—Scotch collie, white and yellow, name "Queeny"; reward. Nowak, 509 W. 121st St.

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ADDITIONAL SPACE and SLEEPING accommodations needed. Charitable organization desires to rent large dwelling or floors in centre of city, near East 25th St., for its children's department. Address B 814 Times Annex.

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Our trading experience during the past three years, while others kept out, has enabled us to successfully develop a wide market among the financially strongest concerns there and has given us the representation of several of the very largest concerns in the United States who are reopening their activities in the Mexican field.

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Sloan's Liniment will relieve it on one application

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